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THE  
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 55  
1957

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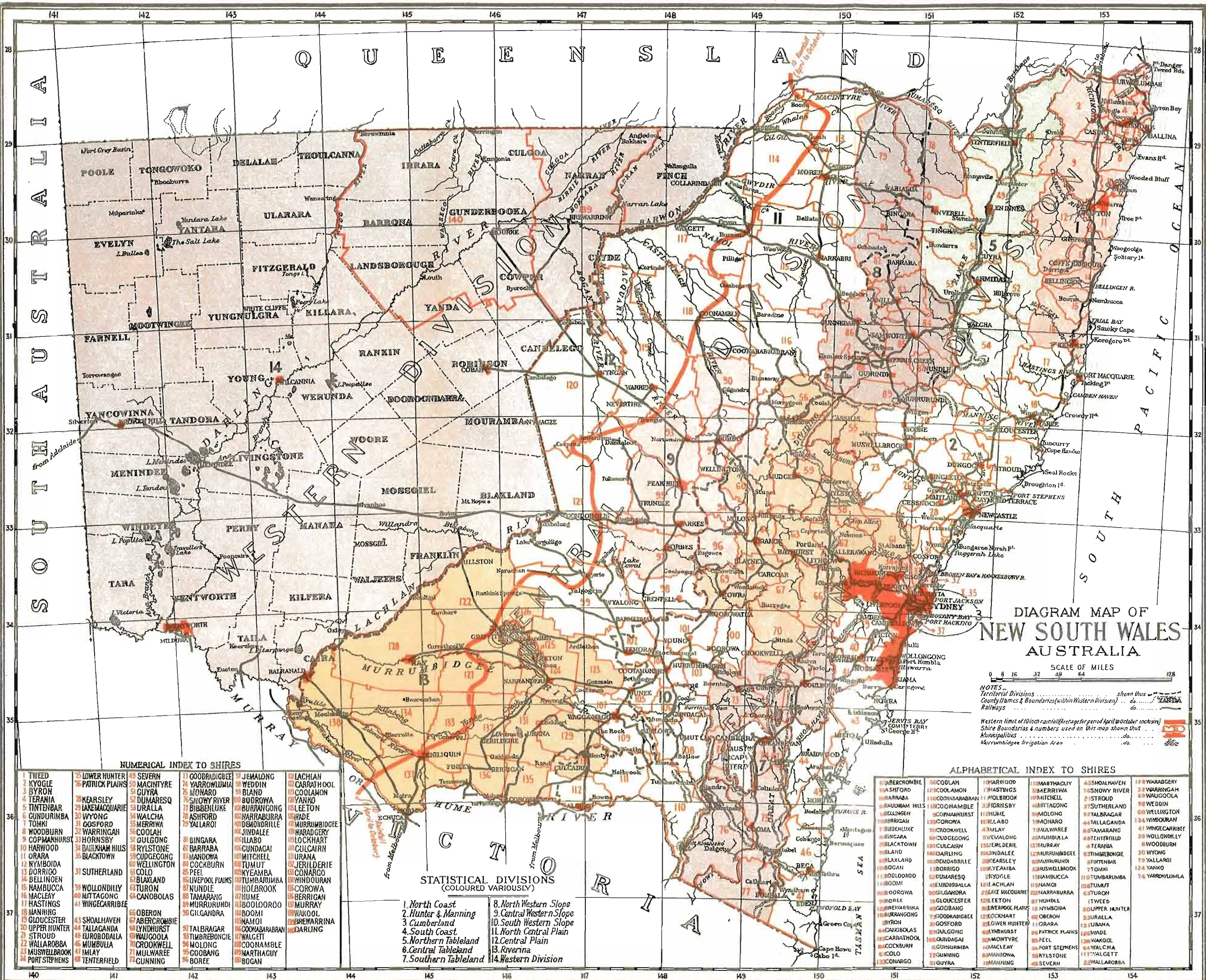
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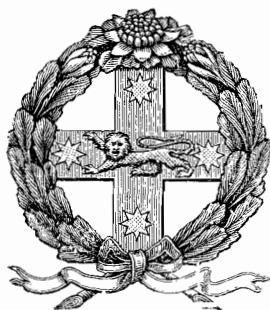
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The Official Year Book of New South Wales, N°55 1957







THE  
**OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK**  
**OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

**No. 55      1957**

**F. B. HORNER**  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

*Registered in Australia for transmission by post as a book*

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## PREFACE

THIS is the fifty-fifth issue of the Official Year Book of New South Wales, which, from the first issue in 1886 to 1904, was known as the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales"

There have again been unavoidable delays in publishing this edition. The chapters, which were published separately as soon as possible after preparation, contain the latest figures available at the time of preparation.

Every care has been taken to keep the work free from errors, but if any be observed by readers, notification regarding them would be appreciated.

The "Statistical Register of New South Wales", published annually by this Bureau, will prove of service to those seeking more details regarding the matters treated generally in this Year Book. The "Statistical Bulletin", published quarterly, and the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics" contain a summary of the latest available statistics of the State.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various State and Commonwealth Departments and to others who have supplied information, often at considerable trouble. In particular I wish to thank Mr. R. B. Phibbs (Editor of Publications), Mr. R. E. Verrills (Assistant Editor), Mr. W. J. McCullough, Mr. R. P. Dibley, Mr. D. B. Knudsen, and other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this volume devolved. Special acknowledgment is also due to the Government Printer and his staff.

F. B. HORNER,  
Deputy Government Statistician.

Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
Sydney. November, 1957.

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## GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of longitude 135° east was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to longitude 129°. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

**Table 1.—Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788.**

Date.	Nature of Territorial Adjustment.	Area involved in Adjustment.	Area of New South Wales after Adjustment ‡	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of Year.
		sq. miles.	sq. miles.	
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of longitude 135° east.*	...	1,584,389	1,024 (26th Jan.)
1825	Tasmania practically separated from New South Wales.	26,215	1,558,174	} 33,500†
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to longitude 129° east.	518,134	2,076,308	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony.	309,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony...	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony ...	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony ...	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between longitude 129° and 132° east separated.	710,040	310,372	377,712
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth.	911	309,461	1,701,736
1915	Territory at Jervis Bay ceded to Commonwealth.	28	309,433	1,895,693

\* Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.

† Approximate. ‡ Exclusive of area of Pacific Islands, except New Zealand.

The area of New South Wales in the years 1788 to 1841, as shown above, is approximate only.

### BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows:—On the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, and thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek; thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of

\* 31855—1 K 5,003

that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the South, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by a direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

#### AREA.

The total area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Federal Territory, is 309,433 square miles, or 198,037,000 acres, being rather more than one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles, or 2,969,080 acres, of the total surface are covered by water, including 176 square miles, or 112,750 acres, by the principal harbours. The area of Lord Howe Island is 5 square miles.

The area of New South Wales in relation to the total area of Australia is shown in the following statement:—

Table 2.—Area of Australian States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Area.	Per cent. of total Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales ... ..	309,433	10·40	1·000
Victoria ... ..	87,884	2·96	·284
Queensland ... ..	670,500	22·54	2·167
South Australia ... ..	380,070	12·78	1·228
Western Australia ... ..	975,920	32·81	3·154
Tasmania ... ..	26,215	·88	0·085
Northern Territory ... ..	523,620	17·60	1·692
Australian Capital Territory ...	911	·03	·003
Federal Territory at Jervis Bay ...	28	·00	·000
Australia ... ..	2,974,581	100·00	9·613

New South Wales is approximately three and a half times as large as Victoria, nearly twelve times as large as Tasmania, and one-fifth smaller than South Australia. Queensland is more than twice and Western Australia three times as large as New South Wales.



The following table shows the extent of the State of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth of Australia in comparison with the total area of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and certain individual countries:—

**Table 3.—Area of New South Wales, Australia and other Countries.**

Country.	Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.	Ratio of Area to Area of Australia.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales ...	309,433	1·00	·10
Australia ...	2,974,581	9·61	1·00
Great Britain ...	88,756	·29	·03
Canada ...	3,845,774	12·43	1·29
Argentina ...	1,112,743	3·60	·37
United States ...	3,022,387	9·77	1·02
British Commonwealth	14,500,000	46·86	4·87

#### LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, and, for the purpose of representation in the State Parliament, is included in a metropolitan electorate. It is situated about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie and 436 miles north-east of Sydney. The island was discovered in 1788. It is of volcanic origin, and Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The climate and soil are favourable for the growth of sub-tropical products, but on account of the rocky formation of the greater part of the surface of 3,220 acres, only about 300 acres are arable. The land has not been alienated, and is leased at nominal rentals, being utilised mainly for the production of Kentia palm seed. The island, which is a favoured tourist resort, is linked with Sydney by air. A Board at Sydney and an elected Island Committee manage the affairs of the island and supervise the palm seed industry. At 30th June, 1955, the population was 270 persons.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to chapters "Rural Industries" and "Factories."

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 8. Another map, on page 9, indicates the principal agricultural, pastoral, dairying and mining regions of the State.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains.

The Coastal divisions are undulating, well watered, and fertile. The average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest

portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

An extensive, and almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 30 to 100 miles, forms the main watershed and comprises the Tablelands division. The average height of the Northern Tableland is 2,500 feet, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko, Australia's highest peak, to an elevation of 7,328 feet. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward, the tablelands slope gradually to the great plains district, which covers nearly two-thirds of the area of New South Wales. On the slopes, there is generally an adequate rainfall. On the plains, the surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but the rainfall is scanty, particularly in the far western section. These divisions are watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system. Large storage dams have been constructed on the upper courses of the Murray, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers, and the construction of others on tributaries of the Darling River is being undertaken to maintain the supply in periods of scarce rainfall. The Darling and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins they overflow their banks and spread over the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. The Broken Hill mining field is located on the low Barrier Range near the western boundary of New South Wales.

#### PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

The length of the principal rivers has been computed by the Lands Department of New South Wales on a uniform basis. Considerable data were obtained from the results of surveys of the greater part of the Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan Rivers, and where such information was not available the length was measured on the standard parish maps. In every case the starting point was the furthest source of the river. The lengths as determined are as follows:—

Table 4.—Length of Principal Rivers.

Inland Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.
	miles.		miles.		miles.
Murray ...	1,609*	Tweed ...	50	Wollomba ...	46
Darling ...	1,702†	Richmond ...	163	Hunter ...	287
Murrumbidgee ...	981	Clarence ...	245	Hawkesbury ‡ ...	293
Lachlan ...	922	Bellingen ...	68	Shoalhaven ...	206
Bogan ...	451	Nambucca ...	69	Clyde ...	67
Macquarie ...	590	Macleay ...	250	Moruya ...	97
Castlereagh ...	341	Hastings ...	108	Tuross ...	91
Namoi ...	526	Camden Haven...	33	Bega ...	53
Gwydir ..	415	Manning... ..	139	Towamba ...	57

\* 1,203 miles within New South Wales. † 1,626 miles within New South Wales.

‡ And main tributary.



The relative magnitude of some of the more important rivers as shown by the average annual volume of water which they carry has been ascertained from the records of river gaugings. An acre-foot of water is the quantity which would cover an acre of land to a uniform depth of one foot.

**Table 5.—Drainage Area and Volume of Principal Rivers.**

River.	Gauging Station.	Distance from Source of River.	Drainage Area.	Average Annual Run off of Water.	Period of Records.	
					From—	To—
		miles.	sq. miles.	acre-feet.		
Murray ... ..	Tocumwal ... ..	435	10,160	4,461,700	1895	1949
Murrumbidgee ...	Wagga Wagga ...	396	10,700	2,720,470	1885	1948
Darling ... ..	Menindie ... ..	1,383	221,700	2,163,750	1885	1950
Macquarie ... ..	Narromine ... ..	318	10,090	586,220	1902	1947
Lachlan ... ..	Condobolin ... ..	380	10,420	439,100	1896	1950
Lachlan ... ..	Forbes ... ..	253	6,775	541,700	1893	1949
Namoi ... ..	Narrabri ... ..	302	9,820	485,190	1892	1947
Hunter ... ..	Singleton ... ..	198	6,580	582,790	1898	1949

The operation of the Hume Reservoir has affected the Tocumwal run-off since 1929, Burrinjuck has affected Wagga Wagga since 1914, and Wyangala Dam has affected Condobolin and Forbes since 1935.

#### TOURIST FEATURES.

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Numerous tourist features are situated in proximity to Sydney. Port Jackson, the harbour of the metropolis, has great natural beauty and the Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning one of its many arms, is an immense and imposing structure. Near the metropolis, the National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase are extensive reserves for recreation, intersected by waterways. The natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River, within 50 miles of Sydney, and Broken Bay, into which it discharges, possess unusual grandeur and natural beauty.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, and the beach and foreshores are often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea, such as Tuggerah Lake and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle, are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the deep valleys, largely in their natural

state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which are also situated in the tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the southern tablelands, about 200 miles from Sydney. The site of the city was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and it has been developed on spacious lines in a setting of trees and gardens, in accordance with a design accepted after a world-wide competition.

The Government Tourist Bureau circulates literature and provides detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State.

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## CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. On an average the capital city is without sunshine on only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is not more than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found over most of the year on the peaks of the southern tableland.

The seasons are not so well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows:—Spring, during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological services are administered by a Bureau of the Commonwealth Department of the Interior. A Deputy Director in Sydney directs observations throughout the State of New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations are telegraphed daily from many stations to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and public departments.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the "Statistical Register."

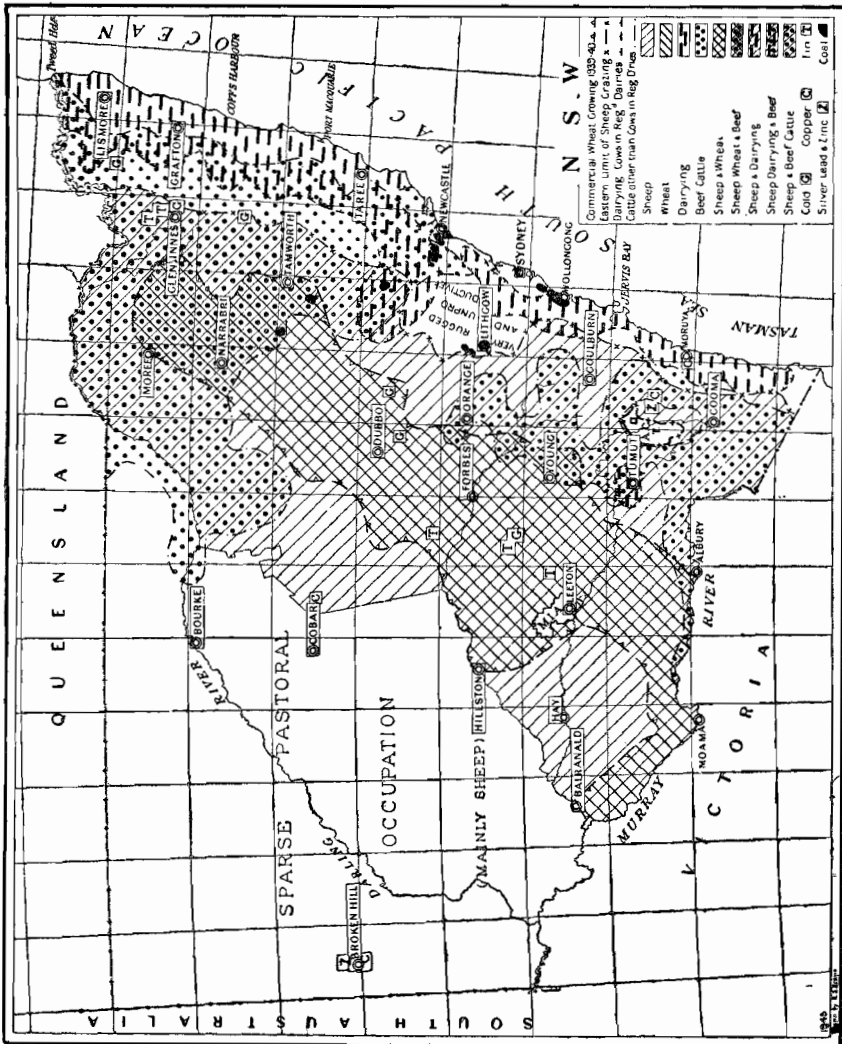
### WINDS.

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anticyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.





### NEW SOUTH WALES—PRIMARY PRODUCTION REGIONS.



blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

### RAINFALL.

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with two types of depression—tropical and southern. The amount of rainfall varies very greatly over the wide expanse of territory, the average decreasing from about

80 inches per annum in the north-eastern corner to less than 7 inches in the north-western corner. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages as to quantity because consideration must also be given to other important factors such as seasonal distribution and reliability.

The coastal districts receive the largest annual falls, ranging from an average of 30 inches in the south to about 80 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient elevation to cause any great condensation, so that, with slight irregularities, the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State.

An approximate classification of areas in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) according to average annual rainfall is as follows:—

**Table 6.—Areas in New South Wales according to Annual Rainfall.**

Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion of total Area.	Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion of total Area.
	sq. miles.	acres.			sq. miles.	acres.	
inches.			per cent.	inches.			per cent.
Over 70	549	351,360	·2	20 to 30	72,317	46,282,880	23·3
60 to 70	2,098	1,342,720	·7	15 to 20	54,315	34,761,600	17·5
50 to 60	5,046	3,229,440	1·6	10 to 15	72,937	46,679,680	23·5
40 to 50	11,240	7,193,600	3·6	Under 10	61,143	39,131,520	19·7
30 to 40	30,727	19,665,280	9·9	Total ...	310,372	198,638,080	100·0

Approximately 39 per cent. of the area of the State receives rains exceeding on the average 20 inches per year. Over the greater part of the State the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical

prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of rainfall is dependent on three factors—the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream, and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving.

A diagrammatic map published on page 8 of this Year Book shows the seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales.

#### RAINFALL IN DIVISIONS.

Records of monthly rainfall at individual stations are published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales". The mean annual rainfall registered at recording stations in the main divisions of the State during each of the ten years 1945 to 1954 is shown below, in comparison with the normal annual rainfall calculated over the period of thirty years, 1911 to 1940. In a few instances where records are not available for the full period, averages are stated for the period of record. The divisions (see frontispiece of this Year Book) are subdivided for purposes of the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N., S., E., W.

Table 7.—Annual Rainfall.

Division.		Normal Rainfall.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
inches.												
<b>Coast—</b>												
North ...	N	55.44	63.06	47.72	66.94	59.94	55.12	90.79	48.80	50.44	56.67	82.01
	S	55.63	64.24	43.68	60.33	55.31	72.02	113.02	52.77	55.95	46.20	82.44
Hunter and Manning	N	53.50	47.97	42.74	57.71	45.87	69.44	96.28	50.09	51.90	44.72	70.09
	S	34.63	34.34	32.65	34.24	34.39	54.97	63.13	38.67	39.69	32.55	39.58
Metropolis ...	N	41.90	40.32	35.22	37.42	34.67	65.40	87.84	40.63	57.53	40.36	43.42
Balance of Cumberland	N	30.04	31.55	25.91	31.65	23.91	47.35	72.34	37.65	46.49	29.92	34.51
South ...	N	42.96	38.87	29.49	37.00	36.86	52.60	87.26	55.65	64.75	35.18	36.70
	S	36.28	38.91	30.44	35.27	35.27	46.09	72.89	48.19	63.23	30.35	24.25
<b>Tableland—</b>												
North ...	E	40.19	48.66	37.28	58.04	45.37	47.43	70.03	37.56	34.98	31.71	59.79
	W	30.45	34.16	28.57	38.77	30.69	43.16	47.07	27.71	37.77	25.11	33.18
Central ...	N	23.10	28.34	18.25	32.61	27.80	29.87	55.39	21.89	26.93	19.44	25.69
	S	33.42	33.23	27.17	41.46	33.71	41.40	68.81	39.27	47.91	26.86	35.04
South ...	S	25.79	23.51	24.30	26.15	28.86	27.91	45.39	27.67	41.55	22.02	20.17
Kosciusko Plateau...	S	33.38	31.99	42.48	38.65	34.99	32.30	47.98	34.89	45.35	28.19	28.56
<b>Western Slope—</b>												
North ...	N	26.06	24.85	21.38	31.63	27.70	30.51	44.23	21.71	31.06	22.51	31.66
	S	24.28	25.19	14.33	30.50	25.29	34.80	42.38	19.61	30.20	21.65	27.30
Central ...	N	22.85	26.82	13.98	35.02	23.81	27.32	52.69	21.74	27.50	20.67	27.03
	S	21.93	23.64	16.53	28.76	22.85	25.92	51.35	21.47	26.45	16.77	25.22
South ...	N	23.27	20.53	22.85	30.44	23.63	27.57	41.90	22.00	32.94	21.96	22.31
	S	33.37	24.53	29.08	33.14	26.16	30.83	41.75	34.78	44.03	33.80	31.53
<b>Plains—</b>												
North ...	E	21.81	21.57	15.97	28.06	22.25	26.42	44.01	16.71	22.83	22.23	27.18
	W	18.38	17.78	17.37	28.63	21.82	25.59	41.03	15.78	19.18	19.55	22.46
Central ...	N	17.13	18.74	11.02	24.27	20.37	19.89	44.55	15.59	20.76	14.49	19.43
	S	17.46	16.00	12.94	25.12	17.29	18.73	37.34	12.91	19.24	14.33	19.86
Riverina ...	E	18.46	14.06	17.31	19.91	16.42	17.30	24.98	17.55	24.09	17.58	21.06
	W	13.71	10.59	14.36	16.43	11.56	14.78	19.50	12.29	19.15	13.10	15.04
<b>Western Division—</b>												
Eastern half ...	N	12.82	10.78	8.56	20.45	14.74	15.33	33.00	8.60	13.99	13.19	15.03
	S	12.87	10.16	13.55	18.35	11.64	14.22	20.41	10.05	16.77	12.60	17.00
Western half ...	N	8.29	6.89	9.96	12.14	5.82	18.50	14.91	5.60	10.31	7.07	10.84
	S	9.67	6.78	11.64	13.54	6.70	14.58	12.82	7.61	10.84	8.26	10.86

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, is the important consideration. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting, which takes place from April to June; to promote germination of the seed and steady growth; and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting, from November to January. Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth, or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The relationship between rainfall and the principal rural activities is indicated in the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9. Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts are shown later in the Part "Rural Industries and Settlement."

The normal monthly rainfall in each of the divisions is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall at various stations during the years 1911 to 1940, or in a few instances on the years of this period for which records are available.

Table 8.—Normal Monthly Rainfall.

Division.			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Inches.														
<b>Coast—</b>														
North	...	...	N 6.44	5.90	7.18	5.94	5.74	4.02	3.93	2.14	2.43	2.97	4.07	4.38
			S 6.19	6.96	7.16	6.21	4.60	3.87	3.50	1.90	2.89	3.56	3.70	5.09
Hunter and Manning	...	...	N 4.99	5.50	5.67	6.50	5.13	4.37	4.47	2.43	3.39	3.30	3.33	4.42
			S 3.19	2.95	3.54	3.54	2.76	2.76	3.21	1.81	2.47	2.29	2.45	5.63
Metropolis	...	...	...	3.67	3.01	4.27	5.32	4.32	3.24	4.22	2.25	2.68	2.78	3.53
Balance of Cumberland	...	...	N 3.27	2.67	3.20	3.28	2.35	1.95	2.51	1.24	1.83	2.07	2.49	3.18
South	...	...	N 4.08	3.65	4.41	4.55	4.02	3.63	4.20	2.22	2.81	2.69	2.78	3.92
			S 3.81	3.19	3.79	3.51	3.54	2.94	2.69	1.96	2.43	2.60	2.63	3.19
<b>Tableland—</b>														
North	...	...	E 5.26	4.94	4.70	3.30	2.57	2.60	2.33	1.43	2.04	2.74	3.56	4.72
			W 3.77	2.78	2.41	1.78	1.59	2.41	2.40	1.74	2.07	2.66	3.05	3.79
Central	...	...	N 2.13	1.87	2.04	1.75	1.46	1.94	2.03	1.55	1.61	1.81	2.43	2.48
			S 3.16	2.80	3.02	2.89	2.39	2.87	2.96	2.34	2.36	2.62	2.74	3.27
South	...	...	N 2.43	1.99	2.19	1.97	1.82	2.24	2.20	2.08	1.97	2.26	2.10	2.54
Kosciusko Plateau	...	...	...	2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.97
<b>Western Slope—</b>														
North	...	...	N 3.17	2.41	2.41	1.57	1.59	2.05	2.01	1.45	1.59	2.21	2.55	3.05
			S 2.71	2.08	2.10	1.56	1.27	2.10	2.01	1.54	1.62	2.06	2.30	2.93
Central	...	...	N 2.29	2.02	2.07	1.72	1.41	2.05	2.17	1.44	1.54	1.59	2.08	2.47
			S 1.85	1.52	1.73	1.76	1.47	2.29	2.05	1.85	1.55	1.77	1.87	2.22
South	...	...	N 1.69	1.52	1.77	1.83	1.74	2.56	2.27	2.25	1.80	1.93	1.80	2.11
			S 1.86	2.00	2.43	2.44	2.72	4.05	3.50	3.90	2.82	2.98	2.17	2.50
<b>Plains—</b>														
North	...	...	E 2.33	1.95	1.99	1.38	1.56	1.96	1.83	1.16	1.31	1.56	2.08	2.70
			W 2.09	1.73	1.75	1.18	1.33	1.75	1.50	0.88	1.02	1.22	1.71	2.22
Central	...	...	N 1.58	1.35	1.42	1.32	1.22	1.81	1.52	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.58	1.92
			S 1.49	1.46	1.31	1.38	1.28	1.92	1.43	1.38	1.19	1.37	1.40	1.85
Riverina	...	...	E 1.28	1.34	1.31	1.46	1.52	2.13	1.68	1.83	1.53	1.68	1.29	1.41
			W 1.00	0.95	0.86	1.07	1.18	1.49	1.25	1.26	1.08	1.28	1.05	1.24
<b>Western Division—</b>														
Eastern half	...	...	N 1.26	1.30	1.13	0.84	0.99	1.26	0.98	0.63	0.72	0.87	1.19	1.65
			S 0.91	1.12	0.88	0.83	1.08	1.38	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.13	1.04	1.36
Western half	...	...	N 0.69	1.05	0.55	0.58	0.75	0.80	0.59	0.34	0.48	0.68	0.70	1.08
			S 0.62	0.97	0.58	0.60	1.00	0.99	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.92	0.90	0.79



## EVAPORATION.

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years, is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 40 inches on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

Table 9.—Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years.

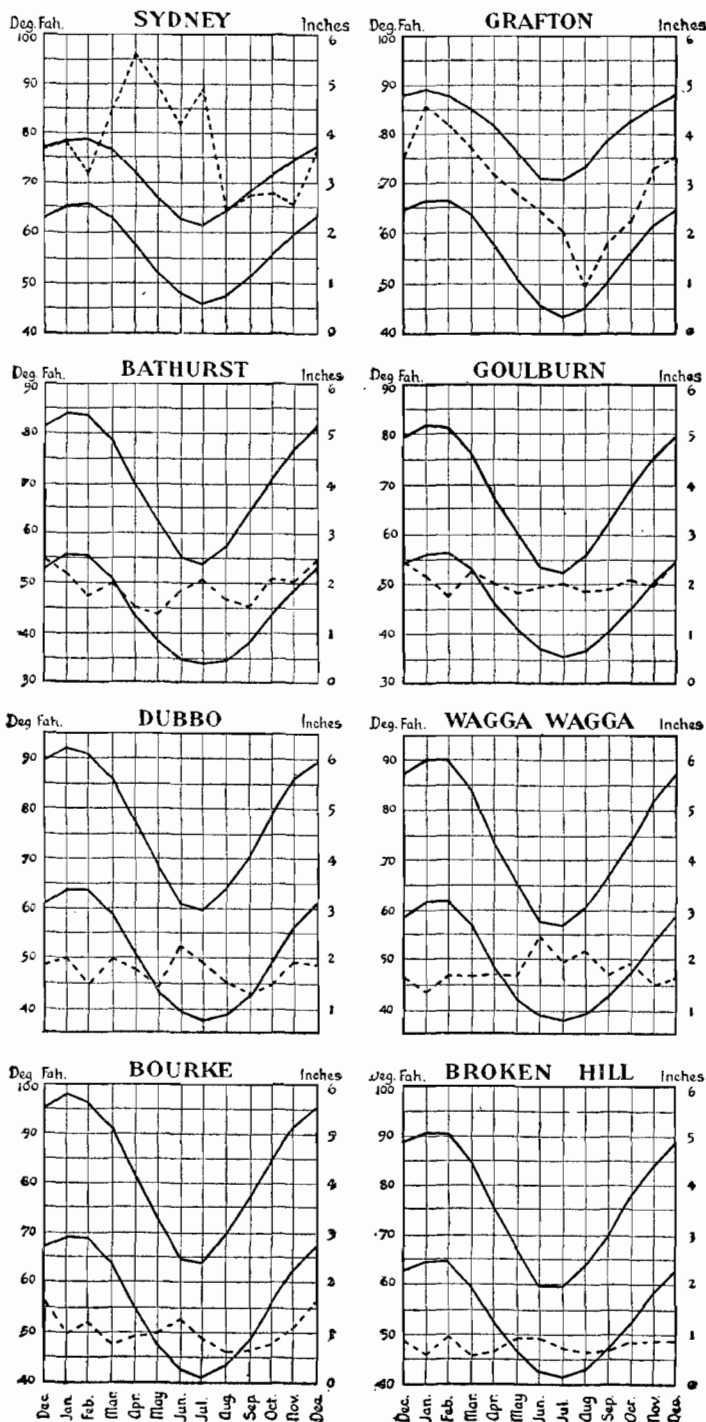
Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	inches.												
Wilecannia—													
Evaporation	9.46	7.89	7.15	4.94	2.95	1.90	1.95	2.89	4.46	6.37	7.56	8.95	66.47
Rainfall	0.71	1.16	0.57	0.66	0.87	0.85	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.83	0.80	1.28	9.43
Walgett—													
Evaporation	8.09	7.10	6.44	4.32	3.04	2.05	2.00	2.71	4.08	6.03	7.23	8.58	61.67
Rainfall	1.85	1.41	1.42	1.12	1.36	1.74	1.54	0.76	0.96	1.14	1.37	1.96	16.63
Leeton—													
Evaporation	8.88	6.95	5.63	3.12	1.96	1.23	1.17	1.48	2.56	4.17	6.34	7.87	51.36
Rainfall	1.22	0.86	1.03	1.47	1.38	1.84	1.36	1.67	1.31	1.49	1.26	1.24	16.13
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	12.71	10.62	9.21	5.95	4.13	2.84	2.92	3.97	5.86	8.48	10.14	12.01	88.84
Rainfall	0.45	0.70	0.52	0.41	0.80	0.78	0.54	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.88	0.56	7.34
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	5.99	4.99	4.21	2.40	1.17	0.70	0.71	1.05	1.92	3.01	4.29	5.35	35.79
Rainfall	1.95	1.90	2.16	2.63	2.75	4.25	3.79	3.98	2.76	2.86	2.24	2.23	33.50
Canberra—													
Evaporation	9.01	7.03	5.62	3.44	2.07	1.34	1.34	1.90	3.11	4.80	6.22	8.00	53.88
Rainfall	2.05	1.78	1.89	2.14	1.57	1.69	1.59	1.99	1.54	2.33	1.82	1.75	22.14
Sydney—													
Evaporation	5.42	4.33	3.71	2.68	1.88	1.49	1.57	2.02	2.79	3.94	4.73	5.52	40.08
Rainfall	3.86	3.15	4.44	5.65	4.98	3.68	4.89	2.41	2.77	2.80	2.54	3.63	44.80

## CLIMATIC REGIONS.

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions, which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal divisions, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains and Western division (see map in frontispiece).

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 7° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 54° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth

## MEAN MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911-1940), except for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1911-1940). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.

in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 13°.

#### COASTAL DIVISIONS.

In the Coastal divisions, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The following table shows the meteorological conditions of the principal stations in the Coastal divisions, arranged in the order of their latitude. These stations are representative, and the average temperature and rainfall are for the thirty-year period 1911-1940. Extremes of temperature are for all years of record.

**Table 10.—Temperature and Rainfall—Coastal Divisions.**

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall—Average Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches
<i>North Coast—</i>									
Lismore ... ..	13	42	66·7	75·2	56·9	22·6	113·0	23·0	52·11
Grafton ... ..	22	21	68·6	77·3	58·4	24·3	114·0	24·0	34·68
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Jerry's Plains ...	53	150	64·6	75·8	52·3	28·5	120·5	19·0	24·84
West Maitland ...	13	40	64·6	74·7	53·5	21·7	115·0	28·0	33·35
Newcastle ... ..	1	106	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·4	112·0	31·0	41·36
<i>Cumberland—</i>									
Sydney ... ..	5	138	63·7	71·3	55·2	14·8	113·6	35·7	44·80
<i>South Coast—</i>									
Wollongong .. ..	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·2	15·9	115·2	33·6	48·49
Nowra ... ..	6	50	62·8	70·5	54·5	19·7	110·8	31·5	37·87
Moruya Heads ...	0	55	60·3	67·0	52·8	14·6	111·0	22·6	35·71
Bega ... ..	8	50	59·8	68·7	49·9	26·2	116·5	20·0	35·92

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperature is only about 18°.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 34 to 80 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77° and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast the rainfall varies from 30

to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

### *Sydney.*

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 63° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 17°, calculated over a period of eighty-seven years, the mean summer temperature being 71° and the winter temperature 54°. On the average, rain occurs on only 150 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.78 hours a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of about 5½ hours in June to about 7½ hours daily from September to January.

The following table shows the average meteorological conditions of Sydney, viz., barometric observations, temperature and rainfall based on the thirty-year period 1911 to 1940, and mean hours of sunshine for the thirty years 1921 to 1950.

**Table 11.—Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall—Sydney.**

Month.	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fahr., Standard Gravity and Mean Sea Level.	Temperature (in Shade).			Average Hours of Sunshine.	Rainfall.			
		Mean Standard.	Average Reading of Maximum Thermometer.	Average Reading of Minimum Thermometer.		Average.	Greatest.	Least.	Average number of days Rain.
	inches.	° Fahrenheit.			hours.	inches.			days.
January ...	29.875	71.8	78.6	65.1	231.2	3.86	15.26	0.25	13
February ...	29.942	72.1	78.7	65.5	194.9	3.15	18.56	0.12	12
March ...	30.002	69.8	76.6	62.9	197.2	4.44	20.52	0.42	13
April ...	30.063	64.9	72.0	57.7	182.3	5.65	24.49	0.06	14
May ...	30.048	59.7	67.0	52.4	177.3	4.98	23.03	0.18	12
June ...	30.078	55.5	62.8	48.1	160.4	3.68	25.30	0.19	11
July ...	30.070	54.1	61.8	46.4	187.8	4.89	13.23	0.10	12
August ...	30.060	56.0	64.3	47.6	216.9	2.41	14.89	0.04	10
September ...	30.018	59.9	68.3	51.4	219.2	2.77	14.05	0.08	11
October ...	29.976	63.8	71.7	55.9	231.3	2.80	11.13	0.21	11
November ...	29.935	67.1	74.5	59.8	225.6	2.54	9.88	0.07	11
December ...	29.881	70.1	76.9	63.2	232.3	3.63	15.82	0.23	13
Annual ...	30.000	63.7	71.7	56.3	2464.9	44.80	86.33	23.01	143

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 113.6° on 14th January, 1939 and 35.7° on 22nd June, 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28th March, 1942.



## TABLELAND DIVISIONS.

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between  $56^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ}$ ; the mean summer temperature lies between  $66^{\circ}$  and  $72^{\circ}$  and the mean winter between  $44^{\circ}$  and  $47^{\circ}$ . The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about  $54^{\circ}$ . In summer, the mean ranges from  $55^{\circ}$  to  $68^{\circ}$  and in winter from  $33^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$ . At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is  $44.3^{\circ}$ . Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The statement below shows, for the Tableland divisions, particulars of average temperature and rainfall at typical stations over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

Table 12.—Temperature and Rainfall—Tableland Divisions.

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade.)						Rainfall— Av'ge Annual 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches.
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>									
Tenterfield ... ..	80	2,837	58.4	68.7	46.8	24.0	101.5	18.0	30.18
Inverell ... ..	124	1,980	60.0	71.9	47.3	29.7	107.0	14.0	28.77
Glen Innes ... ..	90	3,518	56.2	66.5	44.8	24.4	101.4	16.0	31.32
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith) ...	120	800	60.3	72.2	47.8	24.1	109.5	17.5	21.27
Mudgee ... ..	121	1,635	60.1	72.8	47.1	27.9	113.2	15.0	24.02
Bathurst ... ..	96	2,204	57.1	69.0	44.9	25.7	112.9	13.0	22.56
Katoomba ... ..	58	3,356	54.3	63.9	43.7	15.7	101.8	26.5	53.17
Crookwell ... ..	81	2,910	53.1	64.6	41.4	24.0	105.0	15.0	33.91
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn ... ..	54	2,093	56.9	68.2	45.2	21.8	111.0	13.0	24.27
Canberra ... ..	68	1,906	56.1	68.3	43.9	22.4	107.4	18.1	22.45*
Kiandra ... ..	88	4,578	44.4	55.2	33.1	21.1	94.5	5below zero	60.67
Bombala ... ..	37	2,313	52.7	62.7	41.9	24.6	104.5	14.0	26.33

\* 1924 to 1947.

## WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS.

On the Western Slope, the rainfall is distributed uniformly, varying from an annual average of 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern; the most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature ranges from  $67^{\circ}$  in the north to  $59^{\circ}$  in the south; the summer mean ranges from  $80^{\circ}$  to  $72^{\circ}$  and the winter from  $53^{\circ}$  to  $46^{\circ}$ .

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May, and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table gives information as to average temperature and rainfall for the principal stations in the Western Slope divisions over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

**Table 13.—Temperature and Rainfall—Western Slope Divisions.**

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade.)							Rainfall— Average Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.		
			° Fahrenheit.						inches.	
<i>North Western Slope—</i>										
Moree ... ..	204	686	67·6	80·5	53·4	28·1	117·0	19·0	21·43	
Narrabri ... ..	193	697	66·6	80·1	52·1	27·7	117·0	20·5	24·14	
Quirindi ... ..	115	1,278	61·8	74·6	48·4	29·2	114·0	13·0	25·58	
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>										
Dubbo ... ..	177	870	63·6	76·9	49·9	26·3	115·4	16·9	20·91	
<i>South Western Slope—</i>										
Young ... ..	140	1,416	59·5	72·6	46·6	25·7	113·0	19·0	24·59	
Wagga Wagga ... ..	158	612	61·6	74·9	48·5	24·7	117·0	22·0	21·42	
Urana ... ..	213	395	62·1	75·1	48·7	25·5	119·0	24·9	17·40	
Albury ... ..	175	530	61·3	74·2	48·6	25·2	117·3	19·9	27·66	

#### WESTERN PLAIN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS.

The Western Plain and Western divisions consist of a vast plain broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of this division, which lies in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into these divisions, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 83° to 74° and the winter from 54° to 50°. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

Particulars of meteorological conditions of the Western Plain and the Western divisions are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 14.—Temperature and Rainfall—Western Plain and Western Divisions.**

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall—Average Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches.
Brewarrina ... ..	345	430	67·9	81·7	53·5	27·6	120·0	22·0	13·68
Bourke ... ..	386	361	68·7	82·5	54·0	26·7	125·0	25·0	11·74
Wilcannia ... ..	473	267	66·7	80·0	53·0	26·6	122·2	21·8	9·43
Broken Hill ... ..	555	1,000	64·4	76·8	51·7	22·7	115·9	27·0	9·20
Condobolin ... ..	227	655	65·0	78·7	50·9	26·8	120·0	20·0	16·12
Wentworth ... ..	478	125	63·8	75·8	52·0	24·1	118·5	21·0	10·80
Hay ... ..	309	310	62·3	74·7	49·9	24·9	118·2	22·9	13·65
Deniliquin ... ..	287	311	61·8	73·8	49·8	23·1	116·5	26·0	15·46

#### WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1953 AND 1954.

The average rainfall in most districts in 1953 was somewhat below normal, but much of it was ineffective because the falls themselves were often unseasonable and sporadic, and the intervening months extremely dry. Heavy cyclonic rains in January and February resulted in the flooding of most of the northern rivers, but, apart from local flooding in south-eastern rivers in December, no floods occurred during the remainder of the year. Frosts and dry conditions in the winter dried up large areas of vegetation, which became a bushfire menace in the summer months. Serious damage was caused by bushfires in November and December, and the position was not relieved until general rain began on 31st December, 1953.

Mean temperatures during 1953 were average or slightly above average in the Western Division and on the northern tableland, but below average in the rest of the State. A feature of all periods of higher temperature during the year was the exceptionally cold conditions associated with the relieving southerly changes.

Rainfall in 1954 was above average in all districts except the south-west slopes, the southern tableland, the south coast and the Sydney area, but 60 per cent. of the total rain for the year fell in the four months, January, February, October and November. Falls in February and October were very much above normal, and good falls were received in many districts during January, November and December, but the period from May to September, inclusive, was very dry throughout most of the State. Disastrous floods occurred on the north coast in February, 1954, resulting in loss of life and severe damage to property, and further serious floods occurred in the same area in July.

Maximum temperatures throughout 1954 were below average in most districts, and even in areas where they were above normal, the departure was small. Minimum temperatures in inland districts were below normal, and elsewhere they were somewhat above normal.

### OBSERVATORY.

Sydney Observatory, lat.  $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$  south, long.  $151^{\circ} 12' 17.8''$  east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 6" meridian circle,  $11\frac{1}{2}''$  equatorial refractor, and a 13" astrograph on which is also mounted a 10" wide angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney ( $52^{\circ}$  to  $65^{\circ}$  of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Astronomical observations are made for the determination of time, and signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

### STANDARD TIME.

The mean time of the 150th meridian of east longitude, or 10 hours east of Greenwich, has been adopted as the standard time in New South Wales, which is, therefore, 10 hours ahead of the standard time in England.

In the district of Broken Hill, South Australian standard time is generally observed, viz.,  $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  of east longitude or 9 hours 30 minutes east of Greenwich. In the States of Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania, and in the Australian Capital Territory, the standard time is the same as in New South Wales. In Western Australia the standard time is that of  $120^{\circ}$  of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years.

### TIDES.

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. The datum of hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions is zero of the gauge. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows:—mean low water spring 0.39 feet, mean low water 0.79 feet, mean high water 4.32 feet, mean high water springs 4.72 feet. The mean range of tides is 3 feet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell 1 foot 3 inches below datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz., 7 feet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; in 1876 the gauge recorded 7 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches on 22nd June and 7 feet 3 inches on 21st July. On 3rd August, 1921, the gauge registered 7 feet 2 inches, and on that day occurred the greatest tidal range on record—6 feet  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

At Port Hunter the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 inches, the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast the average rise of spring tides is 4 feet 3 inches approximately.

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# HISTORY

A general historical sketch of New South Wales up to the year 1929 was published on pages 40-52 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30.

A summary of the industrial history of the State has been published at intervals in the "Official Year Book." The first record covering the period up to 1899 was published in the "Wealth and Progress of N.S.W." 1897-98 at page 399, and particulars for later years appeared successively in the "Official Year Book" for 1921 (page 623), 1928-29 (page 809) and 1936-37 (page 736).

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A chronological table of events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published in the "Official Year Book," 1919, at pages 1 to 8. Principal events in subsequent years are listed below:—

- 1920** Proportional representation and multiple electorates—Profiteering Prevention Act—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Note Board.
- 1921** Forty-four hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922** Rural Bank established—Sydney Harbour Bridge Act—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923** Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924** Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane Railway Agreement—Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of £34,000,000 loan—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Bank Board.
- 1925** Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established—Compulsory voting at Federal elections—Visit of American Fleet.
- 1926** First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railway lines commenced—44-hour week re-introduced—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' Compensation extended—Sydney Branch of Royal Mint ceased operations.
- 1927** First sitting of Federal Parliament at Canberra opened, 9th May—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family Endowment (State) instituted—Marketing of Primary Products Act—System of single seats and preferential voting introduced at State elections—44-hour week (Federal awards).
- 1928** Financial Agreement signed between Commonwealth and State Governments; Loan Council created—Liquor Prohibition proposal rejected at referendum—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929** Protracted disputes in timber and coal-mining industries—Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone service to England established—Reversion to 48-hour week (1st July)—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Prohibitive duties and embargoes placed on certain imports—Sales Tax imposed—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.

- 1931** Forty-four hour week re-introduced (1st January)—Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22nd April); subsequently reopened and amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £558,000,000)—State Lottery initiated—State levy on local sales of wheaten flour—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completes standard gauge railway to Brisbane—Farmers' Relief Act—Industrial Commission reconstituted.
- 1933** Huge wheat harvest—World Economic Conference (London)—Census, 30th June—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council reconstituted—Hume Dam completed—Federal Wheat Commission—New States Royal Commission—Bread Inquiry—the England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated—Constitution of Greater Newcastle.
- 1935** Silver Jubilee of King George V—Visit of Japanese Goodwill Envoy—Sydney County Council (Electricity) formed—State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold—Royal Commission on banking.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—Import quotas imposed—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendums (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Co-operative societies home building scheme initiated.
- 1938** 150th Anniversary of foundation of Australia—British Empire Games and Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London)—Australian Wheat Stabilisation Scheme.
- 1939** Defence Measures—National Security Act—National Register and Wealth Census—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44 hours as standard week—War with Germany (3rd September)—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.—Imperial purchase of primary products—Federal wheat pool.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian oversea diplomatic representatives—Coal mining dispute—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—Prices of Commonwealth securities stabilised—Public works co-ordinated under Loan Council—Petrol and newsprint rationed—Petrol from Glen Davis shale—War with Italy (11th June)—Tasman Air Service—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Enemy raiders in Australian waters—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—Trade Union Advisory Panel—National Advisory War Council—Building restricted—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth provides Child Endowment—Payroll tax—Manpower organised—Minister to China—Youth Welfare Act proclaimed—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 4 months—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8th December)—Coal Miners' Pensions—United States-Australia Lend-lease agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—United control of South-West Pacific Forces—Air raids on coastal areas—Japanese submarines sunk in Sydney Harbour—National Register of Civilians—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth replace States' income and entertainments taxes—War damage insurance—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 8 months—Shearing and retail deliveries zoned—Daylight saving—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions—Subsidy for dairy industry—Commonwealth Constitution: Conference for extending Commonwealth powers—Open-cut coal mining begun.

- 1943** Airgraph oversea service—National Welfare Fund (social services) established—Civilian Register—Prices Stabilisation Plan—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance—Dairying industry wages award—Commonwealth Bank opens Mortgage Department—Daylight saving.
- 1944** Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected—Australia-New Zealand Agreement ratified—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" income taxation—British Pacific Fleet based on Sydney.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Hostilities cease, Europe, 8th May, Pacific, 15th August—United Nations charter signed (50 nations)—Captain Cook Dock opened—Annual Holidays Act operates—Occupation Survey (June)—Unemployment and Sickness Benefits—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—State controls fish marketing—Cumberland County Council (town planning)—Peats Ferry (Hawkesbury R.) Bridge opened for road traffic—General Demobilisation (from October).
- 1946** Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits—Electricity Authority (N.S.W.) constituted—Manpower controls end—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Day baking of bread—First Australian-born Governor in office—Commonwealth airlines services inaugurated—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Federal elections (Sept.); Labour ministry (Chifley)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—Basic wage raised by 7s. a week by Commonwealth Court's Interim Judgment—National Security Act terminated, but Commonwealth and State Acts continue certain controls—Referendums, Commonwealth powers over social services (approved); organised marketing and employment (rejected)—Double Income Tax relief agreement with United Kingdom.
- 1947** Commonwealth-State Joint Coal Board appointed—State referendum, Hotel Closing (6 p.m. approved)—Hon. W. J. McKell (Premier of N.S.W.) appointed Governor-General—State elections (May); Labour ministry (McGirr)—Census, 30th June—Commonwealth Tuberculosis Benefits—40-hour week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Commonwealth arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished—Empire Conference on Japanese peace settlement at Canberra.
- 1948** Record cereal harvests and wool prices—40-hour week under Commonwealth awards—South Pacific Commission; first meeting (Sydney)—Commonwealth referendum, rents and prices (rejected)—Control of rents, prices and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Quotas on imports from "dollar" countries—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement—First all-Australian motor car.
- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced by amalgamations from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of Australian currency in terms of U.S.A. Dollar—General Coal Strike (June-August) with consequent widespread dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Petrol rationing discontinued and re-introduced—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—International Wheat Agreement—Nationality and Citizenship Act in force from 26th January—University of Technology established—Commonwealth Parliament enlarged—Federal elections (Dec.); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies).

- 1950** State Legislative Assembly enlarged—Capital issues de-controlled—**Petrol**, tea and butter rationing ended—British Commonwealth Conference in Sydney on economic aid to South-east Asia—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth free life-saving drugs scheme commenced—Building controls relaxed; new home building de-controlled—International Bank grants \$100 mill. loan to Australia—Wool Sales Deduction (prepayment of income tax)—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—State elections (June); Labour ministry (McGirr)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Court awards increase of £1 in basic wage (females 75 per cent. of male rate); applied in State awards—Commonwealth National Security Resources Board established—Centenary of Sydney University—Record year's rainfall and severe floods.
- 1951** Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Commonwealth—High Court invalidates Communist Party Dissolution Act—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Control of capital issues re-imposed—Sydney Ferries Ltd. ferries bought by State—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Federal elections (April); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies)—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme commenced—Defence Preparations Act—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—Pacific Pact: U.S.A., Australia and N.Z.; first meeting held—Record deficit in Balance of Payments, 1951-52—Severe import restrictions—International Bank grants further \$50 million loan to Australia—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed—Means test reintroduced in public hospitals—Commonwealth Government co-operates in controlled atomic explosion off Western Australia—Price control discontinued on many commodities—Economic Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London—Australian Atomic Energy Commission established.
- 1953** Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—State elections (Feb.); Labour ministry (Cahill)—Record wool production, 1952-53—Record yield of wheat per acre, 1952-53—Royal Commission on television—Import restrictions relaxed—Federal elections for Senate (May)—Commonwealth medical benefits scheme commenced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—British atomic weapons exploded in tests in Central Australia—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolishes quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism introduced in New South Wales—Discovery of oil in Western Australia.
- 1954** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh—Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in Sydney—Report of N.S.W. Royal Commission on Liquor—Federal elections for House of Representatives (May); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies)—International Bank lends further \$54 million to Australia—Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—Census 30th June—Armistice in Indo-China—South-East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Commonwealth Arbitration Court increases margins in certain cases—Referendum on liquor trading hours in New South Wales (majority for 10 p.m. closing).
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Scheme—Australian Atomic Energy Commission acquires site near Sydney for construction of a nuclear reactor—Disastrous floods in New South Wales, particularly in the Hunter Valley—Fourth loan by the International Bank (\$54 million)—Further import licensing restrictions—Price control suspended and re-imposed—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Control of tea abandoned—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—Production of aluminium commenced in Tasmania—Federal elections (Dec.); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies).

# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

There are three levels of government in New South Wales—the Commonwealth, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government bodies, with authority based upon a State Act, operating within incorporated areas covering two-thirds of the State.

The present system of government in the State dates from 1856. The Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended to the whole of the eastern and central territorial divisions in 1906.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published at page 25 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. The system of local government is described in the chapter "Local Government."

## GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources, viz., certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; certain State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large element of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years. Section 9 (2) of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, contains, in effect, a saving of the right of a State to ask for Imperial legislation in a matter within its exclusive authority, without the concurrence of the Commonwealth "in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commencement of (the) Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such concurrence."

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

## THE GOVERNOR.

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.



His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor.

The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g., in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State, and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £6,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice is usually the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., who has been Governor of New South Wales since 1st August, 1946, is the first Australian-born Governor of the State. The Chief Justice, the Honourable Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on 6th January, 1950.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS.

A statement showing the succession of Governors from the foundation of New South Wales was given on page 63 of the Official Year Book, 1916. The Governors who have held office since 1913 were:—

	From.	To.
Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, G.C.M.G.	14 3 1913	27 10 1917
Sir Walter Davidson, K.C.M.G.	18 2 1918	14 9 1923
Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O.	28 2 1924	8 4 1930
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Phillip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.	29 5 1930	15 1 1935
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton).	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1 8 1946	(In office, June, 1956.)

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as "Cabinet" government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry he also resigns from the Executive Council; otherwise he may be dismissed by the Governor.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence, the Vice-President presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

#### THE MINISTRY OR CABINET.

In New South Wales the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State **and** to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, through the Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The Ministry in office in June, 1956, consisted of the following sixteen members:—

- Premier and Colonial Treasurer.*—The Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A.  
*Deputy-Premier and Minister for Education.*—The Hon. R. J. Heffron, M.L.A.  
*Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—The Hon. R. R. Downing, LL.B., M.L.C.  
*Chief Secretary, Minister for Immigration and Minister for Co-operative Societies.*—The Hon. C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Health.*—The Hon. W. F. Sheahan, Q.C., LL.B., M.L.A.  
*Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Food Production.*—The Hon. E. H. Graham, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare.*—The Hon. F. H. Hawkins, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways.*—The Hon. J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Transport.*—The Hon. A. G. Enticknap, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Housing.*—The Hon. A. Landa, LL.B., M.L.A.  
*Secretary for Public Works.*—The Hon. J. F. McGrath, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Conservation.*—The Hon. E. Wetherell, M.L.A.  
*Minister without Portfolio.*—The Hon. W. M. Gollan, M.L.A.  
*Secretary for Lands and Secretary for Mines.*—The Hon. R. B. Nott, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Labour and Industry.*—The Hon. J. J. Maloney, M.L.C.  
*Minister without Portfolio.*—The Hon. J. B. Simpson, M.L.A.

#### *Ministerial Salaries.*

The salaries of Ministers are fixed by statute. Particulars of variations since 1925 are shown below:—

**Table 15.—Annual Salaries of State Ministers.**

Ministers.	Date of Change.						
	1st July, 1925.	1st April, 1930.	7th Aug., 1931.	1st Dec., 1932.	1st July, 1938.	1st July, 1947.	1st Jan., 1952. ‡
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The Premier ...	2,445	2,078	1,800	1,710	2,445	2,945	3,445
The Attorney-General ...	2,095	1,781	1,564	1,486	2,095	2,595	3,095
The Vice-President of the Executive Council (and leader of the Government in the Legislative Council)	1,375	1,169	1,072	1,018	1,375	2,445	2,945
Other Ministers of the Crown*	17,505	14,879	13,167	12,510	17,505	29,340	38,285†
Total ...	23,420	19,907	17,603	16,724	23,420	37,325	47,770

\* The number of "Other Ministers" increased from 9 to 13 during this period.

† £2,945 each for 13 Ministers; since August, 1952, the number of "Other Ministers" has varied between 12 and 13. ‡ Current, June, 1956.

These amounts include the annual allowances paid to Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly. From 1st July, 1947, the Premier also received an entertainment allowance of £500 per annum, which was increased to £750 from 1st January, 1952. An entertainment allowance of £250 per annum was paid to each other Minister from 1st January, 1952.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature consists of the Crown and two Houses of Parliament, and State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 32) are enacted “by the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled”. It exercises a general power of legislation and possesses plenary and not delegated authority. The Constitution Act of 1902 provides that “the Legislature shall, subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of New South Wales in all cases whatsoever”. It can delegate its powers, and within its territory its enactments are restricted only by legislation of the Imperial Parliament applying to New South Wales and by valid Commonwealth enactments.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House). Their powers are nominally co-ordinate, but it is provided that bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation, and bills affecting itself, must originate in the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is elected by general franchise and it controls taxation and expenditure. Moreover, the responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision of the Constitution Act that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

By virtue of the Constitution Act, it is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, but it is provided that both Houses shall meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, passed in 1912 and amended in subsequent years, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time; that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor); and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874. An amending Act of 1950 provides that any Legislative Assembly shall not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Parliament, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up. Provision has been made to prevent deadlocks in the case of disagreements arising between the two Houses.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament. It is considered that the main cases in which a dissolution may be granted arise when, on a question of policy, the Ministry sustains an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly, and when the Legislative Assembly becomes factious, or will not form a stable administration.

#### THE PARTY SYSTEM.

In New South Wales, as elsewhere, the party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly, and latterly, to the Legislative Council, unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a Federal supervising organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies and organisation are reviewed.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. In some instances (generally in respect of a constituency where a member of that particular party is assured of election) more than one candidate is endorsed by a party, but this practice is not common. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament, viz., Country, Labour and Liberal. From 1920 to 1932, a coalition of the Country and National or United Australia parties (forerunners of the Liberal party) alternated with Labour in control of the Legislative Assembly, and, consequently, of the Government. From May, 1932, to May, 1941, a coalition of United Australia and Country parties governed continuously—gaining a majority at three successive general elections—and since May, 1941, Labour, with majorities at six successive general elections, has been continuously in office. The three parties each have an official policy in general terms and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance of parliamentary proceedings at regular meetings of party members. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings. Where a party controls the

Government, members attending party meetings include the Cabinet ministers, who, as leaders of the party, influence the results of discussions. The decisions reached are often in the form of recommendations to Cabinet, which is not bound to follow them. In practice, party meetings of a Government are frequently used as a means of informal contact between Cabinet ministers and the remainder of the party, with frank discussion permitted on both sides. But whether the party is in government or opposition, the custom of party solidarity is generally maintained—i.e., in the course of any contentious official parliamentary proceedings, the members of a party vote and act in accordance with party policy.

#### CASES OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN HOUSES.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of money bills, the constitutional provisions of 1933 preserve the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation shall be of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, it is provided that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fails to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Until 1934, the Legislative Council was a nominee chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life, but it was then reconstituted in terms of the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, 1933.

The Legislative Council, as reconstituted on 23rd April, 1934, consists of sixty elected members. The services of members were rendered without remuneration or reimbursement until 1st September, 1948, but from that date members (other than the executive officers of the Council and Ministers of the Crown) became entitled to receive by way of reimbursement of expenses an allowance at the rate of £300 per annum. This amount was increased to £500 per annum from 1st January, 1952. The members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council comprise the electoral body. They record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and has been resident for at least three years in



the Commonwealth of Australia is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council, except that members of the Legislative Assembly are debarred. Membership of the Council is rendered void by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown or of any pension from the Crown; exceptions are persons in receipt of pay, half pay, or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces or office of profit in those services, together with the holder of the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Crown as specified in the second schedule to the Constitution Act, and the holders of offices of profit under the Crown created by Act of Parliament as offices of the Executive Government. The seats of members are rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, acceptance of foreign allegiance, bankruptcy, acceptance of public contracts, or by criminal conviction. Each candidate for election must signify his consent to nomination and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors"; an "elector" may sign only one nomination paper.

In the election of the first House of sixty members, four separate ballots were taken, and in each fifteen members were elected, the term of service being twelve years in the case of the fifteen first elected, and nine, six, and three years, respectively, for each successive group. A group of fifteen members is elected for twelve years every third year during the six months immediately preceding the retirement of the fifteen members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The presence of one-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President, is necessary to form a quorum. The Legislative Councillors are required to choose a President from amongst their number. He ceases to hold office if he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Chamber, or he may resign his office. He receives a salary of £2,200 per annum. There is also a Chairman of Committees and a Leader of the Opposition, to whom annual salaries of £1,400 and £1,000, respectively, are paid. Members of the Legislative Council are allowed free travel on State transport services.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Legislative Assembly is the elective or popular House of Parliament, and is the more important chamber. All bills appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new rate, tax, or impost, must originate in the Assembly, and by its power over Supply it ultimately controls the Executive. It consists of ninety-four members (ninety prior to the election of 1950) elected on a system of universal adult suffrage for a maximum period of three years. Any person who is qualified to vote at any State election is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly, except persons who are members of the Commonwealth Legislature or of the Legislative Council, or who hold non-political offices of profit under the Crown, other than in the Armed Forces; but any officer of the public service of New South Wales may be elected to the Legislative Assembly on condition that he forthwith resign his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of women to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918. Several women have since contested seats at the elections and a number have been elected; the first to be elected sat in the 28th Parliament. There are no women in the present Legislative Assembly, but one woman, elected in 1952, sits in

the Legislative Council. The seat of a member becomes vacant in cases similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Payment of members of the Legislative Assembly was introduced as from 21st September, 1889. The amount was fixed originally at £300 per annum. Subsequent changes are shown below:—

**Table 16.—Payment to Members of the Legislative Assembly.**

Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	Date of Change.	Amount per annum.
	£		£		£
September, 1889	300	July, 1925 ...	875	July, 1938 ...	875
September, 1912	500	April, 1930 ...	744	July, 1947 ...	1,375
November, 1920	875	August, 1931 ...	706	January, 1952 ...	1,875*
July, 1922 ...	600	December, 1932	670		

\* Current, June, 1956.

Each member receives an official allowance for postage stamps, etc., and free travel on State transport services. The annual salary of the Speaker is £2,675, the Chairman of Committees, £2,250, and the Leader of the Opposition, £2,375. The Government and Oppositions Whips receive £2,225 per annum. An entertainment allowance of £250 per annum is paid to the Speaker and the Leader of the Opposition.

#### *Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund.*

A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly, which was established in May, 1946, under the Legislative Assembly Members Superannuation Act, 1946-1954, is financed by a uniform annual contribution from members and, in certain circumstances, a contribution from the Government. Pensions from the fund are payable without any means test to ex-members (or their widows) whose length of service is sufficient to render them eligible. The fund is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who is custodian trustee, and six members of the Legislative Assembly who are selected by the House to act as managing trustees.

The annual contribution of each member to the fund, which is fixed by statute, was £78 from 1946 to 1951, £117 from 1st January, 1952, and £156 from 16th December, 1954. The Act provides for the institution of a sectional account for each Parliament, which is normally elected every three years. Where a deficiency exists in any sectional account, it is met

by a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since the inauguration of the scheme, Government contributions on account of these deficiencies have aggregated £20,817. Contributions to the funds (less refunds) by members amounted to £79,323 in the nine years ended June, 1955.

Under the amending Act passed in 1954, rates of pension payable were increased by one-third from 16th December, 1954. Ex-members who have served for an aggregate period of fifteen years or more receive £12 a week, and those who have served in any three parliaments, £10 a week. Prior to December, 1954, these rates were £9 and £7 10s. a week, respectively. In order to qualify for the lower rate of pension, the ex-member must contest the election following the dissolution of the Parliament of which he was a member, or furnish the trustees with sufficient reasons for his failure to do so. Pension at the rate of £8 10s. a week is payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to a pension or of an ex-member receiving a pension (unless he married whilst in receipt of pension). The widow's right to pension ceases if she marries again.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to pension, his contributions are refunded to him or his widow. An ex-member is not eligible for pension but may elect to continue contributing to the fund if he (a) resigns and is elected to the Parliament of the Commonwealth or another State or (b) is appointed to an office of profit under the Crown. At 30th June, 1955, five ex-members were continuing to contribute in order to preserve their right to a pension.

Particulars of contributors, pensioners and finances for the last nine years are as follows:—

**Table 17.—Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund.**

Year ended 30th June.	Contributors to the Fund at end of the year.	Pensioners at end of the year.		Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Ex-Members.	Widows.	Contributions of—		Total Revenue. †	Pensions.	Contributions Refunded.	Total Expenditure.
				Members.	Government.				
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947*	93	5	...	8,106	...	8,136	402	295	711
1948	93	4	2	6,988	853	8,089	1,050	...	1,050
1949	94	4	4	6,994	944	8,441	1,390	...	1,390
1950	100	12	5	8,192	301	9,249	1,979	1,201	3,188
1951	100	9	6	7,717	1,126	9,754	3,966	274	4,240
1952	101	8	7	9,742	1,564	12,423	4,773	...	4,773
1953	103	14	8	11,859	5,103	18,384	6,619	3,654	10,273
1954	99	16	10	12,131	4,950	18,790	9,625	675	10,300
1955	98	17	13	13,693	5,976	21,802	11,225	...	11,225

\* From 7th May, 1946, to 30th June, 1947.

† Including interest on investments.

At 30th June, 1955, accumulated funds amounted to £67,923, of which £60,726 was invested in Government securities.

\*31855—3¶ K 5,003

## STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

A number of committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. In addition, there are the more important committees described below.

*Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means.*

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

*Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.*

The Public Works Act, 1912, and amendments, provide for the constitution of a joint committee comprising three members of the Legislative Council and four members of the Legislative Assembly, called the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, to be elected by ballot in every Parliament.

It requires proposals submitted to Parliament for public works (with specified exceptions) of an estimated cost exceeding £20,000 to be referred to the Committee for report. The Committee has not been constituted since the 28th Parliament which ended in 1930, and subsequently such public works have been excluded from this provision by the Acts authorising their construction.

*Public Accounts Committee.*

For the better supervision of the financial business of the State, a Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House, other than Ministers. It consists of five members and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without Parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

## COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council.

Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

### COMMISSIONS AND TRUSTS.

In addition to the Ministerial Departments, various public services are administered by statutory Commissions, Boards, and Trusts, of which the more important are:—

Aborigines Welfare Board.	Hunter District Water Board.
Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.	Joint Coal Board.
Commissioner for Main Roads.	Maritime Services Board.
Commissioner for Railways.	Metropolitan Meat Industry Board.
Commissioner for Government Transport.	Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.
Commissioner for Motor Transport.	Milk Board.
Commissioner of Police.	Prickly Pear Destruction Commission.
Conservation Authority of N.S.W.	Public Service Board.
Electoral Commissioner.	Public Trustee.
Electricity Authority of N.S.W.	Rural Bank of New South Wales.
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	State Mines Control Authority.
Forestry Commission.	State Superannuation Board.
Government Insurance Office.	Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.
Hospitals Commission.	Western Lands Commissioner.
Housing Commission.	

In each case the authority controls a specific service and administers the statute law in relation to matters of its concern.

### AUDITOR-GENERAL.

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during good behaviour until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

### AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London, at 56-7 The Strand, W.C.2. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation

with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with the United Kingdom and other countries, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

### STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The electoral system is administered by the Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections of the Legislative Assembly and of referendums under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office for seven years and is eligible for re-appointment. He may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

#### FRANCHISE.

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. By amending legislation, members and discharged members of the fighting forces, including those under 21 years of age who had served outside Australia and adult members of the Civil Constructional Corps, if British subjects, serving on projects outside Australia, were entitled to vote, though not enrolled, at the general election of 1944. Persons are disqualified from voting who are of unsound mind or who have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Commonwealth by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force on 16th September, 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for State and Commonwealth purposes.

#### ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act was amended substantially in 1949. It provides that electorates are to be redistributed by the Electoral Commissioner whenever directed by the Governor or, in default of such direction, at intervals of nine years. The Act of 1949 increased the number of electorates from 90 to 94 and provides for the division of the State into two areas, viz., the Sydney area with 48 seats, and the country area (which includes Newcastle) with 46 seats. Quotas are determined for each area by dividing the total number of electors by the number of seats in the area. The number of electors in an electoral district must be within 20 per cent. of the area quota.

The following table shows certain particulars as to representation in the Parliament of New South Wales in each year in which elections have been held since 1913. Similar information covering the period 1856 to 1916 was published on page 26 of the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book.

Table 18.—Parliamentary Representation in New South Wales.

Year of Election.	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly.	Population per Member.	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population.	Total Number of Electors qualified to Vote.	Average number of Electors per Member.
			per cent.		
1913	90	20,500	55·1	1,037,999	11,533
1917	90	21,000	58·5	1,109,830	12,331
1920	90	22,800	56·1	1,154,437	12,827
1922	90	23,950	58·0	1,251,023	13,900
1925	90	25,500	58·3	1,339,080	14,879
1927	90	26,700	58·6	1,409,493	15,661
1930	90	28,100	57·4	1,440,785	16,008
1932	90	28,700	56·8	1,465,008	16,278
1935	90	29,350	57·9	1,528,713	16,986
1938	90	30,200	59·2	1,607,833	17,865
1941	90	31,100	60·3	1,684,781	18,720
1944	90	32,000	60·4	1,732,706 *	19,252 *
1947	90	33,150	62·1	1,852,787	20,587
1950	94	33,950	59·9	1,919,479	20,420
1953	94	35,900	56·9	1,952,953	20,776

\* Exclusive of members of the Forces eligible to vote though not enrolled.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales is elected for each electoral district by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

The following table shows the voting at the general elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1925 and later years. Compulsory voting first applied in the elections of 1930. Similar particulars regarding each election since 1894, when a system based on single electorates and the principle of "one man one vote" was introduced, are shown in earlier editions of the Year Book (see 1930-31, page 27 and No. 50, page 33). The number of electors as stated represents the number qualified to vote.



**Table 19.—Voting at Elections of Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.**

Year of Election.	Whole State.	Contested Electorates.				
	Electors Enrolled.	Electors Enrolled.	Votes Recorded.		Informal Votes.	
			Number.	Percentage of Electors Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
1925	1,339,080	1,339,080	924,979	69.1	30,155	3.28
1927	1,409,493	1,394,254	1,150,777	82.5	15,086	1.08
1930	1,440,785	1,428,648	1,356,423	94.9	30,428	2.24
1932	1,465,008	1,418,141	1,367,087	96.4	30,260	2.21
1935	1,528,713	1,347,884	1,294,752	95.8	39,333	3.04
1938	1,607,833	1,268,980	1,215,494	95.8	32,237	2.65
1941	1,684,781	1,540,974	1,425,752	92.5	35,858	2.52
1944	1,732,706	1,433,166	1,310,272*	†	43,329	3.31
1947	1,852,787	1,713,921	1,621,527	94.6	32,262	1.99
1950	1,919,479	1,768,601	1,640,313	92.7	28,964	1.77
1953	1,952,953	1,691,231	1,588,293	93.7	39,416	2.48

\* Including 54,332 votes by members of the Forces, some of whom were not enrolled as electors.

† Not available.

The electors who were enrolled in 1953, viz., 1,952,953 persons, comprised 954,966 men and 997,987 women. Female electors have been in the majority since 1938. Slightly more women than men generally fail to vote; the proportion of electors who omitted to vote at contested electorates in 1953 was men, 6.0 per cent., and women, 6.6 per cent.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon, and the hotels are closed during the hours of polling. The Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-56, prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter on the day of a Commonwealth or State election or the two days preceding it.

Electors absent from their sub-divisions are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes." Under the amending Act of 1949, postal voting is provided only for persons who are recorded on the electoral roll as living more than five miles from any polling place which will be open on polling day in the electoral district.

New provisions were made for persons living within five miles of a polling place who by reason of illness, infirmity, or approaching maternity are precluded from attending at a polling place. Such persons may apply to record their votes in the presence of an electoral visitor, or in certain circumstances may record their votes at "mobile" polling booths. An electoral visitor for each subdivision visits each applicant at a reasonable hour during the day time, taking with him a locked ballot box. Scrutineers may accompany him. He supplies the applicant with a ballot paper, which is marked by the elector and deposited in the ballot box. For inmates of institutions who are similarly handicapped, a "mobile" polling booth is provided within those institutions at which there is a polling place.

An elector, who is not enrolled or whose name has been marked as having voted, may in certain circumstances vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted; votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes".

The appended table shows the extent to which the franchise was exercised by absentee and other voters at general elections in recent years:—

**Table 20.—General Elections, Legislative Assembly of N.S.W.—Types of Vote Recorded.**

Type of Vote.	Number of Votes Recorded in Contested Electorates at Election of—						
	1935.	1938.	1941.	1944.	1947.	1950.	1953.
Absent ... ..	92,572	98,525	135,450	94,174	158,512	132,301	151,135
Postal ... ..	19,644	21,069	20,749	27,285	31,337	399	824
Electoral Visitor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7,717	7,567
Section ... ..	2,975	1,937	3,294	2,859	1,623	2,027	3,157
Ordinary ... ..	1,179,561	1,093,963	1,266,259	1,185,954	1,430,055	1,497,869	1,425,610
Total Votes Recorded	1,294,752	1,215,494	1,425,752	1,310,272	1,621,527	1,640,313	1,588,293

#### STATE PARLIAMENTS.

A list of the Parliaments from 1889, when payment of members was instituted, up to 1920, was published in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book. A list of Parliaments since 1920 follows:—

**Table 21.—Parliaments of New South Wales since 1920.**

Number of Parliament.	Return of Writs.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.	Duration.			Number of Sessions.
				yrs.	mths.	dys.	
25	21st April, 1920	27th April, 1920	17th Feb., 1922	1	9	27	3
26	19th April, 1922	26th April, 1922	18th April, 1925*	3	0	0	5
27	20th June, 1925	24th June, 1925	7th Sept., 1927	2	2	18	5
28	29th Oct., 1927	3rd Nov., 1927	18th Sept., 1930	2	10	20	4
29	21st Nov., 1930	25th Nov., 1930	13th May, 1932	1	5	27	1
30	30th June, 1932	23rd June, 1932	12th April, 1935	2	9	12	4
31	10th June, 1935	12th June, 1935	24th Feb., 1938	2	8	14	4
32	26th April, 1938	12th April, 1938	18th April, 1941	2	11	23	3
33	17th June, 1941	28th May, 1941	24th April, 1944	2	10	8	4
34	22nd June, 1944	22nd June, 1944	29th March, 1947	2	9	8	5
35	27th May, 1947	28th May, 1947	22nd May, 1950	2	11	26	3
36	19th July, 1950	12th July, 1950	14th Jan., 1953	2	5	27	3
37	14th March, 1953	11th March, 1953	6th Feb., 1956	2	10	24	5
38	5th April, 1956	10th April, 1956	...	...	...	...	...

\* Expired by effluxion of time.

The normal duration of Parliament is three years. Unless previously dissolved, Parliament continues for three years from the day of the return of the writs.

On account of war conditions and the disturbed state of public affairs, the Legislative Assembly Continuance Act, 1916, was passed to provide for an extension of the term of the 23rd Parliament to four years. The Parliament, however, terminated after three years and sixty days.

#### STATE MINISTRIES.

The various Ministries which have held office since 1922, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been fifty-seven Ministries but only thirty-eight Parliaments. Up to 13th April, 1922, forty Ministries had held office.

Table 22.—Ministries of New South Wales since 1922.

Number.	Ministry.	In Office.	
	Name of Premier and Party.	From—	To—
41	Fuller (National)* ... ..	13th April, 1922	17th June, 1925
42	Lang (Labour) ... ..	17th June, 1925	26th May, 1927
43	Lang (Labour)† ... ..	27th May, 1927	18th Oct., 1927
44	Bavin (National)* ... ..	18th Oct., 1927	3rd Nov., 1930
45	Lang (Labour) ... ..	4th Nov., 1930	13th May, 1932
46	Stevens (United Aust.)* ... ..	16th May, 1932	11th Feb., 1935
47	Stevens (United Aust.)*† ... ..	11th Feb., 1935	13th April, 1938
48	Stevens (United Aust.)* ... ..	13th April, 1938	5th Aug., 1939
49	Mair (United Aust.)* ... ..	5th Aug., 1939	16th May, 1941
50	McKell (Labour) ... ..	16th May, 1941	8th June, 1944
51	McKell (Labour) ... ..	8th June, 1944	6th Feb., 1947
52	McGirr (Labour) ... ..	6th Feb., 1947	19th May, 1947
53	McGirr (Labour) ... ..	19th May, 1947	30th June, 1950
54	McGirr (Labour) ... ..	30th June, 1950	2nd April, 1952
55	Cahill (Labour) ... ..	2nd April, 1952	23rd Feb., 1953
56	Cahill (Labour) ... ..	23rd Feb., 1953	15th Mar., 1956
57	Cahill (Labour) ... ..	15th Mar., 1956	‡

\* And Country Party.

† Reconstruction.

‡ In office (June, 1956).

#### COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The following statement shows the annual cost of State parliamentary government in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last seven years; expenses of Commonwealth and local government are not included:—

Table 23.—Cost of State Parliamentary Government.

Year ended 30th June.	Governor and Executive Council.	Ministry.	Parliament.		Total of Foregoing.	Electoral.	Royal Commissions and Select Committees.	Total Cost.
			Salaries of Members.*	Other Expenses.†				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	14,623	24,877	73,508	103,403	216,411	4,979	11,322	232,712
1949	36,922	41,141	123,987	151,426	353,476	11,910	1,997	367,383
1950	26,956	39,311	121,142	158,100	345,509	80,092	2,354	427,955
1951	31,057	39,479	136,572	175,151	382,259	43,599	4,956	430,814
1952	48,988	47,211	157,626	217,805	471,625	12,321	24,078	508,024
1953	38,588	52,646	183,550	261,657	536,441	128,931	14,574	679,946
1954	81,572	53,827	184,295	285,522	605,216	33,270	7,172	645,658
1955	40,166	54,961	183,480	300,978	579,585	115,983	15,071	710,639

\* Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. Excludes members who are in the Ministry.

† Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

The total cost of State parliamentary government, as shown in Table 23, increased from £232,712, or 1s. 8d. per head of population, in 1938-39, to £710,639, or 4s. 1d., per head, in 1954-55. The increase was common to all groups of regular expenditure. Annual expenditure on elections and Royal Commissions, etc., necessarily fluctuates. The cost of members' salaries in 1954-55 was distributed between the Legislative Assembly, £151,902, and the Legislative Council, £31,578.

Particulars in Table 23 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to £516,455, or 1s. 6d. per head of population, in 1938-39, and £2,072,757, or 4s. 8d. per head, in 1953-54.

## THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1st January, 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Federation and the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State was published in the Year Book for 1921 on pages 38-40 and 625.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be in the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered to the Commonwealth by New South

Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra on 9th May, 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of limited and specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a revisory chamber wherein the States are equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, consisting of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number may not be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth, there has been a great advance in its status in relation to the United Kingdom and other nations. At the conclusion of the war of 1914-18, Australia was a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles and in 1920 became a member State of the League of Nations. Its representative attended the League Assembly under sole authority of the Commonwealth Government, without intervention by the Imperial Parliament or powers from the King in his Imperial capacity. Moreover, treaties concluded by the United Kingdom Government affecting Australia became subject to ratification by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Imperial conferences attended by representatives of the governments of Great Britain and various parts of the British Commonwealth are held periodically for discussion of matters of common interest. These conferences have no constitutional powers, but facilitate agreements which subsequently may be ratified by the Parliaments of the political units affected.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3rd September, 1939.

The Commonwealth Government maintains legations in a number of foreign countries and exchanges diplomatic representatives.

### COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign and is

exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Joseph Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 8th May, 1953.

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly; a common roll is used for both Commonwealth and State elections. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1924.

The debates of the Senate and the House of Representatives are regularly broadcast by the national broadcasting system.

#### THE SENATE.

The Senate consists of sixty members, each State being represented by ten senators. Prior to 22nd February, 1950, the Senate comprised thirty-six members—each State returning six senators. The enlargement of the Senate was prescribed by the Representation Act, 1948, and the twenty-four additional senators were elected at the general election of 10th December, 1949.

Ordinarily the term of a senator is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the second of which occurred in March, 1951), all senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, senators commence their term from 1st July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1st July preceding their election.

A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years. In 1949 and later years, voting for the Senate was on the proportional system, which was described on pages 49 and 50 of Year Book No. 52. Particulars of voting for the Senate at the last seven elections are as follows:—

**Table 24.—Elections for the Senate—Voting in New South Wales.**

Year of Election.	Electors Enrolled.			Votes Recorded.		Informal Votes.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Number.	Percentage of Persons Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
1937	799,538	796,804	1,596,342	1,542,829	96.6	130,841	8.9
1940	832,280	834,776	1,667,056	1,575,949	94.5	183,015	11.6
1943	840,992	900,414	1,741,406	1,680,329*	†	201,052	12.0
1946	902,533	956,216	1,858,749	1,757,150	94.5	147,953	8.4
1949	938,953	977,793	1,916,746	1,848,572	96.4	222,576	12.0
1951	950,460	990,867	1,941,327	1,864,239	96.0	146,729	7.9
1953	966,830	1,012,764	1,979,594	1,873,521	94.6	74,231	4.0

\* Including 155,563 votes by members of the Forces, many of whom were not enrolled as electors.

† Not available.

The ratio of informal votes to all votes recorded is comparatively high; a similar ratio in respect of voting for the House of Representatives fluctuates between 2 and 3 per cent. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot paper for the House of Representatives.

#### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is prescribed by the Constitution that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators and that the number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people. The Constitution prescribed a method of determining the number until Parliament otherwise provided. Other provision was made by the Representation Act, 1905.

The number to be elected in each State is determined in the following manner: a quota is ascertained by dividing the number of people of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators, then the number of people of each State is divided by the quota. The result indicates the number of representatives for each State, one more member being chosen if on the division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota. It is also provided that at least five members shall be elected in each original State. The representation of the States may be adjusted in every fifth year.

In terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act, 1905-1949, the House of Representatives was enlarged at the general election in December, 1949. The number of members representing the various States in the House of Representatives (a) preceding and (b) subsequent to this election is shown in the following table. As a result of the census of 30th June, 1954, New South Wales lost one seat at the Commonwealth elections in December, 1955, and South Australia and Western Australia each gained one seat.

**Table 25.—Composition of the House of Representatives by States.**

Period.	Number of Members Representing—						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Australia.
1937 to 1949	28	20	10	6	5	5	74
1949 to 1955	47	33	18	10	8	5	121
1955 and 1956	46	33	18	11	9	5	122

There are also two non-voting members, representing the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, who attend debates but vote only on motions for the disallowance of any ordinance of their Territory, or on amendments of any such motions. The member for the Australian Capital Territory was first elected in December, 1949, but the member for the Northern Territory has sat in the House since 1922.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.



## COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS AND MINISTRIES.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29th April, 1901, and was opened on 9th May, 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria, until 9th May, 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. The following statement gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since 1929:—

**Table 26.—Parliaments and Ministries of the Commonwealth since 1929.**

Parliaments.			Ministries.		
No.	Opened	Dissolved.	No. and Name.	From.	To.
12	20.11.1929	27.11.1931	16. Scullin ... ..	22.10.1929	6.1.1932
13	17.2.1932	7.8.1934	17. Lyons ... ..	6.1.1932	7.11.1938
14	23.10.1934	21.9.1937			
15	36.11.1937	27.8.1940	18. Lyons ... ..	7.11.1938	7.4.1939
			19. Page ... ..	7.4.1939	26.4.1939
			20. Menzies ... ..	26.4.1939	14.3.1940
16	20.11.1940	7. 7.1943	21. Menzies ... ..	14.3.1940	28.10.1940
			22. Menzies ... ..	28.10.1940	29.8.1941
			23. Fadden ... ..	29.8.1941	7.10.1941
17	23.9.1943	16.8.1946	24. Curtin ... ..	7.10.1941	21.9.1943
			25. Curtin ... ..	21.9.1943	6.7.1945
			26. Forde ... ..	6.7.1945	13.7.1945
18	6.11.1946	31.10.1949	27. Chifley ... ..	13.7.1945	1.11.1946
19	22.2.1950	19.3.1951*	28. Chifley ... ..	1.11.1946	19.12.1949
20	12.6.1951	21.4.1954	29. Menzies ... ..	19.12.1949	11.5.1951
21	4.8.1954	4.11.1955	30. Menzies ... ..	11.5.1951	11.1.1956
22	15.2.1956	.....	31. Menzies ... ..	11.1.1956	†

\* Double dissolution.

† In office (June, 1956).

**REFERENDUMS.**

## COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUMS.

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives and it must be approved by a majority of electors voting (a) in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in the Commonwealth.

In all, twenty-four questions relating to alteration of the Federal Constitution have been submitted by referendums, and only in four matters (one each in 1906, 1909, 1928, and 1946) were the proposals approved. A majority of the votes in every State was in favour of three of these proposals. The majority in New South Wales was affirmative only on four other questions, including those relating to Organised Marketing of Primary Products and to Industrial Employment submitted in September, 1946. In three instances (including two in 1946) rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referendums relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, submitted to the electors in September, 1951, proposed an amendment to Section 51 of the Constitution in order to provide powers to deal with communists and communism. This proposal was rejected; three States voted in favour of its adoption, and three States (including New South Wales) and an overall majority of the voters in the Commonwealth rejected it.

#### STATE REFERENDUMS.

The question of the hour of closing of hotels and certain other licensed premises in New South Wales was referred by the State Government to the electors by referendum on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Particulars of the voting at these three referendums are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

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## DEFENCE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth has exclusive power to legislate in defence matters. Naval or military forces may not be raised or maintained by any State without the consent of the Commonwealth Parliament, but the Commonwealth has a constitutional obligation to protect every State against invasion and, on application by the State, against domestic violence. Under the Defence Act, citizen forces may not be called out or utilised in connection with an industrial dispute. Male citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 years are rendered liable, under the Defence Act, to serve in the citizen forces for home defence in time of war.

### COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING IN PEACETIME.

Compulsory military training was in force in Australia from 1911 to 1929 (and during the Second World War, 1939-1945). National service training was reintroduced in 1951, under the National Service Act, 1951.

Under the national service scheme, all male British subjects ordinarily resident in Australia who turn eighteen years of age after 1st November, 1950, are required to register. The first group, comprising youths whose eighteenth birthday occurred between 1st November, 1950, and 31st July, 1951, was required to register in May, 1951; youths reaching 18 years after 31st July, 1951, have to register when directed by proclamation (usually at six-monthly intervals). Registrants who attain the requisite standard of fitness are liable to be called up for service as soon as possible. Exemption from training is granted in relatively few instances, but a registrant can apply for deferment of his training on the ground of exceptional hardship. Such applications are referred to a Court for determination. The Minister may defer the training of students and apprentices, rural workers, etc. Service under the scheme is with the Naval, Military or Air Citizen Forces and only trainees who volunteer for service outside Australia are enlisted in the Naval Citizen Forces or Air Citizen Forces.

The total period of compulsory training for which the youths are liable is 176 days, most of which is usually served in continuous full-time training immediately after enlistment. In the first two years of the scheme, the initial training period generally comprised 98 days in a military camp, 154 days in a naval ship or establishment, and two periods of 88 days or one period of 176 days on an air force station; the balance for which trainees are liable is served during the subsequent 3 or 4 years. This has now been altered to 98 days' continuous training in a military camp and 42 days' part-time service during the subsequent two years; and two periods of 77 days or one period of 154 days in a naval ship or establishment or on an air force station. There is no statutory obligation on employers to make up any difference between the civil and service pay of employees who are undergoing training, but some employers, e.g., the Commonwealth Government and the Government of New South Wales, do so voluntarily. Employees of at least one month's standing must be reinstated to their former employment, without any sacrifice of leave or pension rights, on the completion of each period of training.

The compulsory trainees first entered camp in New South Wales in July, 1951, and up to 30th June, 1955, the highest number in full-time training at the one time was 5,463 between September and November, 1952; the number in training in July, 1955, was 4,549, comprising 3,618 in the army, 752 in the air force and 179 in the navy. Youths commencing compulsory training in New South Wales totalled 12,850 in 1951-52, 13,829 in 1952-53, 12,397 in 1953-54, and 12,430 in 1954-55.

### DEFENCE FORCES.

The armed forces of the three Services in Australia are divided into two main groups, viz., the permanent or full-time forces and the citizen or part-time voluntary forces. In wartime, the citizen forces are liable to be called up for full-time duty. Officers of the permanent forces are normally appointed on a full-time career basis, and a few are entered on short service commissions. Other ranks are entered for periods ranging from 6 years to 12 years and on the termination of the initial period may re-engage for further terms. The citizen forces consist of both volunteers and National Service personnel.

At 30th June, 1955, the strength of the Forces in Australia was as follows:—

**Table 27.—Strength of the Armed Forces in Australia—30th June, 1955.**

Service.	Permanent Forces.	Citizen Forces.		Total.
		Volunteers.	National Service Personnel.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Navy ... ..	13,211	5,261	3,924	22,396
Army ... ..	23,098	15,066	70,111	108,275
Air Force ... ..	15,359	2,169	872	18,400
Total ... ..	51,668	22,496	74,907	149,071

In addition to the above forces, there were 35,000 Army National Service personnel and 13,500 Air Force National Service personnel who had completed their training and were on the reserve for the balance of five years from the date of call-up.

### EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE SERVICES.

The basic defence organisation of the Commonwealth comprises the central administration of the Defence Department, a Department for each of the Services—Navy, Army and Air—and the Departments of Supply and Defence Production. In 1954-55 the total cost of these Departments

amounted to £186,794,000, equivalent to 18 per cent. of all expenditure by the Commonwealth Government. Particulars of the cost of each Department during the last nine years are set out below:—

**Table 28.—Expenditure by the Commonwealth on Defence Services.**

Year ended 30th June.	Department of—				Total of Foregoing.	Departments of Supply and Defence Production.	Total Defence Services.
	Defence.	Navy.	Army.	Air.			
	£ thousand.						
1947	144	22,291	65,784	22,940	111,159	13,202	124,361
1948	239	18,532	28,457	18,541	65,769	8,402	74,171
1949	250	20,695	15,315	16,907	53,167	8,762	61,929
1950	303	17,010	15,588	11,963	44,864	10,410	55,274
1951	422	24,827	26,755	27,874	79,878	69,280	149,158
1952	557	37,951	56,560	48,576	143,644	27,055	170,699
1953	690	47,523	92,157	55,509	195,879	20,705	216,584
1954	651	45,093	64,829	48,934	159,507	31,154	190,661
1955	659	47,464	62,113	49,500	159,736	27,058	186,794

Table 28 includes expenditure on capital works and services but excludes expenditure on war and repatriation services (war pensions, etc.). The increase in expenditure by the combat services since 1949-50 has been partly due to expansion of the armed forces and partly to higher rates of remuneration and cost of equipment. A special reserve for strategic stores and equipment was established under the Minister of Supply in 1950-51, and expenditure debited to that reserve amounted to £57,048,000 in 1950-51 and £10,049,000 in 1951-52, representing the bulk of the increase in the cost of the Departments of Supply and Defence Production.



## POPULATION

### THE CENSUS.

The number, distribution and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the “dwelling” where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947. The last census was held on 30th June, 1954, and the next enumeration will probably be taken in 1961—thereby returning to the traditional census year.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician.

### INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES.

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis for all subsequent population estimates.

In periods between census enumerations, the population of the State is estimated at quarterly intervals by adding the natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the census figures. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths, and a system of recording arrivals and departures is maintained for the purpose of estimating migration.

Estimates of the population of statistical divisions and local government areas are compiled annually. For this purpose, records of births and deaths, school and electoral enrolments, registrations by aliens, etc., are used to vary census data.

The original estimates for each intercensal year are revised after a census to correct any discrepancy disclosed. Revisions are made in accordance with both the preliminary census results and the final results. The final revised figures form the permanent population estimates.

All population statistics in this Part have been revised in accordance with the final results of the census of 30th June, 1954, and birth, death, marriage, etc., rates have been calculated on the basis of these revised estimates.



### THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, and its third million in 1947.

The growth of the population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume. With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date, as shown in the following table:—

**Table 29.—Growth of Population of New South Wales.**

Date of Census.	Population.	Increase in Population since previous Census.			Number of Persons per Square Mile.
		Numerical.	Proportional.	Average Annual Rate.	
			per cent.	per cent.	
7th April, 1861	350,860	168,436*	92·55*	6·76*	1·12
2nd April, 1871	502,998	152,138	43·36	3·67	1·62
3rd April, 1881	749,825	246,827	49·07	4·07	2·42
5th April, 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50·32	4·16	3·63
31st March, 1901	1,355,355†	228,218	20·25	1·86	4·37
3rd April, 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21·50	1·97	5·32
4th April, 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27·55	2·46	6·79
30th June, 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23·83	1·76	8·41
30th June, 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14·76	·99	9·65
30th June, 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14·70	1·08	11·06

\* Since 1851. † Includes 509 nomadic half-caste aboriginals.

Full-blood aboriginals are excluded from the population statistics, but their number as enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 57. The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2·46 per cent., was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression followed by World War II, and the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent.) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period.

During the seven years ended 30th June, 1954, the annual average rate of increase in the population was 1.98 per cent. The improvement compared with the two previous intercensal periods is due to two factors—the relatively high number of births and the inauguration of an extensive programme of assisted immigration, which reached a peak at the end of 1949 and then gradually declined (see Table 60).

The estimated population of the State at 30th June and 31st December of each year since 1947 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 30.—Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales.**

Year.	As at 30th June.			As at 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1947	1,492,211*	1,492,627*	2,984,838*	1,501,399	1,501,235	3,002,634
1948	1,507,895	1,507,868	3,015,763	1,523,810	1,524,496	3,048,306
1949	1,549,199	1,543,422	3,092,621	1,579,257	1,570,549	3,149,806
1950	1,602,664	1,590,708	3,193,372	1,627,618	1,613,439	3,241,057
1951	1,647,299	1,630,733	3,278,032	1,667,566	1,647,106	3,314,672
1952	1,681,469	1,657,986	3,339,455	1,695,899	1,672,087	3,367,986
1953	1,703,078	1,680,714	3,383,792	1,713,639	1,695,370	3,409,009
1954	1,720,860*	1,702,669*	3,423,529*	1,738,385	1,723,928	3,462,313
1955	1,753,041	1,737,290	3,490,331	1,770,966	1,754,957	3,525,923

\* Census.

NOTE.—Figures have been adjusted in accordance with the final results of the 1954 Census.

#### SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION.

The following statement shows the extent to which natural increase and net immigration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861:—

**Table 31.—Natural Increase and Net Immigration, 1861 to 1954.**

Period.	Numerical Increase.			Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.†	Net Immigration.**	Total.
1861-1871*	106,071	46,067	152,138	25.40	11.03	per cent. 3.67
1871-1881*	139,722	107,105	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07
1881-1891*	204,664	172,648	377,312	21.72	18.32	4.16
1891-1901*	230,669	(—) 2,451	228,218	18.38	(—) 0.20	1.86
1901-1911*	250,140	41,239	291,379	16.67	2.75	1.97
1911-1921*	318,945	134,692	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46
1921-1933†	377,321	123,155	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76
1933-1947‡	351,741	32,250	383,991	9.04	0.83	.99
1947-1954‡	282,191	156,500	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98

\* Period of 10 years. † Period of 12½ years. ‡ Period of 14 years. § Period of 7 years.

† Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

\*\* Excess of arrivals over departures per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

(—) Denotes net emigration.

The net immigration figures shown in the above table comprise recorded migration together with any adjustments of population made in accordance with the results of the various censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for nearly three-quarters of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861, and in spite of a fall in rate, the average annual addition from this source increased in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. For the period 1947 to 1954 the average annual addition of 40,313 was a record, although the average rate of increase was still below the average for the period 1921-1933. Further details of the natural increase are shown on page 110.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic, during the ninety-three and one-quarter years ended June, 1954, net immigration numbered 811,205 persons, equivalent to 26.4 per cent. of the total increase in population during this period. Immigration declined very heavily between 1892 and 1904, when there was a net loss of more than ten thousand inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially 1948 to 1951. Details of migration to and from the State are shown on pages 80 to 88 of this chapter.

## DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS.

Approximately 62 per cent. of the population of New South Wales live in the vicinity of its three principal cities, viz., Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (104 miles north of Sydney), and Wollongong (52 miles south of Sydney). Sixteen per cent. live in the remaining coastal areas, 8 per cent. on the tablelands,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the western slopes, and only 6 per cent. in the Central Plains and Western Divisions, which comprise 61 per cent. of the total area of the State. The density of population ranges from 17,534 persons per square mile in the City of Sydney, to less than one person in seven square miles in the unincorporated area of the Western Division.

### POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

The definition of urban and rural areas has varied from time to time. According to the definition adopted for the 1954 Census, urban areas include the metropolis (the City of Sydney and suburbs), the Newcastle Urban Area as delimited from 1st January, 1954, all other separately incorporated cities and towns (municipalities), and all towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more situated in shires outside the metropolis and Newcastle Urban Area (non-municipal towns). Rural areas comprise the remainder of the State. The term "Migratory" refers to persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who at midnight between 30th June and 1st July, 1954, were travelling on ships in the waters of New South Wales or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

The boundaries of local government areas used for the purpose of the 1954 Census were those of 30th September, 1953, except in the case of Cooma Municipality and Monaro Shire, where the boundaries as delimited

from 2nd October, 1953, were used. Two other changes in local government area boundaries were made between 30th September, and 31st December, 1953. Firstly, Barraba Municipality was amalgamated with Barraba Shire on 1st November; and, secondly, 14 acres of uninhabited land were transferred from Strathfield Municipality to Bankstown Municipality on 2nd October, 1953.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population at 30th June, 1954:—

**Table 32.—Urban and Rural Distribution of Population, N.S.W.,  
30th June, 1954.**

Section of State.	Area.*	Population.			Occupied Dwellings.	Inmates per Occupied Dwelling.
		Number.	Proportion of State Population.	Density.		
	sq. miles.		per cent.	per sq. mile.		
Urban—						
Metropolis ... ..	671·4	1,863,161	54·42	2,775·1	517,008	3·60
Other Urban—						
Newcastle Urban Area .. ..	90·1	178,144	5·20	1,977·2	47,961	3·71
City of Greater Wollongong ...	275·6	90,852	2·66	329·7	23,429	3·88
Other Municipalities ... ..	2,136·9	524,593	15·32	245·5	131,135	4·00
Non-municipal Towns ... ..	266·3	171,798	5·02	645·1	45,340	3·79
Total, Other Urban ... ..	2,768·9	965,387	28·20	348·7	247,865	3·89
Total, Urban ... ..	3,440·3	2,828,548	82·62	822·2	764,873	3·70
Rural ... ..	305,959·1	588,111	17·18	1·9	148,004	3·97
Migratory ... ..	...	6,870	0·20	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales ... ..	309,433·0†	3,423,529	100·00	11·1	912,877	3·75

\* On the basis of the boundaries used for the purpose of the 1954 Census. See page 56.

† Includes 33·6 square miles of harbours, rivers and quarantine area which are not included within municipal or shire boundaries.

Sixty-two per cent. of the population of New South Wales reside in the three principal urban areas, viz., the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong. At 30th June, 1954, there were 2,132,157 people in these areas, which covered 1,037 square miles, or less than one-half of one per cent. of the area of the State.

The distribution of the population of New South Wales in urban centres other than the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong is shown by size groups in Table 33. Incorporated cities and towns (municipalities), and unincorporated towns having a population of 1,000 persons or more (non-municipal towns) are shown separately.

**Table 33.—Population of Towns by Size Groups, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954.**

Size Group.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal Towns.	
	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
Over 25,000 ... ..	1	31,351	...	...
Between—				
20,000 and 25,000 ... ..	2	44,420	...	...
15,000 and 20,000 ... ..	8	139,904	...	...
10,000 and 15,000 ... ..	4*	54,268*	...	...
5,000 and 10,000 ... ..	20	137,061	8	48,473
3,000 and 5,000 ... ..	18†	70,568†	4	15,293
1,000 and 3,000 ... ..	22	44,403	64	108,032
Under 1,000 ... ..	3	2,618	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>524,593</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>171,798</b>

\* Municipalities of Grafton and Grafton South counted as one municipality.

† Includes the extra-metropolitan part of Liverpool Municipality.

Particulars of age distribution in urban and rural areas are shown in Table 50.

#### POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

For statistical purposes the State is divided into fourteen divisions, the boundaries of which are shown on the frontispiece of the volume of this Year Book. On 1st January, 1954, a sub-division of the Hunter and Manning Division was created, viz., the Newcastle Urban Area. Boundaries were delimited to include the City of Newcastle and contiguous areas of urban development, or probable future urban development, in Lake Macquarie Shire. That portion of Lake Macquarie Shire east and north of Lake Macquarie, bounded on the west by Cockle Creek, Cocked Hat Creek, West Wallsend road and Minmi-Young Wallsend road was included in the Newcastle Urban Area.

The population of the various divisions as recorded at the last three censuses is shown in the following table:—

**Table 34.—Divisional Distribution of Population, New South Wales.**

Statistical Division.	Population at 30th June.			Increase in Population.			
	1933.	1947.	1954.	Numerical.		Proportional.	
				1933 to 1947.	1947 to 1954.	1933 to 1947.	1947 to 1954.
<b>Coastal—</b>						per cent.	per cent.
Cumberland—							
Metropolis * ...	1,329,402†	1,645,872	1,863,161	316,470	217,289	23·8	13·2
Balance * ...	30,666†	45,633	65,730	14,372	20,092	48·8	44·0
North Coast ...	146,507	159,212	171,325	12,705	12,113	8·7	7·6
Hunter and Mann- ing—							
Newcastle U.A. ...	121,047†	154,776	178,144	33,729	23,368	27·9	15·1
Balance ...	180,965	188,618	221,820	7,653	33,202	4·2	17·6
South Coast—							
Greater Wollon- gong ...	42,853	62,960	90,852	20,107	27,892	46·9	44·3
Balance... ...	62,311	66,057	80,721	3,746	14,664	6·0	22·2
<b>Tableland—</b>							
North ...	54,081	51,463	54,277	(-) 2,618	2,814	(-) 4·8	5·5
Central ...	141,243	143,988	155,748	2,745	11,760	1·9	8·2
South ...	49,956	49,908	64,487	(-) 48	14,579	(-) 0·1	29·2
<b>Western Slopes—</b>							
North ...	63,060	59,129	67,579	(-) 3,931	8,450	(-) 6·2	14·3
Central ...	63,721	58,601	66,844	(-) 5,120	8,243	(-) 8·0	14·1
South ...	116,118	112,272	127,793	(-) 3,846	15,521	(-) 3·3	13·8
<b>Central Plains—</b>							
North ...	29,681	28,993	32,368	(-) 688	3,375	(-) 2·3	11·6
Central ...	27,725	23,659	28,352	(-) 4,066	4,693	(-) 14·7	19·8
Riverina ...	84,317	75,048	86,661	(-) 9,269	11,613	(-) 11·0	15·5
<b>Western Division ...</b>	51,994	51,123	60,519	(-) 871	9,396	(-) 1·7	18·4
<b>Lord Howe Island ...</b>	161	179	278	18	99	11·2	55·3
<b>Migratory ...</b>	5,039	7,342	6,870	2,303	(-) 472	45·7	(-) 6·4
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>2,600,847</b>	<b>2,984,838</b>	<b>3,423,529</b>	<b>383,991</b>	<b>438,691</b>	<b>14·8</b>	<b>14·7</b>

\* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† Partly estimated.

The percentage increase in the population of the State during the seven years from 1947 to 1954 (viz., 14·7 per cent.) was equal to that during the fourteen years of the previous intercensal period. However, the population of the metropolis increased by only 13·2 per cent. as compared with 23·8 per cent., and that of the Newcastle Urban Area by 15·1 per cent. compared with 27·9 per cent. During the period 1933 to 1947, particularly during the war years 1939 to 1945, the heavily industrialised areas, viz., the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong, expanded at the expense of other divisions of the State. However, during the years 1947 to 1954 the population of all divisions of the State increased. The expansion of heavy industries in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area continued, and was largely responsible for the increase of 44·3 per cent. in the population of the City of Greater Wollongong. Decentralisation of industry and ribbon development outwards from the metropolis stimulated growth in the Balance of Cumberland Division, and the implementation of the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric and irrigation project caused a rapid expansion in the Southern Tablelands Division.

The estimated population of each statistical division at 31st December of each year since 1947 is as follows:—

**Table 35.—Divisional Distribution of Population, N.S.W., 1947 to 1953.**

Statistical Division.	Estimated Population at 31st December.						
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
<b>Coastal—</b>							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis * ... ..	1,656,670	1,682,860	1,726,170	1,775,480	1,814,350	1,839,220	1,857,890
Balance * ... ..	46,590	48,880	52,860	56,700	59,560	62,690	64,790
North Coast ... ..	159,850	161,800	165,350	167,740	169,230	170,260	171,070
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. ... ..	155,760	159,030	163,080	167,040	171,210	174,100	177,000
Balance ... ..	189,660	192,460	203,710	210,480	213,880	216,980	220,520
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ... ..	64,060	66,600	70,990	75,010	79,700	84,940	89,200
Balance ... ..	66,640	68,140	71,110	73,890	76,430	79,300	80,350
<b>Tableland—</b>							
North ... ..	51,500	51,680	52,510	53,110	53,620	53,930	54,190
Central ... ..	144,210	144,870	152,900	155,440	156,820	155,950	155,570
South ... ..	50,020	50,660	53,270	55,590	59,820	63,250	63,990
<b>Western Slopes—</b>							
North ... ..	59,350	59,720	61,490	63,020	64,830	65,650	67,010
Central ... ..	58,740	59,130	62,260	64,180	64,800	65,090	66,330
South ... ..	112,580	113,320	118,300	121,370	123,700	125,730	127,250
<b>Central Plains—</b>							
North ... ..	29,050	29,300	30,080	30,830	31,280	31,600	32,140
Central ... ..	23,750	24,050	24,780	25,930	26,940	27,440	28,050
Riverina ... ..	75,250	75,680	78,540	81,230	83,210	84,910	86,180
Western Division ... ..	51,420	52,690	55,850	56,940	58,160	59,700	60,320
Lord Howe Island ... ..	193	206	212	187	202	224	216
Migratory ... ..	7,341	7,230	6,844	6,890	6,930	7,022	6,943
<b>New South Wales ...</b>	<b>3,002,634</b>	<b>3,048,306</b>	<b>3,149,806</b>	<b>3,241,057</b>	<b>3,314,672</b>	<b>3,367,986</b>	<b>3,409,009</b>

NOTE.—Figures have been adjusted in accordance with the final results of the 1954 Census.

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

Table 36 gives particulars of the density of population in each division and the percentage of the State population residing therein.

**Table 36.—Area, Density and Proportional Distribution of Population, Divisions of N.S.W.**

Statistical Division.	Area at 1st Jan., 1954.	Number of Persons per sq. mile.			Proportion of State Population		
		30th June, 1933.	30th June, 1947.	30th June, 1954.	30th June, 1933.	30th June, 1947.	30th June, 1954.
<b>Coastal—</b>	<b>Sq. miles.</b>				<b>per cent.</b>	<b>per cent.</b>	<b>per cent.</b>
Cumberland—							
Metropolis * ... ..	671.4	1,980.0	2,451.4	2,775.1	51.11	55.14	54.42
Balance * ... ..	834.7	36.7	54.7	78.7	1.18	1.53	1.92
North Coast ... ..	10,883.2	13.5	14.6	15.7	5.63	5.33	5.01
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. ... ..	90.1	1,343.5	1,717.8	1,977.2	4.65	5.19	5.20
Balance ... ..	13,057.0	13.9	14.4	17.0	6.96	6.32	6.48
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ... ..	275.6	155.5	228.4	329.7	1.65	2.11	2.65
Balance ... ..	9,012.7	6.9	7.3	9.0	2.40	2.21	2.36
<b>Tableland—</b>							
North ... ..	12,636.7	4.3	4.1	4.3	2.08	1.73	1.59
Central ... ..	16,716.2	8.4	8.6	9.3	5.43	4.82	4.55
South ... ..	11,032.7	4.5	4.5	5.8	1.92	1.67	1.88
<b>Western Slopes—</b>							
North ... ..	14,430.9	4.4	4.1	4.7	2.43	1.98	1.97
Central ... ..	12,068.5	5.3	4.9	5.5	2.45	1.96	1.95
South ... ..	17,560.9	6.6	6.4	7.3	4.46	3.76	3.73
<b>Central Plains—</b>							
North ... ..	14,911.6	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.14	0.97	0.95
Central ... ..	23,143.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.07	0.79	0.83
Riverina ... ..	26,532.8	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.24	2.52	2.53
Western Division ... ..	125,536.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.00	1.71	1.77
Lord Howe Island ... ..	5.0	32.2	35.8	55.6	0.01	0.01	0.01
Migratory ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.19	0.25	0.20
<b>New South Wales ...</b>	<b>309,433.0†</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited on 1st January, 1954.

† Including 33.6 square miles of harbours, rivers and quarantine area which are not included in any division of the State.

Within New South Wales there are wide variations in the density of population, which is greatest in the large urban centres of the metropolis (2,775 persons per square mile), Newcastle Urban Area (1,977) and City of Greater Wollongong (330). The latter, which covers 276 square miles, contains large areas which are essentially rural. The density is least in areas which are predominantly pastoral, viz., the Western Division (0.5 persons per square mile), Central Plain Division (1.2) and North-Central Plain Division (2.2).

At 30th June, 1933, 57 per cent. of the population of the State was in the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong. By 30th June, 1947, the percentage residing therein had increased to 62, and this proportion was almost unchanged at 30th June, 1954, the decrease in the share of the metropolis having been offset by the rise in that of Greater Wollongong.

The growth of the population of statistical divisions is analysed in the following table:—

**Table 37.—Sources of Increase in the Population of Divisions.**

Statistical Division.	30th June, 1933 to 30th June, 1947.			30th June, 1947 to 30th June, 1954.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
<b>Coastal—</b>						
Metropolis * ...	†	†	316,470	118,962	98,327	217,289
Balance of Cumberland * ...	†	†	14,972	6,362	13,730	20,092
<b>Total Cumberland ...</b>	<b>132,501</b>	<b>198,941</b>	<b>331,442</b>	<b>125,324</b>	<b>112,057</b>	<b>237,381</b>
North Coast ...	35,007	(-) 22,302	12,705	22,510	(-) 10,397	12,113
Hunter and Manning ...	45,774	(-) 4,392	41,382	34,358	22,212	56,570
South Coast ...	18,246	5,607	23,853	15,567	26,989	42,556
<b>Tableland—</b>						
North ...	10,057	(-) 12,675	(-) 2,618	6,113	(-) 3,299	2,814
Central ...	21,197	(-) 18,452	2,745	16,356	(-) 4,596	11,760
South ...	7,780	(-) 7,828	(-) 48	5,111	9,468	14,579
<b>Western Slopes—</b>						
North ...	11,848	(-) 15,779	(-) 3,931	7,529	921	8,450
Central ...	12,853	(-) 17,973	(-) 5,120	8,517	(-) 274	8,243
South ...	21,743	(-) 25,639	(-) 3,846	16,292	(-) 771	15,521
<b>Central Plains—</b>						
North ...	6,573	(-) 7,261	(-) 688	3,977	(-) 602	3,375
Central ...	5,501	(-) 9,567	(-) 4,066	3,374	1,319	4,693
Riverina ...	14,159	(-) 23,428	(-) 9,269	10,431	1,182	11,613
<b>Western Division ...</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>(-) 9,358</b>	<b>(-) 871</b>	<b>6,736</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>9,396</b>
<b>Lord Howe Island ...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(-) 4</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Migratory ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(-) 472</b>	<b>(-) 472</b>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>351,741</b>	<b>32,250</b>	<b>383,991</b>	<b>282,191</b>	<b>156,503</b>	<b>438,591</b>

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† Not available.

The 1954 Census disclosed a very marked change since 1947 in the relative growth of divisions. All divisions gained population during the seven years since the previous Census. Loss of population by the rest of the State to the Cumberland and South Coast Divisions, which was so marked in



the previous intercensal period, practically ceased, only the North Coast, and the Northern and Central Tableland Divisions continuing to lose population to any extent.

The coastal divisions of Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast, which include the principal industrial areas (metropolis, Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla) gained 200,156 persons by migration between 1933 and 1947, or 167,906 more than the State as a whole. In the next seven years, 1947 to 1954, these divisions gained 161,258 persons by migration or four-fifths as many as in the previous fourteen years, but only 4,758 of this number was acquired at the expense of other divisions.

The only other divisions to gain appreciably by migration were the South Coast Division (9,468), where the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric project gave great impetus to development; and Central Plain (1,319), Riverina (1,182), and Western Division (2,660).

The sex distribution of the population by statistical divisions is shown in Table 45.

#### POPULATION IN THE METROPOLIS.

As urban development has outgrown the existing boundaries, the limits of the metropolis have been extended from time to time. The latest revision of its boundary was made on 1st January, 1954, when the Municipality of Fairfield, the balance of the Municipality of Holroyd (formerly only partly included), the Shires of Sutherland and Warringah, and the more densely settled parts of Liverpool Municipality and Blacktown, Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, were added. In recent years, considerable changes have also been made in the structure of individual local government areas included in the metropolis, principally by amalgamation into larger areas. The metropolis now embraces the City of Sydney, 28 other municipalities and portion of another, 2 shires and portions of 3 other shires.

The population of the metropolis as recorded at each census since 1861 is shown in the following table, together with the percentage of the State population residing in the metropolis.

The figures shown are based on the boundaries existing at the date each census was taken, but to enable comparisons with earlier years to be made figures for 1947 and 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries existing before and after 1st January, 1954:—

**Table 38.—Growth of Population of Metropolis.**

Census.	Population.			Increase since previous Census.		Proportion of State Population
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Numerical.	Proportional.	
					per cent.	per cent.
7th April, 1861 ... ..	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	77.64*	27.3
2nd April, 1871 ... ..	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3rd April, 1881 ... ..	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5th April, 1891 ... ..	193,753	189,580	383,333	153,394	70.42	34.0
31st March, 1901 ... ..	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3rd April, 1911† ... ..	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4th April, 1921 ... ..	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30th June, 1933‡ ... ..	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30th June, 1947 ... ..	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30th June, 1954‡ ... ..	762,840	809,919	1,572,759	88,755	5.98	45.9
30th June, 1947§ ... ..	796,321	849,551	1,645,872	¶	¶	55.1
30th June, 1954§ ... ..	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	217,289	13.20	54.4

\* Since 1851. † Area extended. ‡ On the basis of boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933, to 31st December, 1953. § Area as extended on 1st January, 1954. ¶ Not available.

The tendency for the population to concentrate in the metropolis has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (54.4 per cent.) having doubled since 1861. However, a comparison based on 1954 boundaries shows that there has been a slight decline in the proportion since the census of 1947, when the metropolis so defined included 55.1 per cent. of the State's population. At 30th June, 1954, the metropolis, which embraced an area of 671 square miles (exclusive of Port Jackson and Botany Bay), had a population of 1,863,161. The average density of population was 4.34 persons per acre, but the density varied considerably from suburb to suburb. The density is calculated from the total area and not on the basis of land available for residential purposes. The most densely populated areas were the inner metropolitan municipalities of Waverley (30.37 persons per acre), Sydney (26.97), Leichhardt (26.20), North Sydney (21.97), Marrickville (21.45), Ashfield (19.42), and Woollahra (18.30). The outer metropolitan areas of Liverpool Municipality (0.71 persons per acre), Sutherland Shire (0.72) and Warringah Shire (0.92) were the least densely populated, but within these local government areas large areas are reserved for military and recreational purposes.

The following table shows the population of the metropolis from 1911 to 1954, distributed according to local government areas as they were constituted at 30th June, 1954. Figures for all years relate to the areas existing at 30th June, 1954.

**Table 39.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires, 1911 to 1954.**

Municipality or Shire.	Population at Census of—					Proportional Increase, 1947 to 1954. †	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1954.
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.		
<i>Inner—</i>						Per cent.	
Sydney ... ..	241,416	237,613	207,355	213,900	193,103	(—) 9.7	27.0
Leichhardt ... ..	67,532	74,108	70,686	70,256	64,919	(—) 7.6	26.2
Marrickville ... ..	60,775	81,176	84,880	88,721	78,261	(—) 11.8	21.5
Botany ... ..	10,245	17,143	22,650	27,446	29,490	7.5	6.7
<i>Eastern—</i>							
Woollahra ... ..	18,661	29,166	41,932	54,260	49,073	(—) 9.6	18.3
Waverley ... ..	19,831	36,797	55,902	74,800	67,474	(—) 9.8	30.4
Randwick ... ..	19,463	50,841	78,957	100,931	99,080	(—) 1.8	11.7
<i>Illawarra—</i>							
Rockdale ... ..	20,612	39,935	59,662	74,152	75,995	2.5	10.8
Kogarah ... ..	6,953	18,226	30,646	39,298	43,618	11.0	9.1
Hurstville ... ..	6,533	13,394	22,663	33,939	50,336	48.3	8.2
Sutherland Shire ... ..	2,896	7,705	13,525	29,184	65,757	125.3	0.7
<i>Canterbury-Bankstown—</i>							
Canterbury ... ..	11,335	37,639	79,050	99,396	109,871	10.5	13.3
Bankstown ... ..	2,039	10,670	25,384	42,646	102,384	140.1	5.3
<i>Inner Western—</i>							
Ashfield ... ..	20,431	33,636	39,356	44,761	39,777	(—) 11.1	19.4
Drummoyle ... ..	8,678	18,761	29,215	32,985	30,855	(—) 6.5	15.6
Burwood ... ..	11,893	21,933	30,159	34,307	31,341	(—) 8.7	17.5
Strathfield ... ..	5,653	11,522	19,332	23,910	25,829	8.0	7.5
Concord ... ..	4,076	11,013	23,213	29,401	28,326	(—) 3.7	10.6

NOTE.—Table 39 is continued on the following page.

**Table 39.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires,  
1911 to 1954—continued.**

Municipality or Shire.	Population at Census of—					Proportional Increase, 1947 to 1954. †	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1954.
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.		
<i>Outer Western—</i>							
Auburn ... ..	10,977	24,085	37,493	42,183	47,039	11·5	6·0
Parramatta ... ..	22,548	33,426	46,175	58,691	76,117	29·7	6·9
Baulkham Hills Shire (part)	1,919	3,459	5,973	6,791	10,592	56·0	1·0
Holroyd ... ..	3,932	8,737	15,914	24,129	40,385	67·4	4·2
Blacktown Shire (part) ...	1,600	4,340	9,079	13,244	25,417	91·9	1·2
<i>Fairfield—Liverpool—</i>							
Fairfield ... ..	3,407	8,409	14,816	26,953	49,027	81·9	2·1
Liverpool (part) ... ..	3,938	6,581	7,115	13,687	22,649	65·5	0·7
<i>Northern Harbourside—</i>							
Hunter's Hill ... ..	5,013	7,300	8,989	11,497	12,571	9·3	8·9
Lane Cove ... ..	3,306	7,592	15,138	19,817	21,806	10·0	8·5
North Sydney ... ..	34,646	48,438	49,752	60,379	56,768	(—) 6·0	22·0
Mosman ... ..	13,243	20,056	23,665	27,562	25,909	(—) 6·0	12·0
<i>Manly—Warringah—</i>							
Manly ... ..	10,465	18,507	23,259	33,455	32,473	(—) 2·9	9·4
Warringah Shire ... ..	2,823	9,643	16,054	33,176	60,239	81·6	0·9
<i>Ku-ring-gai—Willoughby—</i>							
Ku-ring-gai ... ..	9,458	19,209	27,931	39,874	52,615	31·9	2·6
Willoughby ... ..	13,036	28,067	42,511	51,945	52,090	0·3	9·5
<i>Ryde—Hornsby—</i>							
Ryde ... ..	6,249	16,987	30,886	40,526	54,101	33·5	5·5
Hornsby Shire (part) ...	7,343	13,398	20,085	27,670	37,874	36·9	1·9
<b>Total, Metropolis *</b>	<b>692,925</b>	<b>1,029,512</b>	<b>1,329,402</b>	<b>1,645,872</b>	<b>1,863,161</b>	<b>13·20</b>	<b>4·3</b>

\* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Within the City of Sydney and the nearer suburban municipalities, the population appears to have reached a peak, and in a number of instances is declining as dwellings are being replaced by industrial and commercial establishments and the crowded conditions caused by the housing shortage tend to ease. The outer areas, on the other hand, are expanding very rapidly. This movement of the population from the more congested areas to the new outer areas has been facilitated by the extension of the transport services.

In the period between the last two censuses, i.e., from 1947 to 1954, the population of the inner metropolitan municipalities of Ashfield, Marrickville, Sydney, Waverley and Woollahra declined by 10 per cent. or more, the decline in Marrickville, viz., 12 per cent., being the greatest. This decline in the inner areas was more than offset by the development of the outer areas, the population of Bankstown Municipality increasing by 140 per cent., Sutherland Shire 125 per cent., the metropolitan portion of Blacktown Shire 92 per cent., and Fairfield Municipality and Warringah Shire 82 per cent.

#### POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Until the last census, the only towns with defined boundaries, and for which comparable statistics were available from census to census, were those incorporated as municipalities. For the purpose of the 1954 Census,

the Commonwealth Statistician delimited boundaries for 76 towns situated within shire boundaries. These towns have been designated "non-municipal towns" and relate to all towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more at 30th June, 1954, situated in shires outside the metropolis and Newcastle Urban Area. The boundaries were drawn to embrace areas of contiguous development and to allow for future growth. Comparable statistics for these towns will be collected when future censuses are taken.

The many variations in local government boundaries in New South Wales which have occurred over the years render it difficult to present comparable population data for towns. In recent years there has been a general movement toward larger administrative areas and many former municipalities have been absorbed into other municipalities or into shires. In the Cities of Greater Wollongong and Blue Mountains, several adjoining local government areas have been combined under one central urban authority.

Table 40 gives the recorded population at each census since 1901 for the incorporated towns which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at 30th June, 1954. The towns are listed in order of population at that date. The populations as shown represent the number of persons living within the boundaries of the municipalities; in some instances the residential areas of the towns extend beyond these boundaries and the total population of such towns is greater than the figure stated in the table. To enable more accurate comparisons to be made, the figures have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the boundaries existing at 31st December, 1953 (see page 57). However, adjustment to figures for earlier years is not practicable in most cases of transfers of parts of local government areas. Each local government area is treated as a single centre of population, even though it may embrace a number of distinct localities.

**Table 40.—Population\* of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W.**

Municipality.	Population at Census of—					
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
Sydney and Suburbs † ...	531,398	692,925	1,029,512	1,329,402	1,645,872	1,863,161
Newcastle Urban Area † ...	57,857	59,319	93,351	121,047	154,776	178,144
Greater Wollongong ...	†	24,940	32,381	42,853	62,960	90,852
Broken Hill ...	27,500	30,972	26,337	26,925	27,054	31,351
Blue Mountains ...	†	11,825	17,997	14,713	21,316	23,089
Maitland ...	11,361§	12,377§	13,068§	13,374§	19,151	21,331
Wagga Wagga ...	5,108	6,419	7,679	11,631	15,340	19,235
Goulburn ...	10,612	10,023	12,715	14,849	15,991	19,183
Orange ...	6,331	6,721	7,398	9,634	13,780	18,247
Penrith ...	5,988	6,162	6,348	8,230	12,138	17,924
Lismore ...	4,378	7,381	8,700	11,762	15,214	17,372
Albury ...	5,821	6,309	7,751	10,543	14,412	16,726
Bathurst ...	9,223	8,575	9,440	10,413	11,871	16,089
Lithgow ...	5,268	8,196	13,275	13,444	14,461	15,128
Cessnock¶ ...	165	5,102	9,340	14,385	13,029	14,417
Grafton and Grafton South ...	5,147	5,888	6,077	8,551	12,025	14,201
Tamworth ...	5,799	7,145	7,264	9,913	12,071	13,641
Dubbo ...	3,409	4,452	5,032	8,344	9,545	12,009

NOTE.—Table 40 is continued on the following page.

Table 40.—Population\* of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W.—*continued*.

Municipality.	Population at Census of—					
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
Windsor... ..	3,241	5,323	5,816	5,590	7,263	9,867
Campbelltown ... ..	2,514	2,204	2,890	4,716	6,995	9,690
Armidale ... ..	4,249	4,738	5,407	6,794	7,809	8,661
Parkes ... ..	3,181	2,935	3,941	5,846	6,897	7,973
Casino ... ..	1,926	3,420	3,455	5,287	6,698	7,844
Inverell ... ..	3,293	4,549	4,369	5,305	6,530	7,514
Kempsey ... ..	2,329	2,862	3,613	4,824	6,330	7,489††
Taree ... ..	871	1,205	1,765	4,581	5,423	7,408
Queanbeyan ... ..	1,219	1,273	1,825	4,019	5,033	7,310
Forbes ... ..	4,294	4,436	4,376	5,355	5,949	6,514
Cooma ... ..	1,938	2,063	1,834	1,969	2,249	6,506
Cowra ... ..	1,811	3,271	3,716	5,056	5,473	6,097
Glen Innes ... ..	2,918	4,089	4,974	5,352	5,453	5,842
Cootamundra ... ..	2,424	2,967	3,531	4,683	5,250	5,760
Muswellbrook ... ..	1,710	1,861	2,152	3,287	3,939	5,635
Shellharbour ... ..	1,929	1,512	1,527	1,877	3,117	5,523
Young ... ..	2,755	3,139	3,233	4,011	4,656	5,503
Moree ... ..	2,298	2,931	3,020	4,355	5,106	5,502
Mudgee ... ..	2,789	2,942	3,170	3,993	4,178	5,294
Gunnedah ... ..	1,910	3,005	2,664	3,591	4,314	5,129
Camden ... ..	1,719	2,326	2,532	3,234	4,034	4,847
Deniliquin ... ..	2,644	2,494	2,660	3,192	3,668	4,704
Temora ... ..	1,603	2,784	3,048	3,823	4,179	4,567
Singleton ... ..	2,872	2,996	3,270	3,668	3,940	4,506
Narrandera ... ..	2,255	2,374	2,985	4,119	4,186	4,418
Port Macquarie ... ..	1,160	1,119	1,583	1,727	2,905	4,408
Junee ... ..	2,190	2,531	3,560	4,213	4,010	4,064
Wentworth* ... ..	642	558	817	849	2,528	4,034
Bowral ... ..	1,752	1,751	2,620	3,005	3,660	3,926††
Narrabri ... ..	2,286	2,514	2,358	2,911	3,329	3,722
Yass ... ..	2,220	2,136	2,502	2,866	3,254	3,662
Ballina ... ..	1,819	2,061	2,768	3,042	3,202	3,558
Bega ... ..	1,898	1,969	1,933	2,277	2,856	3,518
Scone ... ..	1,145	1,156	1,800	2,176	2,253	3,351
Tenterfield ... ..	2,604	2,792	2,493	2,622	3,046	3,268
Corowa ... ..	2,046	2,063	2,387	2,757	2,751	3,045
Hay ... ..	3,012	2,461	2,572	3,156	2,963	3,009

\* In this comparison, figures have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the areas existing at 31st December, 1953. See text preceding table.

† Aggregation of local government areas as defined from 1st January, 1954 (see pages 58 and 62). Figures for 1933 and earlier years are approximate.

‡ Not available.

§ Municipalities of East Maitland, West Maitland and Morpeth only.

¶ Incorporated 1926 and area enlarged.

\*\* Area enlarged in 1941, and again in 1951.

†† As constituted prior to 1st January, 1954. See note \*.

|| Area not incorporated in 1901. Figures represent the township only.

The two main industrial areas apart from the metropolis are the Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong. The population of Newcastle Urban Area at 30th June, 1954, viz., 178,144 persons (City of Newcastle 134,079, portion of adjoining Lake Macquarie Shire 44,065), was almost double that of the City of Greater Wollongong. However, the percentage increase in the population of the City of Greater Wollongong during the years 1947 to 1954 (44 per cent.) was almost three times as great as that of Newcastle Urban Area (15 per cent.). Both these areas are dependent for their prosperity on iron and steel making, other heavy industries and coal mining.

Outside the three main urban areas mentioned above, there were fifty-two municipalities in New South Wales with a population exceeding 3,000 at 30th June, 1954, the largest being Broken Hill, a silver-lead mining town

in the far west of the State, with 31,351 persons; City of Blue Mountains, a large area comprising mainly tourist centres, with 23,089; and Maitland, a centre of both coal mining and rural interests, with 21,331. Wagga Wagga (19,235), Goulburn (19,183), and Orange (18,247), are each the centre of thriving rural districts.

The municipalities which showed the greatest percentage increase in population between 1947 and 1954 were Cooma (189 per cent.), Wentworth (57), Port Macquarie (52), Scone (49), Penrith (48), Queanbeyan (44), Greater Wollongong (44) and Muswellbrook (43). In the case of four of these municipalities (Cooma, Wentworth, Port Macquarie and Muswellbrook) the increase was due in part to the fact that their boundaries were enlarged by the incorporation of areas from the surrounding shires.

Non-municipal towns with a population of 3,000 or more at 30th June, 1954, are listed in the following table:—

**Table 41.—Population of Non-municipal Towns, 30th June, 1954.**

Town.	Population.	Town	Population.
Woy Woy—Ettalong ...	7,396	Gosford ... ..	5,164
Murwillumbah ... ..	6,748	Leeton ... ..	5,148
Griffith ... ..	6,608	Kurri Kurri ... ..	4,702
Coff's Harbour and Jetty	6,215	The Entrance—Long Jetty	4,378
Nowra ... ..	5,981	Weston ... ..	3,201
Wellington ... ..	5,213	Tumut ... ..	3,012

### MEAN POPULATION.

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the metropolis are shown in the following table for the calendar and financial years from 1947 to 1954:—

**Table 42.—Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years.**

Year.	Year ended 30th June.			Year ended 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales.						
1947	1,480,897	1,482,159	2,963,056	1,491,569	1,492,241	2,983,810
1948	1,500,934	1,500,728	3,001,662	1,510,297	1,509,761	3,020,058
1949	1,525,112	1,523,939	3,049,051	1,548,916	1,544,361	3,093,277
1950	1,577,252	1,568,447	3,145,699	1,602,498	1,590,710	3,193,208
1951	1,626,328	1,612,078	3,238,406	1,648,284	1,631,151	3,279,415
1952	1,665,975	1,645,865	3,311,840	1,682,305	1,659,171	3,341,476
1953	1,695,042	1,671,316	3,366,358	1,704,209	1,682,347	3,386,556
1954	1,712,508	1,692,906	3,405,414	1,723,012	1,705,476	3,428,488
Metropolis.*						
1947	788,820	841,640	1,630,460	795,800	848,290	1,644,090
1948	802,010	854,120	1,656,130	807,460	859,320	1,666,780
1949	815,740	867,530	1,683,270	825,660	875,680	1,701,340
1950	837,770	886,150	1,723,920	851,370	898,240	1,749,610
1951	864,350	909,680	1,774,030	876,210	919,550	1,795,760
1952	885,770	927,030	1,812,800	893,320	933,540	1,826,860
1953	899,590	938,740	1,838,330	903,140	944,360	1,847,500
1954	906,320	949,610	1,855,930	911,110	954,750	1,865,860

NOTE.—Figures have been adjusted in accordance with the final results of the 1954 Census.

\* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

## SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

The preponderance of males that had existed since the foundation of the Colony was eliminated in 1944 when the number of females exceeded the number of males by nearly 2,000. The relative excess of males reached a peak in 1828, when males outnumbered females by more than three to one. Thereafter, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1954, however, males increased faster than females and at 30th June, 1954, the number of males was 1.1 per cent. greater than the number of females.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1954 was as follows:—

Table 43.—Sex of Population.

Census.	Distribution of Population in Sexes (excluding Full-blood Aborigines).				Males per 100 Females.
	Number.		Proportion.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
			per cent.	per cent.	
1861	198,488	152,372	56.57	43.43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54.64	45.36	120
1881	410,211	339,614	54.71	45.29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54.09	45.91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52.40	47.60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52.08	47.92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51.01	48.99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50.69	49.31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50.00	50.00	100
1954	1,720,860	1,702,669	50.27	49.73	101

The great excess of males over females in early years and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population is indicated by Table 44, which shows the number of males per 100 females in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1861 to 1954. The masculinity of the age groups below 20 mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups, which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and despite a recent increase of adult masculinity due to migration after 1947, the age groups from 55 on at the 1954 Census showed a strong preponderance of females.

Table 44.—Masculinity of Population at Various Ages.

Age Group. (Years.)	Males per 100 Females.									
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
0-4	101	103	102	103	102	103	103	104	104	104
5-9	100	103	102	102	103	102	103	103	103	105
10-14	103	102	104	102	102	102	103	103	103	104
15-19	96	98	102	100	100	102	102	102	104	104
20-24	119	101	116	108	96	105	94	103	101	107
25-29	144	121	138	128	100	106	96	105	98	107
30-34	168	149	138	142	113	107	105	102	98	104
35-39	155	156	143	148	126	109	105	94	102	101
40-44	161	173	159	142	134	117	107	102	105	104
45-49	186	157	163	145	139	124	108	106	100	108
50-54	205	161	177	154	133	131	116	107	94	103
55-59	208	175	153	155	128	132	120	103	101	92
60-64	259	187	151	163	137	122	119	103	97	89
65-69	219	204	163	142	141	118	120	105	92	89
70-74	234	224	168	137	149	124	108	105	85	82
75-79	191	233	166	149	126	127	104	101	83	75
80-84	235	190	200	147	120	122	101	93	82	69
85 and over				150	118	94	97	80	71	64
Total ...	130	120	121	118	110	109	104	103	100	101

The marked differences in the masculinity of the population of different parts of the State is demonstrated by the following table:—

Table 45.—Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Divisions.

Statistical Division.	30th June, 1947.			30th June, 1954.		
	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.
Coastal—						
Cumberland—						
Metropolis* ...	796,321	849,551	94	909,978	953,183	95
Balance* ...	24,800	20,838	119	35,394	30,336	117
North Coast ...	82,337	76,875	107	87,622	83,703	105
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle U.A. ...	77,608	77,168	101	89,395	88,749	101
Balance ...	97,804	90,814	108	113,531	108,289	105
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong ...	32,572	30,388	107	47,442	43,410	109
Balance ...	34,167	31,890	107	42,057	38,664	109
Tableland—						
North ...	26,533	24,930	106	27,613	26,664	104
Central ...	73,248	70,740	104	79,047	76,701	103
South ...	25,581	24,327	105	34,488	29,999	115
Western Slopes—						
North ...	30,639	28,490	108	35,076	32,503	108
Central ...	30,322	28,279	107	34,628	32,216	107
South ...	57,797	54,475	106	66,144	61,649	107
Central Plains—						
North ...	15,527	13,466	115	17,275	15,093	114
Central ...	12,885	10,774	120	15,675	12,677	124
Riverina ...	39,338	35,210	113	46,177	40,484	114
Western Division ...	27,504	23,619	116	32,984	27,535	120
Lord Howe Island ...	92	87	106	142	136	104
Migratory ...	6,636	706	940	6,192	678	913
New South Wales ...	1,492,211	1,492,627	100	1,720,860	1,702,669	101

\* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

Masculinity is lowest in the metropolis, which is the only division of the State in which females outnumber males, and is highest in the Central Plains and Western Divisions.



Details of the sex distribution of the population of individual local government areas are given in the Statistical Register for 1952-53.

### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

The age distribution of the population at the last two censuses was as follows:—

**Table 46.—Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W., 1947 and 1954.**

Age Group. (Years.)	30th June, 1947.			30th June, 1954.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Person .
0- 4	149,627	143,439	293,066	180,913	173,342	354,255
5- 9	119,400	115,888	235,288	172,053	164,533	336,586
10-14	108,465	105,017	213,482	134,288	129,366	263,654
15-19	121,249	116,448	237,697	116,558	111,927	228,485
20-24	124,889	123,669	248,558	118,874	111,602	230,476
25-29	119,307	121,323	240,630	139,315	129,799	269,114
30-34	118,071	120,049	238,120	138,304	133,438	271,742
35-39	112,172	109,865	222,037	125,961	124,622	250,583
40-44	98,430	93,278	191,708	123,015	118,364	241,379
45-49	89,275	89,058	178,333	108,482	100,899	209,381
50-54	79,929	84,956	164,885	91,481	88,990	180,471
55-59	79,571	79,122	158,693	72,369	78,387	150,756
60-64	64,469	66,291	130,760	69,005	77,517	146,522
65-69	46,147	50,130	96,277	57,069	64,099	121,168
70-74	29,106	34,310	63,416	37,290	45,554	82,844
75-79	18,484	22,313	40,797	20,725	27,621	48,346
80-84	9,298	11,400	20,698	10,246	14,890	25,136
85 and over	4,322	6,071	10,393	4,912	7,719	12,631
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,492,211</b>	<b>1,492,627</b>	<b>2,984,838</b>	<b>1,720,860</b>	<b>1,702,669</b>	<b>3,423,529</b>
<b>Summary—</b>						
0-5	175,852	168,573	344,425	215,738	206,565	422,303
6-14	201,640	195,771	397,411	271,516	260,676	532,192
15-20	145,347	140,366	285,713	138,233	132,657	270,890
21-64	862,015	863,693	1,725,708	965,131	942,888	1,908,019
65 and over	107,357	124,224	231,581	130,242	159,883	290,125

The numbers recorded in each age group in 1947 have been adjusted by the proportional distribution of persons of unspecified ages over the population aged 15 years and upwards. At the 1954 Census, the ages of persons who omitted to specify their age were determined from evidence on the schedules and the use of "random age packs" during the process of coding the information on the schedules.

The average age of the population of New South Wales, which had been increasing steadily for many years, mainly owing to the long-term decline in the birth-rate, decreased slightly between 1947 and 1954.

The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1871 to 1954:—

**Table 47.—Age Distribution of Population.**

Age Group. (Years.)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census.*								
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
0-4	16.27	14.79	14.68	11.73	12.20	11.40	8.84	9.82	10.35
5-9	13.99	13.18	12.76	12.26	10.22	11.11	9.68	7.88	9.83
10-14	11.44	11.77	10.92	11.93	9.54	9.79	9.61	7.15	7.70
15-19	8.49	10.13	9.64	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6.67
20-24	8.42	9.97	9.86	9.43	10.41	8.22	8.84	8.33	6.73
25-29	8.69	8.10	9.47	8.32	9.11	8.53	7.93	8.06	7.86
30-34	7.56	6.77	7.86	7.35	7.59	8.62	7.12	7.98	7.94
35-39	6.56	6.21	5.99	6.96	6.47	7.43	6.94	7.44	7.32
40-44	5.16	5.29	4.73	5.80	5.78	6.16	6.96	6.42	7.05
45-49	3.62	4.19	4.03	4.25	5.15	5.04	6.40	5.98	6.12
50-54	3.55	3.28	3.31	3.33	4.24	4.39	5.15	5.52	5.27
55-59	2.26	2.01	2.43	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.32	4.40
60-64	1.85	1.86	1.80	2.14	2.23	2.97	3.25	4.38	4.28
65-69	.97	1.11	1.05	1.65	1.74	1.91	2.52	3.23	3.54
70-74	.72	.74	.77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12	2.42
75-79	.25	.35	.42	.47	.73	.72	1.03	1.37	1.41
80-84	} .20	} .25	.19	.26	.30	.32	.44	.69	.74
85 and over			.09	.11	.13	.15	.21	.35	.37
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 15	41.70	39.74	38.36	35.92	31.96	32.30	28.13	24.85	27.88
15-64	56.16	57.81	59.12	60.63	63.97	63.40	65.86	67.39	63.64
65 and over	2.14	2.45	2.52	3.45	4.07	4.30	6.01	7.76	8.48
21 and over	48.13	48.13	50.05	51.68	55.90	57.64	60.62	65.57	64.21

\* In calculating this table, full-blood aborigines were included in 1871 and 1881 and excluded in subsequent years. Half-caste aborigines were excluded in 1891 and 1901.

The proportions shown in respect of the first age group in Table 47 (0-4 years) reflect the continuing decline in the birth rate up to 1934 and the improvement after that year. The result of this decline in births appears in the progressive decline in the proportion of the population in the younger age groups, though the effects are partly obscured by migration and reduced mortality. The increased proportion in the higher age groups is very marked, the proportion aged 65 years and over having almost quadrupled in the period 1871 to 1954.

The changes in the age composition of the population in the last intercensal period are analysed in Table 48. During this period, marked changes were caused by an increased birth rate and large scale immigration. The fall in the number of adolescents reflects the low birth rate during the years following the economic depression of the early 1930's.

**Table 48.—Change in the Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W., 1947 to 1954.**

Age Group. (Years.)	Increase, 30th June, 1947, to 30th June, 1954.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Numerical.	Proportional.	Numerical.	Proportional.	Numerical.	Proportional.
0-5	39,886	per cent. 22·7	37,992	per cent. 22·5	77,878	per cent. 22·6
6-14	69,876	34·7	64,905	33·2	134,781	33·9
15-20	(-) 7,114	(-) 4·9	(-) 7,709	(-) 5·5	(-) 14,823	(-) 5·2
21-25	(-) 2,120	(-) 1·7	(-) 9,663	(-) 7·7	(-) 11,783	(-) 4·7
26-64	105,236	14·3	88,858	12·0	194,094	13·2
65 and over	22,885	21·3	35,659	28·7	58,544	25·3
All Ages ...	228,649	15·3	210,042	14·1	438,691	14·7

The average and median ages of the population at the last four censuses are shown both for the State and the metropolis in Table 49. These data further illustrate the manner in which the population is aging. The average age is calculated by totalling the ages of all the population, and dividing by the number of persons. The median age is obtained by determining the age of the person who would form the mid-point if the population were arranged in order of age.

**Table 49.—Average and Median Age of the Population.**

Census.	Average Age.			Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
4th April, 1921	28·29	27·56	27·94	26·15	25·22	25·67
30th June, 1933	30·14	30·17	30·16	27·14	27·27	27·20
30th June, 1947	32·06	32·87	32·47	30·13	30·82	30·48
30th June, 1954	31·52	32·78	32·15	29·95	31·12	30·52
METROPOLIS.*						
4th April, 1921	28·83	29·50	29·18	27·59	27·83	27·71
30th June, 1933	31·07	32·24	31·68	28·76	30·23	29·53
30th June, 1947	33·24	35·02	34·16	31·63	33·31	32·50
30th June, 1954	32·63	34·78	33·73	31·61	33·63	32·63

\* On the basis of the boundaries existing at the date of each Census.

The steady increase in the average age of the population which occurred in the intervals between earlier censuses was reversed in the period 1947 to 1954, when a substantial rise in the birth rate and a large influx of migrants caused the average age to fall slightly below the 1947 level. The average age of people residing in the metropolis is consistently higher than that of people residing in the remainder of the State.

The median age and the number of persons recorded in each quinquennial age group at the census of 30th June, 1954, are shown for urban and rural areas of the State in the following table:—

**Table 50.—Urban and Rural Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954.**

Particulars.	Urban.					Rural.	Migra- tory.	New South Wales
	Metrop- olis.	Other Urban.			Total.			
		New- castle and Wollon- gong.*	Other Municip- alities and Non- Municip- al Towns.	Total Other Urban.				
Age Group (years)								
0- 4	170,437	28,350	79,830	108,180	278,617	75,614	24	354,255
5- 9	168,097	26,992	74,175	101,167	269,264	67,309	13	336,586
10-14	130,693	20,954	61,956	82,910	213,603	50,025	26	263,654
15-19	115,294	18,022	53,489	71,511	186,805	41,000	680	228,485
20-24	119,929	18,440	49,955	68,395	188,324	40,336	1,816	230,476
25-29	145,678	22,748	54,047	76,795	222,473	45,201	1,440	269,114
30-34	154,389	22,970	50,642	73,612	228,001	43,058	683	271,742
35-39	142,005	20,688	46,974	67,662	209,667	40,473	443	250,583
40-44	136,882	19,330	45,724	65,054	201,936	39,027	416	241,379
45-49	120,354	16,417	39,398	55,815	176,169	32,838	374	209,381
50-54	106,100	13,888	32,447	46,335	152,435	27,673	363	180,471
55-59	90,885	10,908	26,362	37,270	128,155	22,382	219	150,756
60-64	89,077	10,332	25,874	36,206	125,283	21,027	212	146,522
65-69	73,400	8,309	21,940	30,249	103,649	17,428	91	121,168
70-74	49,384	5,467	15,945	21,412	70,796	11,992	56	82,844
75 and over	50,557	5,181	17,633	22,814	73,371	12,728	14	86,113
All Ages ...	1,863,161	268,996	696,391	965,387	2,828,548	588,111	6,870	3,423,529
Median Ages ...	32·63	29·78	27·65	28·30	31·12	27·23	27·60	30·52

\* Comprises Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong.

NOTE.—For definition of urban and rural areas, see page 56.

Persons aged 65 years and over represented 9.2 per cent. of the total population in the metropolis at 30th June, 1954, compared with 7.7 per cent. in other urban areas and 7.2 per cent. in rural areas. The percentage under 21 years of age, viz., 32.6 per cent. in the metropolis, 39.0 in other urban areas and 41.0 in rural areas, reflects the higher birth rate in country areas.

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales has been increasing steadily. At the 1954 census, the proportion was 47.5 per cent., compared with 46.6 per cent. in 1947 and 39.6 per cent. in 1933.

The conjugal condition of the population as disclosed by the 1954 census was as follows:—

**Table 51.—Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954.**

Conjugal Condition.	Number.			Proportion.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never married—				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under age 15 ...	487,254	467,241	954,495	28·36	27·47	27·92
Age 15 and over ...	360,459	262,912	623,371	20·98	15·46	18·23
Married * ...	812,372	813,074	1,625,446	47·28	47·80	47·54
Widowed ...	43,931	140,830	184,761	2·56	8·28	5·40
Divorced ...	14,111	16,852	30,963	0·82	0·99	0·91
Not stated ...	2,733	1,760	4,493	...	...	...
Total ...	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	100·00	100·00	100·00

\* Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

The number of never-married persons increased by 178,437 or 12·8 per cent. from 1947 to 1954, but this was due to the large increase in the number of children under 15 years of age, as the number never-married aged 15 years and over decreased by 34,224 or 5·2 per cent. The proportion of married persons to all persons over the age of 15 years rose from 49·2 per cent. in 1911 to 61·8 per cent. in 1947, and at 65·5 per cent. in 1954 was much greater than ever before.

The proportion in each group as recorded at each census from 1861 to 1954 is shown below for both males and females:—

**Table 52.—Proportionate Conjugal Condition of the Population, N.S.W.**

Census.	Males.				Females.			
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1861	69·34	28·23	2·43	*	61·09	35·14	3·77	*
1871	69·96	27·59	2·45	*	62·89	32·82	4·29	*
1881	70·64	26·94	2·42	*	63·52	31·75	4·73	*
1891	69·78	27·41	2·78	·03	62·87	32·11	5·00	·02
1901	68·46	28·69	2·75	·10	62·43	32·00	5·46	·11
1911	65·00	32·18	2·67	·15	59·30	35·03	5·52	·15
1921	60·51	36·68	2·60	·21	55·70	38·16	5·91	·23
1933	57·73	39·03	2·85	·39	52·49	40·16	6·89	·46
1947	49·89	46·47	2·89	·75	44·15	46·72	8·26	·87
1954	49·34	47·28	2·56	·82	42·93	47·80	8·28	·99

\* Divorce proceedings were first permitted under Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873.

There has been a steady decline since 1881 in the proportion of males and females never married, and a corresponding increase in the proportion married. This change has been due to a number of factors, the principal being the changing age constitution of the population and the gradual elimination of the preponderance of males. The proportion of widowers has shown no appreciable increase during the period, although the proportion of widows has increased continuously. In 1954, widows numbered 140,830, or more than three times the number of widowers. This disparity has

resulted from two causes, viz., the greater longevity of females and the larger proportion of males re-marrying. The proportion of divorced persons shows a relatively rapid increase. The number and proportion of widowed and divorced persons are exclusive of those remarried.

## COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.

In the recent post-war years, immigration was encouraged by various schemes of assisted immigration arranged by agreements between the Commonwealth Government and governments of other countries (see pages 85 to 87). The numbers brought to Australia under these schemes were far greater than for any similar period. The effects of this heavy post-war immigration are shown in the comparison of the countries of birth of the population as recorded at the 1947 and 1954 censuses, which is given in the following table:—

Table 53.—Countries of Birth, N.S.W., 30th June, 1947 and 1954.

Country of Birth.	Males		Females.		Persons.	
	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.
<b>Australasia—</b>						
Australia ... ..	1,324,789	1,461,504	1,356,725	1,498,672	2,681,514	2,960,176
New Zealand ... ..	11,684	11,087	11,853	11,478	23,537	22,515
Other ... ..	465	535	481	582	946	1,117
Total Australasia ...	1,336,938	1,473,076	1,369,059	1,510,732	2,705,997	2,983,808
<b>Europe—</b>						
England ... ..	82,850	94,121	71,775	82,572	154,625	176,693
Wales ... ..	2,970	3,388	2,233	2,545	5,203	5,933
Scotland ... ..	23,797	25,532	20,643	22,414	44,440	47,956
Ireland * ... ..	9,176	9,215	7,929	7,253	17,105	16,468
Austria ... ..	1,098	2,263	995	2,323	2,093	4,586
Czechoslovakia ... ..	504	3,550	296	1,893	800	5,443
Germany ... ..	2,705	9,397	1,752	9,985	4,457	19,382
Greece ... ..	3,410	5,988	1,255	3,187	4,665	9,175
Hungary ... ..	898	3,950	533	2,732	731	6,682
Italy ... ..	5,789	20,163	2,932	9,777	8,721	29,940
Latvia ... ..	142	2,916	62	2,448	204	5,364
Malta ... ..	1,073	5,615	842	3,683	1,415	9,298
Netherlands ... ..	576	9,072	240	6,515	816	15,587
Poland ... ..	1,059	11,114	852	6,327	1,911	17,441
Ukraine ... ..	1,102	3,039	871	2,174	1,973	5,213
U.S.S.R. ... ..	2,620	2,620	2,852	2,852	5,472	5,472
Yugoslavia ... ..	1,062	5,141	351	2,436	1,413	7,577
Other ... ..	5,120	9,940	2,320	6,148	7,440	16,088
Total Europe ...	142,831	227,034	115,151	177,264	257,982	404,298
<b>Asia—</b>						
China ... ..	2,548	3,717	724	1,900	3,272	5,617
Cyprus ... ..	192	1,596	34	532	226	2,128
India, Pakistan and Ceylon ...	1,771	2,116	996	1,704	2,767	3,820
Lebanon and Syria ...	609	1,888	509	1,041	1,118	2,929
Other ... ..	1,355	3,139	1,061	2,358	2,416	5,497
Total Asia ... ..	6,475	12,456	3,324	7,535	9,799	19,991
<b>Africa—</b>						
Egypt ... ..	208	2,135	186	1,842	394	3,977
Union of South Africa ...	1,239	1,238	1,180	1,169	2,419	2,407
Other ... ..	229	815	171	277	400	592
Total Africa ... ..	1,676	3,688	1,537	3,288	3,213	6,976
<b>America—</b>						
Canada ... ..	1,050	1,082	834	851	1,884	1,933
United States ... ..	1,724	1,960	1,143	1,356	2,867	3,316
Other ... ..	303	358	222	303	525	661
Total America ... ..	3,077	3,400	2,199	2,510	5,276	5,910
<b>Polynesia ... ..</b>	1,046	1,090	1,168	1,196	2,214	2,286
<b>At Sea... ..</b>	168	116	189	144	357	260
Total born outside						
Australia ... ..	167,422	259,356	135,902	203,997	303,324	463,353
Grand Total ... ..	1,492,211	1,720,860	1,492,627	1,702,669	2,984,838	3,423,529

\* Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

The proportional distribution in June, 1954, of the population of urban and rural sections of the State according to the main groups of countries of birth is shown in Table 54. The 1947 census figures for the whole State are also shown.

**Table 54.—Proportional Distribution of the Population by Country of Birth.**

Country of Birth.	As at 30th June, 1954.					At 30th June, 1947.
	Urban.			Rural.	New South Wales.	New South Wales.
	Metrop-olis.	Other.	Total.			
<i>Australasia—</i>	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Australia ... ..	83.4	89.2	85.4	92.0	86.4	89.8
Other ... ..	1.0	.4	.8	.3	.7	.8
Total Australasia ...	84.4	89.6	86.2	92.3	87.1	90.6
<i>Europe—</i>						
United Kingdom * ...	8.8	6.1	7.8	3.9	7.2	7.4
Other ... ..	5.3	3.8	4.8	3.5	4.6	1.3
Total Europe ... ..	14.1	9.9	12.6	7.4	11.8	8.7
<i>Asia</i> ... ..	.9	.3	.7	.2	.6	.3
<i>Africa</i> ... ..	.3	.1	.2	...	.2	.1
<i>America</i> ... ..	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2
Other ... ..	.1	...	.1	...	.1	.1
Total born outside Australia ... ..	16.6	10.8	14.6	8.0	13.6	10.2
Grand Total ... ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

\* Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30th June, 1954, Australian-born persons constituted 86.4 per cent. of the total population, compared with 89.8 per cent. in 1947. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 8.7 in 1947 to 11.8 in 1954, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) remaining practically constant (7.4 and 7.2, respectively) and other European-born persons increasing from 1.3 to 4.6 per cent.

The largest numerical increases of persons born overseas were in respect of the following countries:—United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland), 25,667; Italy, 21,219; Poland, 15,530; Germany, 14,925; Netherlands, 14,771; and U.S.S.R. (including Ukraine), 8,712.

At 30th June, 1954, fifty-three per cent. of Australian-born persons resided in the metropolis, twenty-nine per cent. in other urban areas and eighteen per cent. in rural areas. In the case of persons born outside Australia, the corresponding percentages were 67, 23 and 10.

## PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary of these particulars in respect of foreign-born persons residing in New South Wales at 30th June, 1947 and 1954, is shown in the following table:—

**Table 55.—Period of Residence in Australia of Persons Born Outside Australia, N.S.W., 30th June, 1947 and 1954.**

Period of Residence.	Number of Persons.		Percentage Distribution of Persons Born Outside Australia.	
	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.
Under 1 year ... ..	11,537	21,832	3·8	4·7
1 year and under 2 years ...	4,296	17,067	1·4	3·7
2 years „ „ 3 years ...	1,857	29,923	0·6	6·5
3 „ „ „ 4 „ ...	678	40,042	0·2	8·6
4 „ „ „ 5 „ ...	527	51,119	0·2	11·0
Total under 5 years ...	18,895	159,983	6·2	34·5
5 years and under 6 years ...	1,515	40,194	0·5	8·7
6 „ „ „ 7 „ ...	1,885	13,119	0·6	2·8
7 „ „ „ 8 „ ...	2,843	6,855	1·0	1·5
8 „ „ „ 15 „ ...	21,821	12,742	7·2	2·8
15 years and over ... ..	247,861	221,461	81·7	47·8
Not stated ... ..	8,504	8,999	2·8	1·9
Total born outside Australia ...	303,324	463,353	100·0	100·0
Born in Australia ... ..	2,681,514	2,960,176	...	...
Total ... ..	2,984,838	3,423,529	...	...

Post-war immigration gathered momentum in the middle of 1948, and, as a result, the number of persons born outside Australia who had resided in Australia for less than six years at 30th June, 1954, increased by 179,767 over the number at 30th June, 1947; in 1954 this group comprised 43·2 per cent. of the total persons born outside Australia compared with 6·7 per cent. in 1947.

Curtailement of migration during the 1939-1945 war was responsible for the small number (12,742 persons) whose period of residence was eight years and under fifteen years at the 1954 census.

## NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE).

The 1954 census disclosed that despite the rise in the number of persons of British nationality from 2,969,868 in 1947 to 3,294,137 in 1954, the large influx of citizens of foreign countries during this period reduced the proportion of British subjects from 99·5 to 96·2 per cent. Particulars



of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1947 and 1954 censuses are set out in Table 56. Statistics of net overseas immigration, dissected according to the nationalities shown on the migrants' passports, are shown on pages 83 and 84.

**Table 56.—Nationality of the Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1947 and 1954.**

Nationality.	Number.						Number per 10,000 of Population.	
	Males.		Females.		Persons.			
	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.
<i>British</i> * ...	1,481,321	1,642,191	1,488,547	1,651,946	2,969,868	3,294,137	9,950	9,622
<i>Foreign—</i>								
<i>American (U.S.)</i>	1,180	1,454	457	818	1,637	2,272	6	7
<i>Chinese</i> ...	2,177	2,453	352	578	2,529	3,031	9	9
<i>Czechoslovak</i> ...	136	1,875	87	992	223	2,867	1	8
<i>Dutch</i> ...	439	9,265	262	6,854	701	16,119	2	47
<i>Estonian</i> ...	130	1,257	86	1,176	216	2,433	1	7
<i>French</i> ...	619	935	398	810	1,017	1,745	3	5
<i>German</i> ...	402	4,000	159	3,882	561	7,882	2	23
<i>Greek</i> ...	1,264	4,024	304	2,205	1,568	6,229	5	18
<i>Hungarian</i> ...	80	2,293	120	1,627	200	3,920	1	11
<i>Italian</i> ...	1,349	15,200	474	6,767	1,823	21,967	6	64
<i>Latvian</i> ...	18	2,757	9	2,518	27	5,275	...	15
<i>Lebanese</i> ...	†	1,373	†	599	†	1,972	†	6
<i>Lithuanian</i> ...	16	1,453	9	1,051	25	2,504	...	7
<i>Norwegian</i> ...	285	656	27	147	312	803	1	2
<i>Polish</i> ...	218	9,291	214	6,314	432	15,605	1	46
<i>Russian</i> ...	145	971	103	968	248	1,939	1	6
<i>Ukranian</i> ...	‡	3,360	‡	2,620	‡	5,980	‡	18
<i>Yugoslav</i> ...	495	3,852	87	2,138	582	5,990	2	18
<i>Other</i> ...	1,388	3,242	532	1,984	1,920	5,226	6	15
<i>Stateless</i> ...	549	8,958	400	6,675	949	15,633	3	46
 Total Foreign	 10,890	 78,669	 4,080	 50,723	 14,970	 129,392	 50	 378
 Grand Total ...	 1,492,211	 1,720,860	 1,492,627	 1,702,669	 2,984,838	 3,423,529	 10,000	 10,000

\* Includes Irish Nationality.

† Included with "Other".

‡ Included with Russian.

The number of foreign nationals increased by 114,422 between 1947 and 1954. Of the total at 30th June, 1954, viz., 129,392 persons, the most numerous were Italian, 21,967; Dutch, 16,119; Polish, 15,605; German, 7,882; and Greek, 6,229. Stateless persons in 1954 numbered 15,633.

The overseas-born population of New South Wales at 30th June, 1954, numbered 463,353, and seventy-two per cent. of these were British subjects.

### ABORIGINALS.

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not known accurately, but it is certain that they were never numerous. The first careful enumeration of aboriginals was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aboriginals of full-blood. Since then, their number has declined progressively. The number of full-blood aboriginals and half-caste aboriginals enumerated at each census from 1891 to 1947 was as follows:—

**Table 57.—Aboriginals in New South Wales.**

Census.	Full-Blood Aboriginals.			Half-Caste Aboriginals		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1891	2,896	2,201	5,097	1,663	1,520	3,183
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778	*	*	3,656†
1911	1,152	860	2,012	2,335	2,177	4,512
1921	923	674	1,597	2,367	2,221	4,588
1933	617	417	1,034	4,358	3,959	8,317
1947	546	407	953	5,498	5,109	10,607

\* Not available.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-castes.

### POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES.

The following table shows the population and the proportion of population in each State of the Commonwealth at the censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954. Aboriginals of full-blood are excluded.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent., which was faster than that of any other State of the Commonwealth, excepting Queensland, where the rate was 1.11 per cent. In order of magnitude, rates in other States were:—Western Australia, 0.97 per cent.; Tasmania, 0.87 per cent.; Victoria, 0.87 per cent.; and South Australia, 0.76 per cent. The average for the whole of Australia was 0.96 per cent.

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales was lower than in any other State. The average annual rates of increase during this period, in order of magnitude, were:—

Western Australia, 3.51 per cent.; South Australia, 3.05 per cent.; Tasmania, 2.65 per cent.; Victoria, 2.56 per cent.; Queensland, 2.53 per cent.; and New South Wales, 1.98 per cent. The average for the Commonwealth was 2.46 per cent.

Table 58.—Population of Australian States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Population.			Proportion in each State or Territory.		
	Census, 30th June.			Census, 30th June.		
	1933.	1947.	1954.	1933.	1947.	1954.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales ...	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	39·23	39·38	38·09
Victoria ...	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	27·46	27·11	27·29
Queensland ...	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	14·29	14·60	14·67
South Australia ...	580,949	646,073	797,094	8·76	8·53	8·87
Western Australia ...	438,852	502,480	639,771	6·62	6·63	7·12
Tasmania ...	227,599	257,078	308,752	3·43	3·39	3·44
Northern Territory ...	4,850	10,868	16,469	·07	·14	·18
Australian Capital Territory ...	8,947	16,905	30,315	·14	·22	·34
Commonwealth ...	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	100·00	100·00	100·00

Sydney is the fourth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population only by London, Calcutta and Bombay. A comparison with the capitals of other Australian States and Territories is shown below:—

Table 59.—Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 30th June, 1954.

Metropolitan Area.	Population, 30th June, 1954.	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory.	Metropolitan Area.	Population, 30th June, 1954.	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory.
		per cent.			per cent.
Sydney ...	1,863,161	54·4	Perth ...	348,647	54·4
Melbourne ...	1,524,111	62·1	Hobart ...	95,206	30·8
Brisbane ...	502,320	38·1	Canberra ...	28,277	93·3
Adelaide ...	483,508	60·7	Darwin ...	8,071	49·0

### MIGRATION.

Immigration into New South Wales from overseas has taken place irregularly, being heaviest mainly in periods of prosperity in the State. At certain periods, it has received considerable stimulus from governmental assistance to immigrants.

There was a considerable gain of population from immigration during the years following the 1914-1918 War. The annual net gain was greatly reduced in 1929, and nearly 11,000 persons left New South Wales during the depression years of 1930-1931. From 1932 to 1939, more permanent new arrivals were attracted as economic conditions gradually improved. During the war years 1939 to 1945, little movement took place apart from the arrival of evacuees. A net loss of 9,266 persons to overseas countries occurred in 1946, owing mainly to the departure of the Australian wives

and children of Allied servicemen and the repatriation of evacuees. With the implementation of the Commonwealth post-war migration schemes, the excess of overseas arrivals over departures increased from 3,615 in 1947 to 66,136 in 1949. After three years at a high level it fell to 7,280 in 1953. The 1953 figure was affected by the number of tourists visiting England for the Coronation and the slight recession of the economy in 1952-1953. In 1954 the number of new arrivals increased, and, as a result, net immigration rose to 15,550.

The recorded interstate and overseas movement of people to and from New South Wales for the years 1942 to 1954 is shown in the following table. Figures for war years relate to civilian movement only, and include evacuees:—

Table 60.—Interstate and Oversea Migration.

Year.	Arrivals in New South Wales.			Departures from New South Wales.			Excess of Arrivals over Departures. (Net Immigration.)		
	Inter-state. *	From Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state. *	To Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state. *	Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.
1942†	136,656	4,689	141,345	121,725	3,994	125,719	14,931	695	15,626
1943†	133,774	2,720	136,494	129,674	2,699	132,373	4,100†	21	4,121†
1944†	164,089	4,622	168,711	146,617	5,405	152,022	17,472†	(-) 783	16,689†
1945†	200,452	10,020	210,472	193,185	10,489	203,674	7,267†	(-) 469	6,798†
1946†	263,511	22,501	286,012	258,723	31,767	290,490	4,788†	(-) 9,266	(-) 4,478†
1947†	339,364	46,640	386,004	344,772	43,025	387,797	(-) 5,408†	3,615	(-) 1,793†
1948	397,772	72,778	470,550	410,092	44,223	454,315	(-)12,320	28,555	16,235
1949	441,871	127,578	569,449	438,131	61,415	499,546	3,740	66,163	69,903
1950	471,084	131,268	602,352	471,498	72,455	543,953	(-) 414	58,813	58,399
1951	505,181	123,127	628,308	512,272	75,026	587,298	(-) 7,091	48,101	41,010
1952	486,328	109,908	596,236	489,982	88,211	578,193	(-) 3,654	21,697	18,043
1953	466,932	93,087	559,999	469,634	85,787	555,421	(-) 2,702	7,280	4,578
1954	501,590	106,472	608,062	501,163	90,922	592,085	427	15,550	15,977

\* Including movement of population to and from overseas countries via other States.

† From September, 1939, to June, 1947, movements of defence personnel were excluded.

‡ In the period 1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1947, the recorded interstate migration was ignored for purposes of population estimates—see text below.

(-) Denotes excess of departures.

Migration statistics are derived from returns obtained from incoming and departing overseas passengers of ships and aircraft, incoming and departing interstate shipping and air passenger lists, and from records of sales of single interstate rail tickets.

Arrivals from and departures to "overseas countries direct", as shown above, represent complete records of ship and aircraft passengers arriving from or departing to overseas countries, who disembarked or embarked in New South Wales. They include persons permanently transferring their residences, as well as casual movements of Australians and of overseas visitors. The numbers in these categories are shown in Table 61. In the period 1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1947, the recorded figures of interstate migration were specially adjusted for purposes of population estimates on the assumption that the true interstate net migration was nil or negligible, and therefore only the net overseas movement was used as the migration factor in population estimates.

The records of interstate movement of population which are used for the purposes of migration statistics are restricted to the minimum required to determine the net migration, and therefore do not represent the total numbers arriving or departing. Records for sea and air traffic do not

distinguish single and return ticket holders and all passengers are included. Since 1st July, 1926, the movement by rail has been represented by single interstate rail tickets issued, return tickets being disregarded.

Road movements, though considerable, are not at present recorded.

Table 60 gives further particulars of the movements outlined on page 80 and clearly illustrates the restrictive effect of wartime conditions on the movements of the civilian population, the readjustments which took place in the early post-war years, and the renewal of the flow of oversea immigrants in 1948 as a result of government schemes referred to in later pages.

#### OVERSEA MIGRATION.

The aggregate oversea movement of population shown in Table 60 can be dissected to distinguish between permanent movement (persons migrating for permanent settlement), and temporary movement (Australians travelling abroad, and visitors from other countries).

Particulars of intention in regard to residence of persons arriving and departing oversea have been collected since 1st July, 1924. The classification is made according to intention declared upon embarkation or disembarkation, and, as intentions in some cases are changed subsequently, the figures do not show the actual movements precisely. In the classification, "permanent residence" denotes residence for one year or more. "Temporary movement" refers to the movement of persons intending to reside for periods shorter than one year, but since 1st July, 1947, it has included Australian defence personnel irrespective of length of intended residence. The following summary shows particulars of oversea migration for New South Wales and Australia in the years 1951 to 1954:—

**Table 61.—Oversea Migration—New South Wales and Commonwealth.**

Arrivals and Departures, Oversea Direct.	New South Wales.				Commonwealth.			
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
<b>ARRIVALS—</b>								
Permanent Arrivals * ...	60,120	42,508	26,808	34,457	132,542	127,824	74,915	104,014
Australians returning ...	25,365	27,811	29,705	31,453	36,116	40,317	42,695	44,944
Visitors ...	37,642	39,589	37,054	40,562	44,982	47,698	45,515	49,067
Total Arrivals ...	123,127	109,908	93,067	106,472	213,640	215,839	163,125	198,025
<b>DEPARTURES—</b>								
Australian residents departing permanently * ...	12,674	17,304	18,149	20,228	22,180	30,370	32,032	35,449
Australians who intend to return ...	24,086	28,095	27,505	30,117	34,532	40,619	39,946	45,701
Visitors ...	38,266	42,812	40,133	40,577	45,495	50,818	48,250	48,668
Total Departures	75,026	88,211	85,787	90,922	102,207	121,807	120,228	129,818

\* "Permanent" denotes residence of one year or more.

The New South Wales figures relate to persons from oversea disembarking or landing in New South Wales, irrespective of the ultimate State of destination, and departures include persons from other States joining oversea ships or aircraft at New South Wales ports.

*Nationality of Oversea Migrants.*

The classification of overseas migrants according to "Nationality" was commenced in July, 1948, the nationality shown on each passenger's passport being recorded.

Prior to this date, the nationality of overseas passengers was recorded only as "British" and "Alien". Racial origin was also recorded but was based on passengers' own statements, which closely reflected their nationality. Consequently, it was possible to compile statistics according to a composite classification of "Nationality or Race", which gave an approximate detailed dissection of the nationality of "Aliens".

Particulars of the total net movement and the permanent net movement of overseas migrants according to nationality for the period July, 1948, to December, 1954, are shown on the following table. By net movement is meant the excess of arrivals over departures or *vice versa*. The total net movement takes account of temporary visitors from overseas and Australian residents travelling abroad, as well as persons migrating permanently. Except in the case of Australian troops and their dependants, who are classified as temporary migrants irrespective of the period of their proposed stay in Australia or abroad, the permanent net movement refers to persons intending residence for one year or longer—in Australia in the case of arrivals, and abroad in the case of departures.

**Table 62.—Nationality of Oversea Migrants—  
Net Movement, New South Wales.**

Nationality.	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.*				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	July, 1948, to December, 1954. †
TOTAL NET MOVEMENT.†					
British (including Irish) ...	20,211	3,060	(—) 2,176	2,223	80,778
American (U.S.) ...	(—) 210	680	(—) 506	231	697
Austrian ...	233	163	36	149	1,157
Belgian ...	41	...	(—) 1	8	112
Chinese ...	325	335	8	54	1,802
Czechoslovak ...	83	16	(—) 32	31	3,875
Danish ...	(—) 24	28	(—) 6	39	109
Dutch ...	9,080	3,434	1,513	2,035	23,204
Estonian ...	31	13	1	44	2,035
French ...	303	218	(—) 168	42	879
German ...	493	1,132	91	251	3,183
Greek ...	817	746	501	1,459	5,069
Hungarian ...	134	76	(—) 28	6	4,859
Israeli ...	57	69	78	123	396
Italian ...	3,778	5,006	2,474	2,519	20,655
Japanese ...	4	8	69	40	122
Latvian ...	(—) 58	(—) 27	2	22	6,684
Lebanese ...	853	94	40	261	1,819
Lithuanian ...	(—) 16	(—) 23	(—) 22	21	3,223
Norwegian ...	277	100	(—) 61	86	279
Polish ...	314	177	4	26	24,887
Rumanian ...	27	8	4	7	609
Russian (including Ukrainian) ...	461	225	231	69	9,200
Swedish ...	8	(—) 9	7	23	22
Swiss ...	112	37	3	1	416
Yugoslav ...	159	113	148	161	7,406
Stateless ‡ ...	811	507	148	292	5,258
Other ...	317	244	66	80	2,287
Total ...	38,621	15,014	2,424	9,065	209,628

NOTE.—Table 62 is continued on the following page.

**Table 62.—Nationality of Oversea Migrants—  
Net Movement, New South Wales—continued.**

Nationality.	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.*				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	July, 1948, to December, 1954. †
	PERMANENT NET MOVEMENT.†				
British (including Irish) ...	23,282	8,403	989	4,537	88,899
American (U.S.) ...	243	134	152	246	2,310
Austrian ...	230	180	106	124	1,182
Belgian ...	49	3	10	16	155
Chinese ...	396	363	157	83	1,876
Czechoslovak ...	104	33 (—)	16 (—)	21	3,936
Danish ...	36	33	...	31	237
Dutch ...	9,392	3,470	1,770	2,190	23,932
Estonian ...	38	28	3 (—)	38	2,073
French ...	324	285	2 (—)	7	1,180
German ...	518	1,180	186	295	3,367
Greek ...	823	837	515	1,503	5,239
Hungarian ...	165	104 (—)	15 (—)	4	4,936
Israeli ...	42	81	80	127	393
Italian ...	3,345	5,151	2,660	2,632	21,183
Japanese ...	(—) 1	4	90	52	146
Latvian ...	31	29	3 (—)	10	6,851
Lebanese ...	856	112	47	252	1,915
Lithuanian ...	6 (—)	19 (—)	26 (—)	29	3,255
Norwegian ...	286	176 (—)	32 (—)	67	413
Polish ...	353	215	6 (—)	29	24,998
Rumanian ...	36	10	3 (—)	4	624
Russian (including Ukrainian) ...	479	246	232	84	9,214
Swedish ...	21	3	8 (—)	5	95
Swiss ...	126	95	16	32	552
Yugoslav ...	144	131	169	165	7,423
Stateless ‡ ...	804	580	156	301	5,204
Other ...	324	340	164	60	2,622
Total ...	42,952	22,207	7,435	12,516	224,240

\* (—) Denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

† See text.

‡ Excluding stateless Poles and Russians, who are included under Polish and Russian respectively.

In Table 62, figures for the period July, 1948, to December, 1950, represent the total movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales and do not necessarily relate to residents and intending residents of this State, whereas figures for later years represent movement of residents or intending residents of New South Wales, irrespective of the Australian port of departure or arrival. Particulars of nationality for 1950 and earlier years, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for later years. Particulars of migration shown in Tables 60, 61 and 63 are all based on the movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales.

Table 62 indicates the effect of post-war migration on the ethnic composition of the population. Prior to the recommencement of large-scale migration in 1948, arrivals were predominantly British. Between

July, 1948, and December, 1954, British immigrants comprised only 40 per cent. of the permanent net migration into the State. The majority of the balance were displaced persons (see page 86) and Dutch and Italian nationals.

*Ages of Permanent Oversea Migrants.*

The following table shows, in quinquennial age groups, the ages of permanent new arrivals in New South Wales from overseas and permanent departures from the State for overseas during the last two years:—

**Table 63.—Overseas Migration—Ages of Permanent New Arrivals and Departures, New South Wales.**

Age Group. (Years.)	Permanent New Arrivals.						Australian Residents Departing Permanently.	
	Males.		Females.		Persons.			
	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.	1954.
0- 4	1,189	1,742	1,197	1,620	2,386	3,362	1,317	1,531
5- 9	1,209	1,795	1,093	1,718	2,302	3,513	999	1,115
10-14	906	1,217	732	1,044	1,688	2,261	505	585
15-19	1,405	1,890	758	1,006	2,163	2,896	638	609
20-24	1,665	2,544	1,660	1,994	3,325	4,538	2,939	3,314
25-29	1,737	2,730	1,869	2,240	3,606	4,970	3,472	3,587
30-34	1,278	1,949	1,498	1,922	2,776	3,871	2,304	2,615
35-39	987	1,307	1,075	1,205	2,062	2,512	1,539	1,591
40-44	822	1,077	887	936	1,709	2,013	1,254	1,305
45-49	540	686	607	630	1,147	1,316	868	933
50-54	423	467	529	510	952	977	666	824
55-59	311	307	454	470	765	777	520	648
60-64	195	204	358	384	553	588	482	630
65 and over	343	329	531	534	874	863	646	941
All Ages	13,010	18,244	13,298	16,213	26,308	34,457	18,149	20,228

There was a preponderance of males among "permanent" new arrivals entering the State during the period 1948 to 1952, mainly because of the immigration of more unmarried men than unmarried women. The increased proportion of female migrants in 1953 was probably due to wives joining husbands who had migrated in earlier years, coupled with a sudden decrease in the total number of migrants. In 1954, the number migrating rose and the number of males again exceeded that of females. Many immigrants with young families arrived in these years. The percentage of children under 15 years of age among permanent new arrivals increased from 17 in 1948 to 28 in 1951; the percentage declined to 22 in 1952, but increased again in the years 1953 (24) and 1954 (27).

*Assisted Overseas Immigration.*

Particulars of the schemes of assisted migration in operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 are published in the 1940-41 (page 66 *et seq.*) and earlier editions of this Year Book.



The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments agreed in March, 1946, to schemes providing free passages for United Kingdom ex-service personnel and their dependants, and assisted passages for other British residents, wishing to settle in Australia. These schemes commenced in March, 1947.

Under the free passage scheme, British ex-service personnel who served in the United Kingdom armed forces, or mercantile marine after 25th May, 1939, and their dependants, whose eligibility was established prior to 31st December, 1950, were granted free passages. The cost of passages was met by the United Kingdom Government up to £stg.75 per adult, any remaining balance being met by the Commonwealth Government. This scheme terminated in 1955, with the exception of dependants of migrants who travelled under this scheme, and who are already established in Australia.

Under the assisted passage scheme, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, persons between 14 and 19 years contribute £stg.5, and children under 14 are carried entirely at government expense. The balance of passage costs is met mainly by the Commonwealth Government, although the United Kingdom Government contributes an annual sum of £stg.150,000 towards the cost of operating the scheme.

The Commonwealth Government undertakes the recruitment, selection, medical examination, and transportation of migrants, and the States, by agreement, are responsible for their reception, temporary accommodation on arrival, and after-care. Provision is made for "personal" nominations by individuals residing in Australia and "group" nominations by firms, organisations and government bodies; nominators must guarantee suitable accommodation for nominees on arrival. British migrants in specified occupations and without nominators in Australia are introduced under Commonwealth auspices for employment in essential industries; hostel accommodation is provided by the Commonwealth until such time as the migrants are able to arrange private accommodation.

The maintenance of British child migrants brought to Australia under the auspices of voluntary migration organisations is the subject of agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments. The State of New South Wales pays 4s. 8d. per week for each child up to the age of 14 years (or 16 years if the child remains at school) subject to the concurrent payments of Commonwealth child endowment of 10s. per week and of the United Kingdom Government's contribution of 10s. sterling (12s. 6d. Australian currency) per week.

By an agreement signed in July, 1947, with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), the Commonwealth Government undertook to select and admit quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and to contribute £stg.10 towards the cost of each person's passage. The first party of 840 displaced persons selected under the scheme arrived in November, 1947, followed by 9,953 in 1948, 75,486 in 1949, 70,212 in 1950, and 11,708 in 1951; in all, 168,199 displaced persons entered Australia under this agreement.

With the cessation of the activities of the International Refugee Organisation and the termination of this scheme in 1951, the Commonwealth Government commenced to negotiate migration agreements with certain European countries. Agreements were signed with the Netherlands and Italian Governments in February and March, 1951, respectively, and with

the German Government in August, 1952. Under these agreements, part of the passage money is contributed by each Government, and the balance is met by the migrant or some other authority such as the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, which succeeded I.R.O. and makes a contribution towards the passages of certain migrants.

In addition to these agreements, arrangements were made with the above Committee in 1952 for a small number of migrants from Greece and Austria. These arrangements were extended in 1953 to enable limited numbers of refugees from the Eastern Zone of Germany and persons residing in Trieste to settle in Australia. The arrangements in respect of the last two areas were subsequently merged with the migration agreements with Germany and Italy, respectively.

In August, 1954, the General Assisted Passage Scheme was introduced to attract suitable migrants from Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and the United States of America. In Norway, Denmark and the U.S.A. this scheme supersedes the Empire and Allied Ex-servicemen's Scheme. The maximum amount of passage assistance provided for an adult migrant under the General Assisted Passage Scheme is £stg.37 10s.

The Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council was formed in February, 1947, to advise the Commonwealth Government on general policy in the selection of migrants and their reception and assimilation into the community. In addition, an Immigration Planning Council was established in October, 1949, to plan and review progress in the absorption of migrants, to advise on the role of migration in the national development, and to examine major problems in the accommodation and employment of migrants.

#### *Passports.*

Australian passports are issued in terms of the Commonwealth Passports Act, 1938-1948, which came into operation on 1st July, 1939. Under its provisions, it is not compulsory for persons leaving Australia to be possessed of a valid passport. In practice, a passport is usually needed because it must be produced for entry into most British and foreign countries and for entry into Australia, even on return after temporary absence.

The fee for a Commonwealth passport is £1, and as a general rule it is endorsed as valid for five years from the date of issue. It may be renewed for any consecutive period from one to five years provided the total period does not exceed ten years, in which case a fresh passport must be obtained. A fee of 2s. is charged for each year of renewal.

British subjects travelling to foreign countries must have their passports endorsed for travel to those countries, securing, where required, the visa of the respective consular representatives. The necessity for Australians to secure visas has been dispensed with in respect of travel to a number of European countries.

#### *Immigration Restriction.*

At Common Law, aliens have no legal right of admission to any part of the British Commonwealth, and oversea migration to and from Australia is regulated principally by the Commonwealth Immigration Act, 1901-1949.

Any person may be refused admission to Australia who fails to write from dictation by an officer not less than fifty words in any prescribed language.

Because of infirmity of mind, lack of means of support, bodily defect, unsatisfactory conduct, or failing to have certain prescribed documents, certain classes of persons are prohibited immigrants; they may be admitted under exemption, which can be extended or cancelled, and may be deported on the expiry or cancellation of the exemption.

#### *Registration of Aliens.*

Regulations under the immigration laws of the Commonwealth provide machinery for checking and regulating the entry of aliens and for collecting comprehensive personal records upon entry into the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Aliens Act, 1947-52, provides for a Register of Aliens in each State or Territory of the Commonwealth; all aliens over the age of 16 years must register (unless exempted under the provisions of the Act), must notify change of their address, place of employment, or occupation within seven days, and must not change their surname without permission. They must also notify marriage.

Upon registration, an alien receives a certificate of registration which he must produce upon demand by a competent authority and surrender before leaving the Commonwealth.

### **NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND NATURALISATION.**

The Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, came into force on 26th January, 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The Act created the status of "Australian citizen." In this, it was complementary to the citizenship legislation of other countries of the British Commonwealth. The status of "British subject" is preserved, but is reached through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act upon British subjects who were born or naturalised in Australia, or who had been residing in Australia for the five years preceding January, 1949, or who were born outside Australia to Australian fathers, or who were women married to Australian citizens. After the commencement of the Act, Australian citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth to an Australian father outside Australia, by registration (in the case of British subjects), or by naturalisation (in the case of aliens).

The independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised by the Act. Marriage to an alien has no effect upon an Australian woman's citizenship; alien women who marry Australians do not acquire Australian citizenship, but may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

Under present legislation, certificates of naturalisation as an Australian citizen may be granted to aliens who intend to live permanently in Australia, are of good character, and comply with the following requirements: residence in Australia for five years, an adequate knowledge of the English language and the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship and an oath or affirmation of allegiance.

On account of the small non-British element in the population of New South Wales, the number of naturalisations generally has not been large, but, in recent years, the relatively higher proportion of alien migrants

who settled permanently has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations. In the 71 years 1849 to 1919, there were 17,426 persons naturalised, but in the 35 years 1920 to 1954, there were 21,917. The following table shows particulars of the number of persons of each nationality who were granted certificates of naturalisation in 1954 and the period 1947 to 1954:—

**Table 64.—Certificates of Naturalisation Granted—Previous Nationalities of Recipients.**

Nationality.	Certificates Granted.		Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	
	1947-1954.	1954.		1947-1954.	1954.
American, United States	86	9	Lebanese ... ..	90	18
Austrian ... ..	399	112	Norwegian ... ..	79	14
Czechoslovak ... ..	380	135	Polish ... ..	815	222
Danish ... ..	54	6	Rumanian ... ..	104	60
Dutch ... ..	291	94	Russian ... ..	102	55
Estonian ... ..	192	49	Swedish ... ..	44	2
Finnish ... ..	53	5	Swiss ... ..	42	3
French ... ..	67	12	Yugoslav ... ..	242	48
German ... ..	368	68	Stateless ... ..	617	147
Greek ... ..	806	127	Other ... ..	182	55
Hungarian ... ..	509	261			
Italian ... ..	1,113	111			
Latvian ... ..	81	47	Total ... ..	6,716	1,660

## VITAL STATISTICS

### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Compulsory civil registration of births, deaths and marriages was introduced into New South Wales as from 1st March, 1856, the Registrar-General's office having been established and a Registrar-General appointed as from 1st January of that year. The present law relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and the registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, is contained in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899-1948. The civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages are contained in the Marriage Act, 1899-1948. For registration purposes, New South Wales is divided into 83 registration districts. A registry office, in charge of a district registrar, is established in each district, the Registrar-General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices, each in charge of an assistant district registrar. On 1st January, 1955, there were 182 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered by the parent within sixty days of the date of birth. After expiration of that period, births may be registered only upon a solemn declaration of the required particulars by the parent or some person present at the birth, and only provided such declaration is made within six months of date of birth. A birth may be registered after six months from the date of birth—up to 7 years of age, by authority of the Registrar-General, and if over 7 years of age, by an order of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a District Court. A child is considered to have been born alive if it actually breathed.

From 1st April, 1935, every stillborn child has been required by law to be registered, within twenty-one days after birth, in both the register of births and the register of deaths. The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, however, exclude stillbirths. For purposes of registration, a stillborn child is defined as any child of seven months' gestation or over not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed.

In each case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within thirty days. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order of burial by a coroner, or a notice in writing of the signing of a medical certificate of cause of death. A death is generally required to be registered prior to cremation of the body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by ministers of religion registered for that purpose by the Registrar-General, or by the district registrar or assistant district registrar of the district in which the intended bride ordinarily resides. Generally, consent of the parents is required to the marriage of minors. Where this is unobtainable, a court or police magistrate

may give permission to marry. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased brother's widow is valid in New South Wales. A minister of religion is required to transmit certificates of marriage to the registrar within one month of the celebration of marriage.

In January, 1955, there were 3,282 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Church of England 718, Roman Catholic 1,186, Methodist 352, Presbyterian 329, Congregational 81, Baptist 139, Salvation Army 118, Seventh Day Adventists 115, Church of Christ 42, Latter Day Saints 20, Jewish 16, and other denominations 166.

Births, deaths and marriages of full-blood aborigines are registered, but, since 1st January, 1933, births and deaths of full-blood aborigines have been excluded from the vital statistics of New South Wales.

### MARRIAGES.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1881:—

**Table 65.—Marriages, New South Wales.**

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Period.	Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1881-85	7,147	8.54	1944	26,426	9.16
1886-90	7,730	7.51	1945	25,283	8.67
1891-95	7,985	6.70	1946	31,684	10.76
1896-00	6,693	6.96	1947	30,172	10.11
1901-05	10,435	7.37	1948	30,104	9.99
1906-10	12,745	8.11	1949	28,757	9.30
1911-15	16,745	9.32	1950	30,036	9.41
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1951	30,341	9.25
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1952	29,351	8.78
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1953	27,573	8.14
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1954	27,503	8.02
1936-40	25,295	9.29			
1941-45	28,505	9.97			
1946-50	30,163	9.90			

After remaining relatively constant at approximately 7.8 per 1,000 for over ten years, the marriage rate rose to 8.90 per 1,000 in 1893 and subsequently declined steadily to 6.29 in 1894. After that year an improvement remarkable for its regularity was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.56 per 1,000) was the highest recorded since 1859.

During the First World War and the immediate post-war years the rate fluctuated considerably, but from 1922 onwards it remained fairly steady at about 8 per 1,000 until the economic depression of the early 1930's. The rate declined to its lowest level (6.02 per 1,000) in 1931 and then increased steadily to 9.26 per 1,000 in 1939.

During the war years 1939 to 1945, the rate rose to an all time high of 12.20 per 1,000 in 1942 and then declined to 8.67 in 1945. After rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947 following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, the rate fell to a little over 9, and since 1952 has declined

further, the rate for 1954 being 8.02. The recent decline in the marriage rate reflects the reduced numbers of persons in the early twenties resulting from the low birth rates of the depression years.

Marriages of members of Allied Forces in New South Wales are included in the years in which they were celebrated, mainly in the years 1942 to 1946.

The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand in the last six years:—

**Table 66.—Marriage Rates, Australia and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
New South Wales ... ..	9.30	9.41	9.25	8.78	8.14	8.02
Victoria ... ..	9.37	9.20	9.28	8.63	8.03	7.91
Queensland ... ..	8.86	8.65	8.84	8.01	7.66	7.64
South Australia ... ..	9.18	9.28	9.07	8.27	7.92	7.77
Western Australia ... ..	9.30	9.74	9.29	8.97	8.10	8.13
Tasmania ... ..	8.96	9.18	9.04	8.56	7.91	8.07
Commonwealth ... ..	9.23	9.24	9.18	8.59	8.01	7.92
New Zealand ... ..	9.27	8.96	8.69	8.55	8.41	8.38

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE.

The males married during the year 1954 comprised 24,372 bachelors, 1,296 widowers, and 1,835 divorcees. Of the females, 24,072 were spinsters, 1,328 were widows and 2,103 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 11.38 per cent., and of females 12.48 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1901, and annually since 1949:—

**Table 67.—Conjugal Condition at Marriage.**

Period.	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married.					
							Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
1901-05	48,283	3,586	306	48,587	3,100	488	92.5	6.9	0.6	93.1	6.0	0.9
1906-10	59,499	3,807	418	59,894	3,249	581	93.4	6.0	0.6	94.0	5.1	0.9
1911-15	78,857	4,306	561	78,940	3,935	849	94.2	5.1	0.7	94.3	4.7	1.0
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92.9	6.0	1.1	92.8	5.9	1.3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92.1	6.1	1.8	92.2	5.7	2.1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	4,164	2,413	92.2	5.6	2.2	93.2	4.3	2.5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	3,152	2,472	92.4	5.2	2.4	94.0	3.4	2.6
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92.2	4.7	3.1	93.5	3.3	3.2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91.2	4.8	4.0	91.7	4.0	4.3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88.8	4.5	6.7	88.5	4.7	6.8
1949	25,415	1,431	1,911	25,352	1,407	1,998	88.4	5.0	6.6	88.2	4.9	6.9
1950	26,512	1,337	2,187	26,347	1,441	2,248	88.3	4.4	7.3	87.7	4.8	7.5
1951	26,754	1,395	2,192	26,477	1,498	2,366	88.2	4.6	7.2	87.3	4.9	7.8
1952	25,989	1,380	1,982	25,679	1,417	2,255	88.5	4.7	6.8	87.5	4.8	7.7
1953	24,161	1,278	2,134	24,018	1,270	2,285	87.6	4.6	7.8	87.1	4.6	8.3
1954	24,372	1,296	1,835	24,072	1,328	2,103	88.6	4.7	6.7	87.5	4.8	7.7

Remarriage was greater among men than women up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. Following the cessation of hostilities in 1945, a similar reversal in trend occurred as in the period after World War I, and has since been maintained. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in March, 1926. The tendency since 1946 for the number of widows remarrying to exceed the number of widowers is probably due to the remarriage of war widows.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In the period 1893 to 1954, the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men except in 1939, 1946 and 1947. Remarriages of divorcees have increased steadily over the years (though small decreases in the numbers occurred in 1949, 1952 and 1954) and since 1945 have been greater than those of widowers and widows. The number of divorced persons remarried in the years 1950 to 1954, compared with those in the five years ended 1940, increased as regards males by 168 per cent., and as regards females by 177 per cent.

The proportion of remarriages reached its lowest point among both bridegrooms and brides in 1915, and the subsequent increase was due mainly to the remarriage of divorced persons.

#### AGE AT MARRIAGE.

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1954, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table:—

**Table 68.—Marriages, 1954—Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition.**

Age at Marriage.	Conjugal Condition at Marriage.							
	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 21 years ...	2,292	...	...	2,292	9,063	2	7	9,072
21 to 29 years ...	17,666	37	232	17,935	12,624	114	568	13,306
30 to 44 years ...	3,824	253	1,083	5,160	2,006	475	1,210	3,691
45 years and over ...	590	1,006	520	2,116	379	737	318	1,434
All Ages ...	24,372	1,296	1,835	27,503	24,072	1,328	2,103	27,503

The percentage of bridegrooms and brides in various age groups is shown in the following table. The ages used in compiling these figures are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, as representing age last birthday.



Table 69.—Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides.

Year.	Bridegrooms.					Brides.				
	Under 21 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Under 21 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
1901	3.33	29.13	33.51	29.49	4.54	24.16	38.65	22.04	13.19	1.96
1911	4.59	30.71	34.45	25.63	4.62	22.92	36.53	24.18	14.36	1.96
1921	4.50	26.88	33.09	29.79	5.74	20.79	34.90	24.67	16.97	2.67
1931	9.12	32.98	29.67	22.27	5.96	30.55	35.31	18.35	12.85	2.94
1941	5.95	33.19	31.75	23.22	5.89	24.39	36.93	21.31	14.06	3.31
1944	7.52	36.82	27.38	21.61	6.67	28.30	36.75	17.18	13.99	3.78
1945	7.96	35.93	26.30	22.46	7.35	27.64	36.26	16.99	15.00	4.11
1946	7.45	37.48	27.80	21.22	6.05	27.56	37.63	17.38	13.85	3.58
1947	6.90	37.20	27.41	21.99	6.50	28.03	37.06	16.81	14.23	3.87
1948	7.03	37.35	28.05	21.06	6.51	28.84	36.50	16.85	14.02	3.79
1949	7.54	37.01	27.75	20.88	6.82	29.07	35.85	16.93	13.92	4.23
1950	7.50	37.20	27.61	20.66	7.03	29.22	36.09	16.17	14.22	4.30
1951	7.53	37.52	27.55	20.09	7.31	29.56	35.47	16.10	14.20	4.67
1952	7.81	38.59	26.70	19.67	7.23	30.76	35.35	15.51	13.59	4.79
1953	8.12	37.27	26.59	20.39	7.63	30.90	34.60	15.24	14.33	4.93
1954	8.33	37.46	27.75	18.77	7.69	32.99	33.47	14.91	13.42	5.21

Further details of the ages and conjugal condition of persons married each year are published in the Statistical Register.

In 1954 approximately 82 per cent. of first marriages among men and 90 per cent. among women were celebrated before attaining age 30. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 72 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 74 per cent.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1906. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is about 3 years, the males being the older. There has been a slight tendency for this difference to be reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who remarry.

Table 70.—Average Age at Marriage.

Year.	Average Age at Marriage of—				Year.	Average Age at Marriage of—			
	All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.		All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1906	29.2	28.1	25.1	24.4	1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0
1911	28.5	27.9	25.3	24.7	1947	28.7	26.8	25.5	23.9
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1948	28.6	26.8	25.4	23.8
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1949	28.7	26.7	25.6	23.8
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1950	28.8	26.7	25.6	23.8
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1952	28.7	26.5	25.6	23.6
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1953	28.9	26.6	25.7	23.6
1945	29.0	27.0	25.7	24.2	1954	28.8	26.5	25.6	23.5

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last thirty or forty years they have fallen by between one and two years for both bachelors and spinsters.

From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914, the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady, but that of spinsters marrying increased by nearly a year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27.9 years to 28.7 years and that for spinsters from 25.0 to 25.3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27.3 years) was the lowest recorded up to that date, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24.09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24.08 years). In the post-depression years, the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at first marriage, but with the outbreak of the Second World War the downward trend recommenced, and has since continued steadily.

#### MARRIAGES OF MINORS.

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry as minors.

The trend in the proportion of minors among bridegrooms was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined in each subsequent year to 5.10 per cent. in 1939, and since then has increased fairly steadily to 8.33 per cent. in 1954.

Among brides, the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent. in 1931. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28.30 per cent. in 1944, and increased in subsequent years, the figure for 1954 (32.99 per cent.) being the highest ever recorded.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the minors married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all minors married during 1954:—

Table 71.—Ages of Minors Married in 1954.

Sex.	Age at Marriage (Years).								
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total under 21
Bridegrooms ... ..	...	...	...	10	73	305	691	1,213	2,292
Brides ... ..	1	6	84	417	1,120	2,059	2,664	2,721	9,072

#### MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY.

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1954, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 23,830 or 87 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 3,673 or 13 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal denominations during the last three years:—

**Table 72.—Denomination of Marriage Ceremony.**

Denomination.	Number of Marriages.			Proportion per cent.		
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Church of England ... ..	10,967	9,856	9,870	37·37	35·74	35·89
Roman Catholic ... ..	6,514	6,305	6,484	22·19	22·87	23·57
Presbyterian ... ..	3,513	3,211	3,264	11·97	11·65	11·87
Methodist... ..	3,071	2,870	2,670	10·46	10·41	9·71
Congregational ... ..	331	292	328	1·13	1·06	1·19
Baptist ... ..	378	375	355	1·29	1·36	1·29
Church of Christ ... ..	114	66	60	0·39	0·24	0·22
Salvation Army ... ..	88	106	111	0·30	0·38	0·40
Hebrew ... ..	144	151	148	0·49	0·55	0·54
All Other Sects ... ..	494	527	540	1·68	1·91	1·97
Total before Ministers of Religion ... ..	25,614	23,759	23,830	87·27	86·17	86·65
Total before Registrars ... ..	3,737	3,814	3,673	12·73	13·83	13·35
Total Marriages ... ..	29,351	27,573	27,503	100·00	100·00	100·00

### DIVORCES.

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and annulment has increased considerably since 1939 and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1954 was 2,844, being in the proportion of 10 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year.

Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law and Crime".

### BIRTHS.

#### LIVE BIRTHS.

The crude birth rate showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, and improved gradually thereafter until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919), coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate declined in each year until 1934, when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birth rate coincident with a rapid increase in the marriage rate. The upward trend accelerated in the five years ending in 1947, when the crude birth rate was 23·26 per 1,000, the highest since 1929. After 1947, the rate was steady at about 22 per 1,000 until 1954, when it fell to 21·33.

The following table shows the average annual number of live births and the birth rate per 1,000 of the mean population since 1881:—

**Table 73.—Live Births, New South Wales.**

Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number of Live Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1881-85	31,793	38.00	1944	59,612	20.65
1886-90	37,660	36.60	1945	61,662	21.14
1891-95	39,513	33.15	1946	67,247	22.83
1896-00	36,716	28.10	1947	69,398	23.26
1901-05	37,969	26.82	1948	67,234	22.26
1906-10	42,994	27.38			
1911-15	51,661	28.76	1949	68,812	22.25
1916-20	51,549	26.29	1950	71,592	22.42
1921-25	54,449	24.74	1951	72,069	21.98
1926-30	53,318	21.77	1952	74,196	22.20
1931-35	44,967	17.29	1953	74,890	22.11
1936-40	47,679	17.51			
1941-45	56,583	19.79			
1946-50	68,857	22.60	1954	73,125	21.33

Rates calculated in the same way for the Commonwealth, each State and New Zealand, for the last six years are shown in the following table. No allowance has been made for the differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

**Table 74.—Birth Rates,\* Australia and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
New South Wales ...	22.25	22.42	21.98	22.20	22.11	21.33
Victoria ...	21.88	22.56	22.21	22.93	22.36	22.28
Queensland ...	24.01	24.37	24.23	24.65	23.91	23.74
South Australia ...	23.58.	24.39	23.84	23.69	23.39	22.89
Western Australia ...	25.37	25.50	25.49	25.66	25.54	24.88
Tasmania ...	26.30	25.98	25.52	26.53	25.25	24.97
Commonwealth ...	22.92	23.31	22.96	23.35	22.94	22.50
New Zealand ...	24.98	24.67	24.39	24.77	24.12	24.63

\* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

#### RELATIVE FERTILITY.

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the fertility rate per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year, from 1891 to 1954:—

**Table 75.—Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age.**

Age Group. (Years.)	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1939.	1947.	1954.
15-19	35·30	30·87	33·75	32·72	29·73	25·28	32·52	39·06
20-24	170·90	134·65	141·45	146·57	106·05	112·30	161·17	186·37
25-29	247·48	177·95	187·35	169·99	119·68	131·49	175·98	180·58
30-34	238·81	168·42	161·20	140·18	94·39	92·78	122·69	113·14
35-39	196·15	136·60	122·27	101·71	59·23	54·28	68·13	57·23
40-44	96·61	70·79	54·51	43·78	24·04	17·83	20·96	17·57
15-44	161·74	117·46	118·50	109·84	72·57	74·11	101·37	99·92

The number of live births in 1954 per 1,000 women aged less than 30 was the highest since 1891, and was increasing. This was largely due to the increased proportion of married women in these age-groups. For women aged 30 or more, on the other hand, the rate was below the level of 1921, and after the early post-war rise, was decreasing. The decline since 1947 may have been due to some extent to the fact that the births of the early post-war years included many which would have taken place when the mothers were younger, had they not been separated from their husbands during the war. The net effect of these movements has been to make the number of live births per 1,000 women of all reproductive ages steady at about 100. This is well above the level of 1939, which was 74 per 1,000, and compares with 110 in 1921 and about 118 in 1911 and 1901.

The relative movement in births to women of reproductive age in each group is shown below:—

**Table 76.—Movements in Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, by Age Groups.**

Age Group. (Years.)	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Birth Rates.				
	1891 to 1921. (30 years.)	1921 to 1933. (12 years.)	1933 to 1947. (14 years.)	1947 to 1954. (7 years.)	1891 to 1954. (63 years.)
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
15-19	— 7·3	— 9·9	+ 9·4	+20·1	+10·7
20-24	—14·2	—27·6	+52·0	+15·6	+ 9·1
25-29	—31·3	—29·6	+47·0	+ 2·6	—27·0
30-34	—41·3	—32·7	+30·0	— 7·8	—52·6
35-39	—48·1	—41·8	+15·0	—16·0	—70·8
40-44	—54·7	—45·1	—12·8	—16·2	—81·8
15-44	—32·1	—33·9	+39·7	— 1·4	—38·2

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 25.0 per cent. lower in 1921 than in 1891, 34.5 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921, 36.9 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933, and 8.3 per cent. lower in 1954 than in 1947.

The particulars in Table 75 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in Table 77. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 77.—Live Births per 1,000 Women at Each Age.

Age. (Years).	Age Specific Fertility.*				Female Age Specific Fertility.†			
	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1954.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1954.
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	·20	·09	·13	·04	·10	...	·03	...
14	·79	·53	·39	·30	·32	·26	·18	·13
15	1·87	2·57	1·51	2·18	·96	1·26	·63	·94
16	8·39	8·37	7·34	8·28	3·95	4·10	3·41	4·41
17	25·00	24·56	21·89	29·88	11·94	11·98	10·26	14·68
18	49·57	44·20	45·56	61·91	23·98	21·52	22·35	32·03
19	84·41	66·32	75·74	99·18	41·33	32·29	35·43	47·63
20	97·69	81·95	108·01	137·45	47·75	39·87	52·76	69·15
21	130·54	98·76	140·02	168·04	62·27	48·08	67·34	81·46
22	154·21	112·74	162·56	195·98	74·46	54·83	78·69	95·67
23	169·89	116·68	181·70	211·52	82·70	56·74	87·60	101·53
24	173·01	122·67	182·57	211·50	84·10	59·68	89·57	101·47
25	176·79	120·96	183·45	201·28	86·14	58·81	89·82	98·59
26	175·73	123·57	177·81	195·71	87·13	60·13	86·42	95·81
27	168·47	121·59	175·56	181·56	82·22	59·11	83·73	88·46
28	168·24	113·87	171·09	171·02	80·51	55·36	82·94	84·42
29	166·60	114·96	153·72	155·51	81·06	55·91	73·61	76·51
30	155·18	103·98	139·10	150·27	74·82	50·60	66·61	72·42
31	150·63	106·90	135·17	116·96	72·15	52·00	65·52	56·22
32	136·50	95·24	118·21	110·78	67·08	46·26	57·58	54·30
33	132·98	80·38	108·30	98·09	65·92	39·07	53·78	48·64
34	127·07	85·32	100·16	88·97	62·93	41·47	49·90	43·60
35	115·83	72·85	89·42	76·89	56·91	35·46	42·70	36·79
36	106·55	66·66	78·30	65·44	52·39	32·42	38·00	30·04
37	99·51	61·70	66·01	58·22	49·52	30·01	31·61	27·89
38	93·90	53·59	58·49	47·37	45·78	26·03	29·19	23·96
39	81·76	44·52	45·58	39·81	39·54	21·64	22·89	19·50
40	62·22	36·12	36·70	29·45	30·59	17·55	17·76	14·13
41	47·74	32·31	27·48	22·36	22·92	15·75	13·12	11·18
42	44·00	24·67	18·53	16·79	21·92	11·99	9·23	9·08
43	32·45	17·35	13·18	10·88	16·27	8·48	6·78	5·31
44	18·79	12·24	7·75	6·90	9·92	5·95	3·86	3·23
45	11·39	6·29	4·91	3·61	5·60	3·03	2·24	1·78
46	5·86	3·62	2·24	1·75	2·88	1·75	1·32	·82
47	2·49	1·68	·64	·87	1·25	·84	·24	·36
48	1·23	·69	·55	·25	·57	·31	·22	·20
49	·64	·27	·12	·05	·43	·14	·08	...

\* Average annual number of total live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

† Average annual number of female live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

Specific female fertility rates shown in Table 77 form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population. These rates are unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers and consequently they show the fertility of the population more clearly than does the crude birth rate.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and at each year of age experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period, it assumes that current fertility will remain constant, and it relates to all women, including single women and sterile married women.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. It is possible to estimate from the life tables how many females will survive to each year of child-bearing age. The net rate is then calculated by multiplying the specific female birth rate at each age by the number of survivors at that age out of every 1,000 females born; the total of these results for all ages divided by 1,000 represents the net reproduction rate. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales at intervals since 1910:—

**Table 78.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales.**

Reproduction Rate.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1939.	1946-48.	1954.
Gross ... ..	1·753	1·550	1·061	1·063	1·377	1·452
Net ... ..	1·449	1·349	·968	·973	1·306	1·379

The net reproduction rate is affected by changes in the proportion of women married, and the average age at marriage, and for this reason may vary within a comparatively short period of years.

#### BIRTHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

Statistics distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have births been allocated according to the usual residence of the mother and not, as formerly, to the district in which

the birth occurred. Within the period covered by the following table, the metropolitan boundary was extended (in 1929, 1933 and 1954), and for the purposes of comparison, the figures for the metropolis and the remainder of the State for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and for 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and after 1st January, 1954.

**Table 79.—Live Births, Metropolis and Remainder of State.**

Period.	Number of Live Births.			Live Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1927-30	22,812	30,554	53,366	19·53	23·38	21·56
1931-35	17,519	27,448	44,967	14·24	20·02	17·29
1936-40	18,748	28,931	47,679	14·85	19·81	17·51
1941-45	26,079	30,504	56,583	18·89	20·64	19·79
1946-50	30,663	38,194	68,857	20·44	24·68	22·60
<b>Year—</b>						
1944	28,318	31,294	59,612	19·96	21·32	20·65
1945	29,501	32,161	61,662	20·42	21·83	21·14
1946	31,769	35,478	67,247	21·68	23·98	22·83
1947	31,918	37,480	69,398	21·52	24·97	23·26
1948	30,047	37,187	67,234	20·11	24·37	22·26
1949	29,936	38,876	68,812	19·77	24·62	22·25
1950	29,643	41,949	71,592	19·22	25·41	22·42
1951	28,878	43,191	72,069	18·43	25·22	21·98
1952	29,167	45,029	74,196	18·49	25·53	22·20
1953	28,904	45,986	74,890	18·33	25·42	22·11
1954 { (a)	27,755	45,370	73,125 {	17·62	24·48	21·33 {
(b)	34,961	38,164		18·74	24·42	

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954. (b) As constituted from 1st January, 1954.

NOTE.—See paragraph preceding table.

Before inferences are drawn from a comparison of the crude birth rates in the metropolis and elsewhere, allowance has to be made for the age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population, which differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State.

A large number of newly-married couples had taken up their residence in the areas added to the metropolis from 1st January, 1954, and their exclusion from the metropolis prior to that date tends to lower the number of persons of child-bearing age in the metropolitan population, and consequently accentuates the difference in rates as between "Metropolis" and "Remainder of State".

#### LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AT INDIVIDUAL AGES.

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers classified by age group of the mother is shown in the following table for 1954. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 92. (The summary contained in Table 91 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)



Table 80.—Live Births, Age of Mothers, 1954.

Age Group. (Years.)	Nuptial Live Births.			Ex-nuptial Live Births.			All Live Births.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 ...	1	...	1	4	3	7	5	3	8
15-19 ...	1,886	1,844	3,730	323	322	645	2,209	2,166	4,375
20-24 ...	10,269	9,680	19,949	438	429	867	10,707	10,109	20,816
25-29 ...	11,633	11,212	22,845	321	291	612	11,954	11,503	23,457
30-34 ...	7,545	7,151	14,696	206	207	413	7,751	7,358	15,109
35-39 ...	3,598	3,303	6,901	110	127	237	3,708	3,430	7,138
40-44 ...	1,007	972	1,979	40	62	102	1,047	1,034	2,081
45-49 ...	69	66	135	2	1	3	71	67	138
50 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3
Total ...	36,008	34,228	70,236	1,445	1,444	2,889	37,453	35,672	73,125

Similar information for single years of age is published in the Statistical Register.

## PREVIOUS ISSUE.

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1954, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 81.—Previous Issue\* and Age of Mother, 1954.

Age of Mother. (Years.)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue * Numbering—											Total Married Mothers.	Average Number of Children. †
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over.		
Under 15 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.00
15-19 ...	2,967	665	63	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,703	1.23
20-24 ...	10,188	6,543	2,208	665	136	23	4	1	...	...	...	19,773	1.70
25-29 ...	6,092	8,115	4,995	2,113	799	298	104	31	9	...	...	22,564	2.35
30-34 ...	2,401	3,918	3,706	2,339	1,094	507	256	143	65	23	28	14,483	3.01
35-39 ...	866	1,216	1,533	1,214	726	503	295	174	113	69	91	6,800	3.79
40-44 ...	200	254	324	329	249	186	120	96	64	50	84	1,956	4.66
45-49 ...	12	20	14	19	12	9	13	11	9	3	13	135	5.43
50 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,727	20,731	12,843	6,692	3,016	1,531	792	456	260	151	216	69,415	2.45
Proportion per cent. of Total Married Mothers.	32.74	29.87	18.50	9.64	4.34	2.21	1.14	.66	.37	.22	.31	100.00	...

\* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

† Including children born alive at present confinement

Details for each year of age are published annually in the Statistical Register.

This information was recorded for the years 1894 to 1907, and was then discontinued until 1938. A comparison prepared from the available data is as follows:—

**Table 82.—Age of Mother and Average Number of Children.**

Year.	Average Total Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Live Child was born during the Year.*							All Ages.
	Age Group.							
	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	
1894 ... ..	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.28
1896 ... ..	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.19
1901 ... ..	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1906 ... ..	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938 ... ..	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1948 ... ..	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35
1950 ... ..	1.20	1.65	2.23	2.93	3.72	4.68	5.53	2.38
1951 ... ..	1.21	1.64	2.27	2.94	3.72	4.66	6.41	2.39
1952 ... ..	1.19	1.65	2.29	2.99	3.69	4.73	5.97	2.41
1953 ... ..	1.21	1.68	2.32	3.01	3.73	4.74	6.05	2.44
1954 ... ..	1.23	1.70	2.35	3.01	3.79	4.66	5.43	2.45

\* Including children born alive at present confinement and ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

† Not available for age groups.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. In 1941 this proportion was 19.15 per cent. and in 1954 only 18.89 per cent. Since 1894 there has been an increase in the proportion of first and second children; the proportion of third children has remained almost constant, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child, and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

#### THE SEXES OF CHILDREN.

Of the 73,125 children born during 1954 (exclusive of those stillborn), 37,453 were males and 35,672 were females, the proportion being 105 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

Over the last three decades, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1927, when it was 106.9, and least in 1944, when it was 103.8 to 100.

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive, both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births, since 1881:—

**Table 83.—Live Births, Masculinity.**

Period.	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births.			Period.	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births.		
	Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.		Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.
1881-85	104.9	103.8	104.8	1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5
1886-90	105.3	99.2	105.0	1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1
1891-95	105.8	107.4	105.9	1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8
1896-00	105.0	103.2	104.9				
1901-05	104.4	102.7	104.3				
1906-10	105.3	105.1	105.3	1949	105.0	99.7	104.7
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1950	105.6	106.8	105.7
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3	1951	105.4	106.9	105.5
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1952	105.8	104.9	105.7
1926-30	105.7	108.5	105.7	1953	104.6	108.9	104.8
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1954	105.2	100.1	105.0

## EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1954 was 2,889, equal to 3.95 per cent. of the total live births and 0.83 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1881 is given below:—

Table 84.—Ex-nuptial Live Births.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1881-85	1,390	4.37	1.66	1943	2,260	3.95	.79
1886-90	1,879	4.99	1.83	1944	2,554	4.28	.88
1891-95	2,375	6.01	1.99	1945	2,726	4.42	.94
1896-00	2,524	6.88	1.93	1946	2,950	4.39	1.00
1901-05	2,658	7.00	1.88	1947	2,783	4.01	.93
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.86	1948	2,800	4.16	.93
1911-15	2,820	5.48	1.58	1949	3,062	4.45	.99
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1950	2,914	4.07	.91
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1951	2,991	4.15	.91
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1952	2,959	3.99	.88
1931-35	2,244	4.99	.86	1953	3,013	4.02	.89
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1954	2,889	3.95	.83
1941-45	2,324	4.11	.81				
1946-50	2,902	4.21	.95				

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1905 to 1920, remained fairly constant until it declined between 1936 and 1940, and since that year has fluctuated around the 1936-40 average.

A more precise measure of the rate of ex-nuptial births is obtained by relating the total number of such births recorded to the number of unmarried women of child-bearing age. This can only be done satisfactorily from census data, which indicate that the proportion of ex-nuptial children born per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 44 was 18.41 in 1891, 14.18 in 1911, and 8.20 in 1933, a decrease of 55 per cent. since 1891. In 1947 this proportion was 10.96, an increase of 34 per cent. since 1933.

## FIRST LIVE BIRTHS.

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By first live births is meant the first child born alive to a mother since marriage, and it includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers, as details of issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of confinements of married mothers which resulted in a first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living:—

Table 85.—Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth.

Period.	Confinements of Married Mothers.			Proportion of First Confinements to Total.
	For First Live Birth.	For Other Live Birth.	Total.	
				per cent.
1896-00	35,603	133,546	169,149	21.0
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24.2
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25.7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28.3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26.5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28.5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30.6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31.8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37.6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39.4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37.3
1949	23,466	41,562	65,028	36.1
1950	23,557	44,337	67,894	34.7
1951	23,617	44,704	68,321	34.6
1952	24,478	46,001	70,479	34.7
1953	24,098	46,948	71,046	33.9
1954	22,727	46,688	69,415	32.7

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise up to 1943 in the proportion of first births is not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 75, which indicate that, between 1901 and 1954, the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups above 30 became progressively greater as age advanced, and that there were actually increases at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

Particulars in the following table show that the proportion of first births to total births is much higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State; the information is available from 1936 only. The proportions shown for the State as a whole differ slightly from those in Table 85, which were calculated on the basis of confinements instead of total births in order to give greater precision.

**Table 86.—First Live Births\*—Metropolis and Remainder of State.†**

Division.	Proportion per cent. of First Live Births to Total Live Births. *							
	1936.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.†
Metropolis ...	43·0	42·1	40·2	38·9	38·8	39·4	38·1	35·8
Remainder of State ...	32·3	32·9	32·2	31·0	31·2	31·2	30·7	29·2
New South Wales ...	36·4	37·0	35·7	34·3	34·2	34·4	33·5	32·4

\* Nuptial only.

† The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954; hence 1954 figures are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

In comparisons of fertility in the metropolis and country, allowance should be made for a varying incidence of marriage and differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in the Statistical Register. A summary for 1954 is as follows:—

**Table 87.—First Live Births,\* Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage, 1954.**

Age of Mother. (Years.)	Duration of Existing Marriage.																Total Nuptial First Live Births.	
	Months.												Years.					
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5		5 and over.
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15-19	...	27	30	76	143	221	417	548	310	136	215	152	139	475	71	7	...	2,967
20-24	...	30	50	50	107	163	304	493	390	394	882	744	605	3,596	1,507	605	179	10,188
25-29	...	16	23	24	22	50	67	101	94	132	305	282	209	1,474	1,001	815	647	6,092
30-34	...	11	15	15	12	23	27	30	39	42	91	89	89	523	332	205	187	2,401
35-39	...	3	4	8	8	12	8	18	14	17	27	33	24	171	107	80	54	866
40-44	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	34	26	20	11	275
45-49	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	200
Total...	87	124	175	293	470	825	1,196	851	726	1,524	1,304	1,071	6,277	3,046	1,732	1,078	1,948	22,727

\* Nuptial births.

### STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths registered in New South Wales in 1954 was 1,207. Of these, 668 were males and 539 females, the masculinity (124 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (105 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of stillbirth is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1954 the rates were 25.96 ex-nuptial stillbirths and 15.83 nuptial stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total stillbirths, 561 were in the metropolis and 646 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 15.79 in the former and 16.65 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of stillbirths became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each year from 1944 to 1954 and in quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

**Table 88.—Stillbirths, New South Wales.**

Year.	Number of Stillbirths.					Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still).			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Stillbirths.	Male Stillbirths per 1,000 Female Stillbirths.
	Nuptial.		Ex-nuptial.		Total.	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial.	Total.		
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females						
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	168	7,046	28.45	34.49	28.71	5.10	1,327
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.28	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.62	1,269
1944	824	597	51	39	1,511	24.30	34.04	24.72	5.96	1,376
1945	813	654	43	30	1,540	24.29	26.08	24.37	4.74	1,251
1946	819	638	43	47	1,547	21.18	29.61	22.49	5.82	1,258
1947	784	608	42	32	1,466	20.47	25.90	20.69	5.05	1,291
1948	703	544	34	45	1,326	18.99	27.44	19.34	5.96	1,251
1949	689	523	29	38	1,279	18.10	21.41	18.25	5.24	1,280
1950	738	583	48	37	1,406	18.87	28.34	19.26	6.05	1,268
1951	673	547	32	39	1,291	17.35	23.22	17.60	5.50	1,203
1952	660	492	26	17	1,195	15.91	14.32	15.85	3.60	1,343
1953	642	553	36	26	1,257	16.35	20.16	16.51	4.93	1,171
1954	621	509	47	30	1,207	15.83	25.96	16.24	6.38	1,239

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States where stillbirths are registered and with New Zealand is shown below. Compulsory registration of stillbirths was introduced in Victoria in 1953.

**Table 89.—Stillbirths, Australian States and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	Number.				Rate per 1,000 of all Births (live and still).			
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
<b>New South Wales</b> ...	<b>1,291</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>17.60</b>	<b>15.85</b>	<b>16.51</b>	<b>16.24</b>
Victoria ...	929	919	817	794	18.04	16.81	15.02	14.32
South Australia ...	316	320	287	254	17.77	17.58	15.56	13.74
Western Australia ...	297	283	268	270	19.68	18.03	16.62	16.67
Tasmania ...	166	154	141	124	22.07	19.08	17.90	15.71
New Zealand (excludes Maoris) ...	804	846	887	872	17.69	17.88	18.75	17.69

## PLURAL BIRTHS.

Prior to 1935, cases of plural births with only one child born alive were often recorded as single births. Since the introduction of compulsory registration of stillbirths (from 1st April, 1935), all cases of plural births have been recorded.

During the year 1954, there were 903 cases of plural births. They consisted of 890 cases of twins, and 13 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,709 (862 males and 847 females), and 71 were stillborn; the live children born as triplets numbered 37 (19 males and 18 females), and 2 were stillborn. Of the plural births, 35 cases of twins and one of triplets were ex-nuptial, including one case of twins in which both children were stillborn.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1952 to 1954, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial.

Table 90.—Plural Births.

Particulars.	Nuptial.			Ex-nuptial.			Total.		
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
<b>Cases of Twins—</b>									
Both living ... ..	754	819	799	25	25	32	779	844	831
One living, one stillborn ... ..	42	56	45	4	2	2	46	58	47
Both stillborn ... ..	13	24	11	...	1	1	13	25	12
<b>Total Cases of Twins ...</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>890</b>
<b>Cases of Triplets—</b>									
All living ... ..	2	4	10	...	...	1	2	4	11
Two living, one stillborn ... ..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
One living, two stillborn ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
All stillborn ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
<b>Total Cases of Triplets ...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Cases of Quadruplets—</b>									
All living ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
<b>Total Cases of Plural Births</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>903</b>

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1954 represented 12.30 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.45 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,381 cases of twins, 34 cases of triplets, and 2 cases of quadruplets in the five years 1950-1954. In this period the number of confinements was 367,773 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,191 cases of twins, 9 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were 12 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality remains almost constant at between 11 and 12 in every 1,000 confinements year by year.

Nine cases of quadruplets have been recorded; five between 1877 and 1897, one in 1913, one in 1930, one in 1950 and one in 1953.

## SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, stillbirths and plural births in the year 1954:—

Table 91.—Confinements and Children Born, 1954.

Class of Birth.	Confinements.		Children.						
	Married Mothers.	Un-married Mothers.	Born Living.		Stillborn.		All Births.		
			Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.
Single Births ...	69,620	2,893	68,559	2,820	1,061	73	69,620	2,893	72,513
Twins—									
Both living ...	799	32	1,598	64	...	...	1,598	64	1,662
One living, one stillborn ...	45	2	45	2	45	2	90	4	94
Both stillborn ...	11	1	...	...	22	2	22	2	24
Total Twins	855	35	1,643	66	67	4	1,710	70	1,780
Triplets—									
All living ...	10	1	30	3	...	...	30	3	33
Two living, one stillborn ...	2	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	6
All stillborn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Triplets	12	1	34	3	2	...	36	3	39
Quadruplets—									
All living ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	70,487	2,929	70,236	2,889	1,130	77	71,366	2,966	...
	73,416		73,125		1,207		...		74,332

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1953 and 1954 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the Statistical Register:—

Table 92.—Confinements, Ages of Mothers.

Age of Mother. (Years.)	1953.			1954.		
	Number of Confinements.			Number of Confinements.		
	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.
Under 15	3	8	11	1	7	8
15-19	3,659	646	4,305	3,744	654	4,398
20-24	20,818	923	21,741	19,971	878	20,849
25-29	23,274	654	23,928	22,852	615	23,467
30-34	14,843	428	15,271	14,739	419	15,158
35-39	7,226	290	7,616	6,993	244	7,237
40-44	2,103	86	2,189	2,042	104	2,146
45-49	132	5	137	145	4	149
50 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	7	7	...	4	4
Total	72,158	3,047	75,205	70,487	2,929	73,416



**LEGITIMATIONS.**

In 1902 an Act was passed to legitimise children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Act, any child who comes within the scope of its purpose, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimised from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The total number of registrations under the Act up to the end of the year 1954 was 19,270. The number in decennial periods and each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 93.—Legitimations.**

Period.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1902-1910	1,743	1944	294	1950	297
1911-1920	4,016	1945	269	1951	310
1921-1930	4,749	1946	282	1952	284
1931-1940	4,518	1947	258	1953	262
1941-1950	3,080	1948	256	1954	308
		1949	233		

**NATURAL INCREASE.**

Statistics of natural increase as shown below indicate the extent to which the population of New South Wales has increased by the excess of births over deaths. The annual rates are based on total population and allowance has not been made for the effect of the changing age constitution of the people on the number of births and deaths. Therefore the rates do not provide a satisfactory indication of the normal trend in natural increase, which is indicated in another way by the net reproduction rates shown on earlier pages.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1881. For the war years 1914-18, deaths of defence personnel overseas were not included in the calculation of natural increase. For the period September, 1939, to June, 1947, the natural increase relates to the excess of births over civilian deaths. Details of the basis of the compilation of death statistics during the period 1939-1947 are shown on page 112.

**Table 94.—Natural Increase, New South Wales.**

Period.	Excess of Births over Deaths.			Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1881-85	42,658	50,204	92,862	38.00	15.80	22.20
1886-90	54,753	62,090	116,843	36.60	13.89	22.71
1891-95	56,834	63,930	120,764	33.15	12.89	20.26
1896-00	48,692	57,107	105,799	28.10	11.91	16.19
1901-05	51,179	59,163	110,342	26.82	11.23	15.59
1906-10	64,249	71,215	135,464	27.38	10.12	17.26
1911-15	77,202	86,918	164,120	28.76	10.49	18.27
1916-20	71,947	81,788	153,735	26.29	10.61	15.68
1921-25	80,815	89,523	170,338	24.74	9.26	15.48
1926-30	72,380	80,693	153,073	21.77	9.27	12.50
1931-35	51,557	60,294	111,851	17.29	8.69	8.60
1936-40	49,092	60,628	109,720	17.51	9.45	8.06
1941-45	68,071	75,809	143,880	19.79	9.73	10.06
1946-50	93,564	102,959	196,523	22.60	9.70	12.90

NOTE.—Table 94 is continued on the following page.

Table 94.—Natural Increase, New South Wales—*continued*.

Year.	Excess of Births over Deaths.			Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1944	15,866	17,094	32,960	20·65	9·23	11·42
1945	17,004	17,664	34,668	21·14	9·25	11·89
1946	18,652	20,016	38,668	22·83	9·70	13·13
1947	19,743	21,206	40,949	23·26	9·53	13·73
1948	17,453	19,378	36,831	22·26	10·07	12·19
1949	18,498	20,950	39,448	22·25	9·49	12·75
1950	19,218	21,409	40,627	22·42	9·70	12·72
1951	18,907	21,230	40,137	21·98	9·74	12·24
1952	19,939	22,219	42,158	22·20	9·59	12·61
1953	20,444	22,739	43,183	22·11	9·36	12·75
1954	19,197	21,484	40,681	21·33	9·46	11·87

NOTE.—See paragraph preceding table. Births and deaths of full-blood aboriginals are included prior to 1935.

The general decline in the rate of natural increase since 1890 has been due to a greater decline in the birth rate than in the death rate. An improvement in both birth and death rates during the decennium 1906 to 1915 is reflected in the rate of natural increase. In 1919, deaths were increased by the influenza epidemic, and the birth rate was low. After 1921, the birth rate declined rapidly until 1935 and, despite lower death rates, the rate of natural increase fell to a very low level. A rise in the birth rate since 1939 has brought about a marked increase.

Although there are more males born than females, the increase of population from the excess of births over deaths is greatly in favour of females, since the death rate is higher among males. During the ten years ended 1954, the number of females added to the population by excess of births over civilian deaths was 19,240, or 10 per cent., more than the corresponding number of males. When deaths of defence personnel are taken into account, the increase in females in that period exceeded that in males by 21,952, or 12 per cent.

The table below shows the rates of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and New Zealand:—

Table 95.—Natural Increase, Australia and New Zealand.

State or Country.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
<b>New South Wales...</b>	<b>12·75</b>	<b>12·72</b>	<b>12·24</b>	<b>12·61</b>	<b>12·75</b>	<b>11·87</b>
Victoria ...	11·61	12·44	11·91	12·98	12·90	13·09
Queensland ...	15·22	15·64	15·16	15·75	15·36	15·10
South Australia ...	14·21	14·89	14·03	14·35	14·42	13·87
Western Australia	16·37	16·44	16·38	16·99	17·37	16·50
Tasmania ...	17·46	17·13	16·61	17·89	16·93	16·31
Commonwealth ...	13·40	13·75	13·24	13·90	13·85	13·40
New Zealand ...	15·88	15·37	14·82	15·49	15·28	15·64

## DEATHS.

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered other than those of full-blood aborigines and stillbirths, the latter being registered, for purposes of record, as deaths as well as births. Full-blood aborigines have been excluded since 1st January, 1933, but are included in the figures for earlier years. In the period September, 1939, to December, 1941, Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales, viz., 256 males, were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside of the State were excluded. From 1st January, 1942, to 30th June, 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Total deaths, wherever they occurred, in the period 1st September, 1939, to 30th June, 1947, of Australian defence personnel enlisted in New South Wales numbered 13,315, comprising 13,279 males and 36 females.

Deaths during 1954 numbered 32,444, equal to a rate of 9.46 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 18,256 were males and 14,188 females, the rate for the former being 10.60 and for the latter 8.32 per 1,000 living. The average annual number of deaths since 1881 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population, in quinquennial periods, were as follows:—

Table 96.—Deaths, New South Wales.

Period.	Number of Deaths (excluding Stillbirths).			Death Rate.*			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<b>Annual</b>							
<b>Average—</b>							
1881-85	7,738	5,483	13,221	16.84	14.53	15.80	116
1886-90	8,337	5,954	14,291	14.87	12.71	13.89	116
1891-95	8,955	6,405	15,360	14.00	11.61	12.89	120
1896-00	9,058	6,499	15,557	13.08	10.58	11.91	123
1901-05	9,146	6,754	15,900	12.30	10.05	11.23	124
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.16	8.98	10.12	127
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71	9.14	10.49	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
<b>Year—</b>							
1949	16,703	12,661	29,364	10.78	8.20	9.49	131
1950	17,565	13,400	30,965	10.96	8.42	9.70	130
1951	18,092	13,840	31,932	10.98	8.48	9.74	129
1952	18,194	13,844	32,038	10.81	8.34	9.59	130
1953	17,871	13,836	31,707	10.49	8.22	9.36	128
1954	18,256	14,188	32,444	10.60	8.32	9.46	127

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

NOTE—See text preceding table.

The rates shown are crude rates uncorrected for changing age or sex constitution of the population from year to year. The crude rate declined continuously from 16.88 in 1861-65 to 8.69 per thousand in 1931-35, since when it has shown a tendency to increase.

These trends are common to both the male and female crude rates, but the overall decline was greater for females than for males.

## DEATHS—AGE AND SEX.

The sex and age constitution of a population determine the general level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it is dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population." The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in the Statistical Register, and such data summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

Table 97.—Deaths in Age Groups, New South Wales.

Period.	Age at Death—Years.										Total Deaths.
	0-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65-74.	75 and over.	Not Stated.	
MALES.											
1901-05	13,223	1,694	2,500	2,958	4,053	4,350	5,108	6,661	5,127	53	45,732
1906-10	12,109	1,516	2,405	2,637	3,545	4,876	5,301	7,062	6,513	54	46,018
1911-15	13,767	1,688	2,667	3,546	4,105	5,972	7,033	7,948	8,306	67	55,099
1916-20	13,127	1,856	2,496	4,019	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
FEMALES.											
1901-05	11,322	1,569	2,263	2,796	2,946	2,430	2,924	3,748	3,762	10	33,770
1906-10	9,985	1,244	2,277	2,686	2,777	2,736	2,926	4,397	4,452	8	33,488
1911-15	11,241	1,456	2,164	3,153	3,002	3,256	3,688	5,006	6,111	8	39,085
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,751
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
PERSONS.											
1901-05	24,550	3,263	4,763	5,754	6,999	6,780	8,032	10,409	8,889	63	79,502
1906-10	22,094	2,760	4,682	5,323	6,322	7,612	8,227	11,459	10,965	62	79,506
1911-15	25,008	3,144	4,831	6,699	7,107	9,228	10,721	12,954	14,417	75	94,184
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,468	14,436	16,676	61	104,909
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,780

Continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age groups, has been offset to a large extent by the decrease in deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths, and the interplay of these trends has obscured the true changes in the general death rate. This is illustrated by the composition of the general rate in respect of sex and age as shown in Table 98.

The table shows the age-specific death rates and the crude death rates for all ages combined, by sex, in the three-yearly periods around the census of 1881 and each census from 1901 to 1947, and for the single year 1954. The crude death rate results from these age-specific rates applied to the

actual sex and age constitution of the population in each period, and therefore reflects changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changed age composition of the population, are shown in Table 102 in comparison with the crude death rates for the last three census years.

Table 98.—Death Rates in Age Groups, New South Wales.

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate*—All Causes.							Reduction per cent. 1880-82 to 1954.
	1880-82.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1954.	
MALES.								
0- 4	47.45	33.88	24.69	21.49	12.52	9.80	7.20	85
5- 9	3.13	2.16	2.05	1.85	1.41	.93	.79	75
10-14	2.45	2.01	1.70	1.58	1.23	.78	.68	72
15-19	3.85	3.43	2.43	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.36	65
20-24	5.79	4.71	3.32	2.70	2.28	1.61	1.74	70
25-34	7.64	5.56	4.31	3.75	2.49	1.74	1.69	78
35-44	12.25	8.77	6.98	6.02	4.56	3.40	3.15	74
45-54	18.99	14.56	12.45	10.86	9.56	9.49	8.56	55
55-64	35.50	27.59	25.13	23.04	21.31	23.13	24.04	32
65-74	67.23	60.13	55.69	51.61	49.26	52.01	53.06	21
75 and over	162.71	149.50	144.47	142.99	128.48	135.53	138.43	15
All Ages— Crude Rate	16.72	12.90	11.59	10.72	9.60	10.97	10.60	37
FEMALES.								
0- 4	42.19	30.37	20.71	16.94	10.06	7.31	5.88	86
5- 9	2.77	1.99	1.76	1.64	1.18	.64	.51	82
10-14	2.22	1.69	1.37	1.20	.83	.55	.39	82
15-19	3.56	2.49	1.92	1.61	1.34	.61	.68	81
20-24	5.31	3.82	3.17	2.43	2.03	.93	.67	87
25-34	7.90	5.44	4.21	3.65	2.64	1.60	1.04	87
35-44	11.10	7.53	5.96	4.88	3.99	2.82	2.32	79
45-54	15.09	10.36	9.06	7.90	7.03	6.25	5.79	62
55-64	26.83	20.02	17.60	15.73	14.21	13.46	12.71	53
65-74	56.95	46.18	44.46	39.11	36.45	34.35	31.91	44
75 and over	138.58	134.48	125.29	124.53	107.40	112.62	108.41	22
All Ages— Crude Rate	14.07	10.23	9.09	8.23	7.57	8.54	8.32	41
PERSONS.								
0- 4	44.86	32.15	22.74	19.25	11.31	8.58	6.56	85
5- 9	2.95	2.08	1.91	1.75	1.30	.79	.65	78
10-14	2.33	1.85	1.54	1.39	1.03	.67	.53	77
15-19	3.70	2.96	2.18	1.90	1.51	1.03	1.03	72
20-24	5.57	4.26	3.24	2.56	2.16	1.27	1.22	78
25-34	7.75	5.50	4.26	3.70	2.56	1.67	1.37	82
35-44	11.79	8.23	6.50	5.47	4.27	3.12	2.74	77
45-54	17.54	12.79	10.97	9.46	8.33	7.85	7.21	59
55-64	32.07	24.34	21.84	19.71	17.81	18.27	18.10	44
65-74	63.37	54.43	50.61	45.81	43.02	42.67	41.69	34
75 and over	154.09	142.78	135.86	133.86	117.72	122.85	120.91	22
All Ages— Crude Rate	15.52	11.63	10.40	9.50	8.60	9.76	9.46	39

\* Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population at ages shown.

There was a substantial reduction in the death rates over the period, the improvement being greatest in the case of males at ages under 5 years, followed by the group 25 to 34 years. For females, the reduction in rates was greatest at ages under 5 years and in the groups 20 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group. The difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females was greatest in the groups 65 to 74 years and 55 to 64 years. Above 74 years of age, improved conditions naturally had less effect. Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

### EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

The effect of the improvement in death rates on the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the decades from 1881 to 1910 and the three years around the censuses of 1921, 1933 and 1947:—

**Table 99.—Expectation of Life, Australia.**

At Age.	Males.						Females.					
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0	47·20	51·08	55·20	59·15	63·48	66·07	50·84	54·76	58·84	63·31	67·14	70·63
10	48·86	51·43	53·53	56·01	58·01	59·04	51·95	54·46	56·38	59·20	61·02	63·11
20	40·57	42·81	44·74	46·99	48·81	49·64	43·43	45·72	47·52	50·03	51·67	53·47
30	33·64	35·11	36·52	38·44	39·90	40·40	36·13	37·85	39·33	41·48	42·77	44·08
40	26·50	27·64	28·56	30·05	31·11	31·23	29·08	30·49	31·47	33·14	34·04	34·91
50	19·74	20·45	21·16	22·20	22·83	22·67	22·06	22·93	23·69	24·90	25·58	26·14
60	13·77	13·99	14·35	15·08	15·57	15·36	15·39	15·86	16·19	17·17	17·74	18·11
70	8·81	8·90	8·67	9·26	9·59	9·55	9·70	9·89	9·95	10·41	10·97	11·14
80	5·11	5·00	4·96	5·00	5·22	5·36	5·27	5·49	5·73	5·61	6·01	6·02
90	2·91	2·91	2·64	2·60	2·98	2·74	2·97	3·07	2·99	2·91	3·05	3·08
100	1·31	1·29	1·18	1·17	1·10	*	1·37	1·23	1·24	1·24	1·02	*

\* Not available.

### DEATHS—METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

A summary of the annual deaths and crude death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927 is shown in Table 100. For purposes of comparison, deaths for the years 1927 to 1932 have been adjusted to the boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933 to 31st December, 1953; the 1954 deaths are shown on a dual basis, viz., according to the boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953 and as delimited from 1st January, 1954. Since 1st January, 1927, deaths have been allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased persons and not, as formerly, according to the districts in which the deaths occurred. Consequently, statistics of deaths by divisions of the State are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1927.

The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

**Table 100.—Deaths, Metropolis and Remainder of State.**

Year.	Number of Deaths.			Death Rate.*		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1927-30	11,732	11,101	22,833	10·04	8·49	9·23
1931-35	11,596	11,001	22,597	9·42	8·02	8·69
1936-40	13,274	12,461	25,735	10·51	8·53	9·45
1941-45	14,763	13,044	27,807	10·69	8·83	9·73
1946-50	15,838	13,714	29,552	10·56	8·86	9·70
<b>Year—</b>						
1949	15,795	13,569	29,364	10·43	8·59	9·49
1950	16,360	14,605	30,965	10·61	8·85	9·70
1951	16,320	15,612	31,932	10·42	9·12	9·74
1952	16,682	15,356	32,038	10·58	8·70	9·59
1953	16,527	15,180	31,707	10·48	8·39	9·36
1954 { (a)	16,962	15,482	32,444 {	10·77	8·35	9·46
(b)	19,035	13,409		10·20	8·58	

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. (b) As constituted from 1st January, 1954.

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

NOTE.—See text preceding table.

#### DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

A table of the death rates per 1,000 of mean population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand from 1949 to 1954 is shown below:—

**Table 101.—Death Rates, Australia and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	Death Rate.*					
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
<b>New South Wales</b> ...	<b>9·49</b>	<b>9·70</b>	<b>9·74</b>	<b>9·59</b>	<b>9·36</b>	<b>9·46</b>
Victoria ...	10·26	10·11	10·30	9·95	9·45	9·19
Queensland ...	8·79	8·73	9·07	8·89	8·55	8·64
South Australia ...	9·37	9·50	9·81	9·34	8·97	9·01
Western Australia ...	8·99	9·07	9·11	8·67	8·17	8·38
Tasmania ...	8·84	8·85	8·90	8·64	8·33	8·67
Commonwealth ...	9·52	9·56	9·71	9·45	9·09	9·10
New Zealand ...	9·09	9·31	9·56	9·28	8·84	8·98

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

This comparison is based on crude death rates, and differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations have not been taken into account; therefore the rates are not strictly comparable with each other nor do they show the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

Such a comparison based upon the standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute has been prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician. This is presented in the following table which shows, for the

census years 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954, the comparison between the crude death rates for each of the Australian States, and the standardised rates as described above:—

**Table 102.—Comparison of "Crude" and "Standardised" Death Rates.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
<b>"Crude" Death Rate.*</b>							
1921	9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	9.91
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.30	8.92
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.59	9.17	9.69
1954	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
<b>"Standardised" Death Rate.†</b>							
1921	10.35	10.79	10.24	10.38	11.88	10.83	10.58
1933	8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1947	7.44	7.31	7.47	6.77	7.28	7.21	7.34
1954	7.24	6.63	6.80	6.52	6.71	7.02	6.90

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† See comment preceding table.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

#### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILLBIRTHS).

During the year 1954, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,850, equivalent to a rate of 25.30 per 1,000 live births. The rate has increased slightly since 1952, when the rate (24.50 per 1,000) was the lowest ever recorded for New South Wales. These figures exclude stillbirths, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1954 being 27.79 and 22.68 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1881:—

**Table 103.—Infantile Mortality.**

Period.	Deaths under One Year of Age.			Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1881-85	2,136	1,806	3,942	131.28	116.34	123.98
1886-90	2,358	1,961	4,319	122.27	106.72	114.68
1891-95	2,414	1,972	4,386	118.81	102.73	111.00
1896-00	2,274	1,890	4,164	118.51	105.44	113.40
1901-05	2,015	1,669	3,684	103.94	89.81	97.02
1906-10	1,854	1,478	3,332	84.09	70.59	77.51
1911-15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.85
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
<b>Year—</b>						
1949	1,079	799	1,878	30.65	23.77	27.29
1950	1,116	820	1,936	30.34	23.56	27.04
1951	1,039	856	1,895	28.08	24.41	26.29
1952	1,046	772	1,818	27.43	21.41	24.50
1953	1,048	798	1,846	27.35	21.82	24.65
1954	1,041	809	1,850	27.79	22.68	25.30

\* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.



In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and in 1952 the rate was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate and this excess has tended to increase. In the ten years 1881 to 1890 the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1946 to 1950 it was 33 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. The number of mothers utilising the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals is increasing each year; in 1953-54, 61,516 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 83 per cent. of all live births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Public Health" and "Social Condition".

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1954, 61 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 70 per cent. within the first month, and 78 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births:—

**Table 104.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and State—Age at Death.**

Age at Death.	Metropolis.						New South Wales.					
	Number of Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.			Number of Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.		
	1952. *	1953. *	1954.	1952. *	1953. *	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Under 1 week	372	386	486	12·75	13·36	13·90	1,083	1,105	1,125	14·59	14·75	15·38
1 week	33	27	29	1·13	·93	·83	89	90	84	1·20	1·20	1·15
2 weeks	15	18	16	·52	·62	·46	30	56	38	·41	·75	·52
3 "	7	13	14	·24	·45	·40	27	35	47	·36	·47	·64
Total under 1 month...	427	444	545	14·64	15·36	15·59	1,229	1,286	1,294	16·56	17·17	17·69
1 month	28	27	36	·96	·93	1·03	89	78	74	1·20	1·04	1·01
2 months	26	19	30	·89	·66	·86	58	66	67	·78	·88	·92
3 "	18	21	31	·62	·73	·89	74	57	64	1·00	·76	·88
4 "	12	28	31	·41	·97	·89	48	60	68	·65	·80	·93
5 "	17	16	22	·58	·55	·63	59	50	56	·79	·67	·77
6 "	16	14	26	·55	·48	·74	58	57	48	·78	·76	·66
7 "	11	10	16	·38	·35	·46	45	44	38	·61	·59	·52
8 "	12	13	14	·41	·45	·40	41	41	37	·55	·55	·51
9 "	5	12	13	·17	·42	·37	28	36	34	·38	·48	·46
10 "	11	11	11	·38	·38	·31	38	41	34	·51	·55	·46
11 "	21	5	12	·72	·17	·34	51	30	36	·69	·40	·49
Total under 1 year...	604	620	787	20·71	21·45	22·51	1,818	1,846	1,850	24·50	24·65	25·30

\* On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, only a slight improvement has occurred in

the death rate during the first week of life. But the ratio of neo-natal deaths (under 1 week) to live births does not provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during this period, when the deaths are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of stillbirths. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been stillborn are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding stillbirths (see Table 88) suggests that the proportion of stillbirths is declining, and the combination of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths (as in Table 113) shows that there has been some saving of life among the newborn.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups in quinquennial periods since 1901, and annually since 1944:—

**Table 105.—Infantile Mortality Rates\* in Age Groups.**

Period.	Age at Death.							
	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Under 1 month.	Under 3 months.	Under 1 year.
1901-05	21·84	11·27	18·26	20·93	24·72	33·11	51·37	97·02
1906-10	21·73	9·79	13·31	15·02	17·66	31·52	44·83	77·51
1911-15	23·08	8·79	10·76	12·09	16·69	31·87	42·63	71·41
1916-20	24·28	8·18	9·47	9·68	13·67	32·46	41·93	65·28
1921-25	22·94	7·30	8·33	8·27	11·59	30·24	38·57	58·43
1926-30	23·31	6·56	6·39	7·08	11·44	29·87	36·26	54·78
1931-35	22·67	5·10	3·90	3·64	6·64	27·77	31·67	41·95
1936-40	22·77	4·97	3·46	3·48	6·50	27·74	31·20	41·18
1941-45	20·02	4·33	3·22	3·32	5·06	24·35	27·57	35·95
1946-50	17·68	2·85	2·25	2·50	3·63	20·53	22·78	28·91
1944	18·30	3·66	2·16	2·38	4·18	21·96	24·12	30·68
1945	18·28	3·52	2·43	2·61	3·79	21·80	24·23	30·63
1946	18·82	3·14	2·19	2·37	3·70	21·96	24·15	30·22
1947	18·22	3·24	2·26	2·51	3·58	21·46	23·72	29·81
1948	18·38	2·95	2·47	2·60	3·90	21·33	23·80	30·30
1949	16·93	2·31	2·05	2·47	3·53	19·24	21·29	27·29
1950	16·16	2·63	2·30	2·53	3·42	18·79	21·09	27·04
1951	15·94	2·07	2·20	2·29	3·79	18·01	20·21	26·29
1952	14·59	1·97	1·98	2·44	3·52	16·56	18·54	24·50
1953	14·75	2·42	1·92	2·23	3·33	17·17	19·09	24·65
1954	15·38	2·31	1·93	2·58	3·10	17·69	19·62	25·30

\* Number of deaths at ages shown per 1,000 live births.

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 3 to 6 months and 1 to 3 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group 1 week and under 1 month.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis in 1954 was 787, or 22.51 per 1,000 live births, and in the remainder of the State 1,063, or 27.85 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State, and the

rates per 1,000 live births. The table commences with 1927, since when the basis of tabulation as to locality has been the usual residence of the mother. For purposes of comparison, deaths for the years 1927 to 1932 have been adjusted to the boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933, to 31st December, 1953; deaths which occurred during 1954 are shown on a dual basis, viz., according to the boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953 and as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

**Table 106.—Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Remainder of State.**

Period.	Deaths under 1 Year of Age.			Death Rate.*		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1927-30	1,212	1,674	2,886	53.14	54.78	54.08
1931-35	702	1,184	1,886	40.11	43.12	41.95
1936-40	716	1,247	1,963	38.18	43.12	41.18
1941-45	848	1,186	2,034	32.52	38.87	35.95
1946-50	792	1,198	1,990	25.83	31.38	28.91
<b>Year—</b>						
1944	749	1,080	1,829	26.45	34.51	30.68
1945	813	1,076	1,889	27.56	33.46	30.63
1946	786	1,246	2,032	24.74	35.12	30.22
1947	856	1,213	2,069	26.82	32.36	29.81
1948	810	1,227	2,037	26.96	33.00	30.30
1949	754	1,124	1,878	25.19	28.91	27.29
1950	754	1,182	1,936	25.44	28.18	27.04
1951	661	1,234	1,895	22.69	28.57	26.29
1952	604	1,214	1,818	20.71	26.96	24.50
1953	620	1,226	1,846	21.45	26.96	24.65
1954 { (a)	627	1,223	1,850 {	22.59	26.96	25.30
(b)	787	1,063		22.51	27.85	

(a) On the basis of boundaries as existing from 1933 to 1953. (b) On boundaries existing from 1st January, 1954.

\* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

NOTE.—See paragraph preceding table.

In the following table the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States, in New Zealand, and in various other countries are compared:—

**Table 107.—Infantile Mortality, Australia and Other Countries.**

State or Country.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.		Country.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Average, 1949-53.	1954.		Average, 1949-53.	1954.
Victoria ... ..	21.61	19.30	England and Wales ...	29	25
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	22.21	19.99	Denmark ... ..	30	*
Tasmania ... ..	23.74	23.94	Switzerland ... ..	31	27
South Australia ...	23.90	21.29	South Africa ... ..	35	*
Australia ... ..	24.29	22.48	Scotland ... ..	37	31
Queensland ... ..	25.02	22.29	Finland ... ..	39	31
<b>New South Wales ...</b>	<b>25.92</b>	<b>25.30</b>	Northern Ireland ...	41	33
Western Australia ...	26.15	22.54	Ire ... ..	45	38
			France ... ..	49	41
			Italy ... ..	65	53
			Spain ... ..	66	48
Sweden ... ..	21	18	Venezuela ... ..	79	*
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	22	20	Ceylon ... ..	80	*
Australia ... ..	24	22	Portugal ... ..	98	86
Netherlands ... ..	24	21	Yugoslavia ... ..	116	102
<b>New South Wales ...</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>			
United States of America	29	27			

\* Not available.

The rates for Australia and New Zealand generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries, but lack of international comparability, owing to diversity of definitions of "stillbirth" and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under 1 year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries. Allowance should also be made for wide differences in climate and economic conditions.

#### CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Over the past fifty years there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has risen. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been stillborn.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the metropolis with that in the whole State for the year 1954:—

**Table 108.—Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1954.**

Cause of Death.*	Inter- national Code Number.	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births.					
		Metropolis.			New South Wales.		
		Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	Total, under 1 Year.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	Total, under 1 Year.
Infective and parasitic diseases ...	001-138	·03	...	·49	·01	·07	·59
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	·03	·09	·26	·01	·07	·22
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334 341-398	...	...	·34	...	...	·26
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of new- born).	{ 470-527, 763.	·45	·31	2·83	·40	·45	3·39
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (inclu- ding diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	·03	·63	·01	·10	·99
Other diseases of the digestive system.	{ 530-570, 572-587.	·09	...	·31	·05	·01	·34
Congenital malformations ...	750-759	1·86	·63	4·26	1·81	·82	4·17
Birth injuries ...	760, 761	3·17	·03	3·23	3·18	·12	3·32
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	2·35	·12	2·46	2·33	·12	2·53
Haemolytic disease of newborn ...	770	·54	·06	·60	·64	·07	·71
Immaturity† ...	774-776	4·72	·17	4·95	5·68	·17	5·89
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	{ 765-769, 771-773	·51	·14	·83	1·05	·23	1·52
Violence ...	E800-E999	·06	...	·40	·04	·01	·45
All other ...	Residual	·09	·12	·92	·18	·07	·92
Total...	...	13·90	1·69	22·51	15·38	2·31	25·30

\* Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any other subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 109, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 95 per cent. were due either to congenital malformations or diseases, other than pneumonia of newborn and diarrhoea of newborn, classed as "peculiar to the first year of life." These causes also resulted in 66 per cent. of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 45 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 32 per cent.; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia and bronchitis, caused 28 per cent.; diseases of the digestive system, principally gastro-enteritis and colitis, accounted for 9 per cent. of the deaths, and violence (6 per cent.) was next in importance. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 53 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory and digestive diseases.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system, nutrition, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

**Table 109.—Infantile Mortality, Distribution of Causes of Death, 1954.**

Cause of Death.*	Inter-national Code Number.	Age at Death.			
		Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 1 Year.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	001-138	·09	2·96	1·42	8·43
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	·09	2·96	2·13	1·69
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398.	...	...	2·13	3·86
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	{ 470-527, 763.	2·58	19·52	27·66	35·42
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn)	571, 764	·09	4·14	5·67	13·49
Other diseases of the digestive system ...	{ 530-570, 572-587.	·36	·59	3·55	3·61
Congenital malformations ... ..	750-759	11·73	35·50	32·63	16·15
Birth injuries ... ..	760, 761	20·62	5·33	1·42	...
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	762	15·11	5·33	4·25	...
Haemolytic disease of newborn ... ..	770	4·18	2·96	...	...
Immaturity† ... ..	774-776	36·89	7·10	2·13	·24
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	{ 765-769, 771-773.	6·84	10·06	4·96	2·41
Violence ... ..	E800-E999	·27	·59	6·38	4·82
All other ... ..	Residual	1·15	2·96	5·67	9·88
Total ... ..	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

\* Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in the Statistical Register.

#### DEATHS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

During 1954 there were 70,236 nuptial and 2,889 ex-nuptial children born alive. During the same period the deaths of nuptial children under one year of age numbered 1,759, and of ex-nuptial children 91.

The infantile mortality rate of ex-nuptial children was 26 per cent. higher than the rate for nuptial children, mainly owing to premature birth and causes arising from neglect. The mortality rates from various causes among ex-nuptial children are shown annually in the Statistical Register.

Comparative particulars of the death rates among nuptial and ex-nuptial children are shown in the following table, which relates to the year 1954 and the quinquennium 1950-1954:—

**Table 110.—Infantile Mortality Rates, Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Classified According to Age at Death.**

Age at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.					
	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.
	1954.			1950-1954.		
Under 1 week ... ..	15·25	18·69	15·38	15·27	17·54	15·36
1 week ... ..	1·15	1·04	1·15	1·21	1·42	1·22
2 weeks ... ..	·53	·35	·52	·55	1·08	·57
3 " ... ..	·64	·69	·64	·47	·75	·48
Total under 1 month ...	17·57	20·77	17·69	17·50	20·79	17·63
1 month ... ..	1·01	1·04	1·01	1·16	1·96	1·19
2 months ... ..	·87	2·08	·92	·86	1·22	·88
3 " ... ..	·83	2·08	·88	·82	1·69	·86
4 " ... ..	·92	1·04	·93	·80	·95	·81
5 " ... ..	·75	1·04	·77	·72	1·15	·74
6 " ... ..	·51	·34	·66	·69	1·01	·71
7 " ... ..	·50	1·04	·52	·63	·75	·63
8 " ... ..	·51	·34	·51	·57	·75	·57
9 " ... ..	·48	...	·46	·48	·61	·49
10 " ... ..	·43	1·38	·46	·50	·61	·50
11 " ... ..	·50	·35	·49	·52	·88	·53
Total under 1 year ...	25·04	31·50	25·30	25·25	32·37	25·54

The following table shows the number of births and deaths and the rate per 1,000 live births of ex-nuptial as compared with those of nuptial children in New South Wales since 1901:—

**Table 111.—Infantile Mortality, Nuptial and Ex-nuptial.**

Period.	Total Live Births.		Deaths under 1 month.				Deaths under 1 year.			
			Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.		Nuptial.		Ex-Nuptial.	
	Nuptial.	Ex-Nuptial.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1901-05	176,555	13,289	*	*	*	*	15,273	86·51	3,146	236·74
1906-10	200,408	14,562	6,000	29·94	775	53·22	13,997	69·84	2,666	183·08
1911-15	244,160	14,144	7,496	30·70	737	52·11	16,261	66·60	2,184	154·41
1916-20	244,887	12,857	7,690	31·40	678	52·73	15,140	61·82	1,686	131·13
1921-25	258,838	13,407	7,653	29·57	580	43·26	14,549	56·21	1,359	101·36
1926-30	253,183	13,409	7,338	28·98	626	46·69	13,222	52·22	1,382	103·07
1931-35	213,613	11,222	5,726	26·81	518	46·16	8,612	40·32	819	72·98
1936-40	228,345	10,049	6,148	26·92	466	46·37	9·087	39·80	729	72·54
1941-45	271,295	11,620	6,446	23·76	441	37·95	9,515	35·07	655	56·37
1946-50	329,774	14,509	6,633	20·11	436	30·05	9,314	28·24	638	43·97
1949	65,750	3,062	1,227	18·66	97	31·68	1,759	26·75	119	38·86
1950	68,678	2,914	1,274	18·55	71	24·37	1,819	26·49	117	40·15
1951	69,078	2,991	1,239	17·94	59	19·73	1,806	26·14	89	29·76
1952	71,237	2,959	1,176	16·51	53	17·91	1,734	24·34	84	28·39
1953	71,877	3,013	1,222	17·00	64	21·24	1,749	24·33	97	32·19
1954	70,236	2,889	1,234	17·57	60	20·77	1,759	25·04	91	31·50

\* Not available.

The table shows that the ex-nuptial death rates are uniformly high compared with the nuptial rates, but they have improved considerably in the period covered by the table. In 1901, one out of every four ex-nuptial children died within a year of birth; the rate in 1954 was one in thirty-two.

#### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS.

There has been a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age, as is seen in the following table:—

Table 112.—Deaths under 5 Years of Age.

Period.	Average Annual Number.	Rate.*	Year.	Number.	Rate.*
1901-05	4,910	30.25	1949	2,296	7.20
1906-10	4,419	24.34	1950	2,364	7.01
1911-15	5,002	22.55	1951	2,363	6.65
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1952	2,305	6.48
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1953	2,325	6.47
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1954	2,346	6.56
1931-35	2,610	11.37			
1936-40	2,593	12.08			
1941-45	2,621	10.82			
1946-50	2,442	7.96			

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1946-1950, compared with that of 1891-95, represents an annual saving of 29 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS COMBINED.

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both stillbirths and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for stillbirths and deaths of children who were born alive. In 1954 there were 1,207 stillbirths and 1,850 deaths under 1 year of age, making a total loss of 3,057 infants out of 74,332 live births and stillbirths. This represents a rate of 41.13 per 1,000 of all births. The rate on this basis was 37.95 in the metropolis and 44.04 in the remainder of the State—the difference between the rates being a little greater than the difference in the respective death rates of live-born children only.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of neo-natal deaths (deaths of live-born children within one week of birth) and stillbirths. This is shown in the following table:—

**Table 113.—Infantile Mortality and Stillbirths Combined.**

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Stillbirths Combined.					
	Deaths under one week plus Stillbirths.			Deaths under one year plus Stillbirths.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
1936-40	50.10	51.29	50.82	67.02	69.79	68.70
1941-45	43.38	46.32	44.97	57.23	63.28	60.49
1946-50	35.03	39.17	37.32	44.87	51.49	48.32
1944	40.29	44.63	42.57	49.80	59.02	54.64
1945	40.82	43.46	42.20	51.01	57.23	54.25
1946	37.48	43.94	40.89	45.71	57.67	52.02
1947	35.35	41.22	38.52	45.30	53.77	49.88
1948	34.63	39.57	37.37	44.70	52.56	49.05
1949	32.82	36.44	34.87	42.15	47.27	45.04
1950	34.65	35.43	35.11	43.82	47.17	45.78
1951	30.33	35.22	33.26	38.44	46.76	43.43
1952	27.10	32.23	30.22	34.94	43.22	39.96
1953	28.48	32.61	31.02	36.45	43.45	40.75
1954 *	29.47	33.11	31.37	37.95	44.04	41.13

\* The area of the metropolis was enlarged on 1st January, 1954, and therefore figures for 1954 are not strictly comparable with the figures for 1936-1953.

The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

### CAUSES OF DEATH.

Since 1906, the classification of causes of death in New South Wales has been based on the International Classification initiated by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, and amended by Revision Conferences convened in Paris in 1909, 1920, 1929, 1933 and 1948.

From 1st January, 1950, deaths have been classified according to the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, and strict comparison with figures for previous years is not possible except for certain causes. The difficulty of making comparisons has been increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes.

To preserve continuity with former statistics, causes of death for 1950 were tabulated on the basis of the Fifth Revision (1938), which was adopted for use on 1st January, 1940, and the Sixth Revision (1948). Compilations according to both bases will be found in detail in the Statistical Register for 1950-51. In all comparative tables in this subsection, figures for 1950 are shown on both bases. The International Classification (Sixth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parentheses in the heading to each table.



The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1954, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1948 and the rates per million of mean population for these causes:—

Table 114.—Causes of Death, 1954.\*

Abbreviated Classification.	International Classification Code Number.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Total.	Rate per Million of Mean Population.
			per cent.	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	001-008	324	1·00	95
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	010-019	23	·07	7
Syphilis and its sequelae ... ..	020-029	63	·19	18
Typhoid fever ... ..	040	2	·01	1
Cholera ... ..	043	...	...	...
Dysentery, all forms ... ..	045-048	17	·05	5
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ... ..	050, 051	3	·01	1
Diphtheria ... ..	055	21	·07	6
Whooping cough ... ..	056	3	·01	1
Meningococcal infections ... ..	057	51	·16	15
Plague ... ..	058	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	080	29	·09	8
Smallpox ... ..	084	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	085	28	·09	8
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases ... ..	100-108	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	110-117	3	·01	1
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ... ..	†	109	·34	32
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.	140-205	4,516	13·92	1,317
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ... ..	210-239	156	·48	46
Diabetes mellitus ... ..	260	391	1·21	114
Anaemias ... ..	290-293	104	·32	30
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ... ..	330-334	4,454	13·73	1,299
Non-meningococcal meningitis ... ..	340	49	·15	14
Rheumatic fever ... ..	400-402	33	·10	10
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ... ..	410-416	303	·93	88
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ... ..	420-422	8,897	27·42	2,595
Other diseases of heart ... ..	430-434	1,171	3·61	342
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	440-443	922	2·84	269
Hypertension without mention of heart ... ..	444-447	461	1·42	134
Influenza ... ..	480-483	130	·40	38
Pneumonia ... ..	490-498	1,155	3·56	337
Bronchitis ... ..	500-502	321	·99	94
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	540, 541	277	·85	81
Appendicitis ... ..	550-553	64	·20	19
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ... ..	560, 561, 570	212	·65	62
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn.	543, 571, 572	212	·65	62
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	581	148	·46	43
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	590-594	570	1·76	166
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	610	183	·56	53
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	{ 640-652, 660, 670-689.	49	·15	14
Congenital malformations ... ..	750-759	423	1·30	122
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ... ..	760-762	428	1·32	125
Infections of newborn ... ..	763-768	75	·23	22
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified.	769-776	589	1·82	172
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.	780-795	608	1·87	177
All other diseases ... ..	Residual	2,495	7·69	728
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	E810-E835	753	2·32	220
All other accidents ... ..	{ E800-E802, E840-E962.	1,160	3·58	338
Suicide and self-inflicted injury ... ..	E963, E970-E979.	416	1·28	121
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	{ E964, E965, E980-E999.	43	·13	13
Total ... ..	.....	32,444	100·00	9,463

\* Classified in accordance with the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International List.

† Nos. 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and degenerative diseases now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths from degenerative diseases in 1954, diseases of the heart accounted for 11,293 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 4,516, cerebrovascular lesions for 4,454 and nephritis and nephrosis for 570 deaths. Altogether, these four causes were responsible for 64 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1954.

The incidence of epidemic diseases in 1954 was generally low, and these diseases caused less than 1 per cent. of the total deaths during the year.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death which have special interest or significance.

#### INFECTIVE DISEASES.

Particulars in Table 115 show the number of cases notified and the deaths registered for certain infectious diseases. Improved medical science and sanitation have contributed to the notable decrease in the death rates due to these causes. The improvement during the last thirty years is shown in the following comparison of the rates per 10,000 of mean population for the five yearly periods 1921-1925 and 1946-1950 (1921-1925 figures in brackets): Typhoid fever .01 (.46), scarlet fever .01 (.08), diphtheria .14 (.94), whooping cough .09 (.76), and measles .09 (.24).

**Table 115.—Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases.**

(See Introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 125.)

Period.	Typhoid Fever. (040, 041.)		Scarlet Fever. (050.)		Diphtheria. (055.)		Whooping Cough.* (056.)	Measles.* (085.)
	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
1931-35	1,075	133	18,003	185	23,734	884	621	205
1936-40	471	79	15,247	81	21,180	785	410	152
1941-45	148	25	21,496	45	9,665	452	336	160
1946-50†	94	9	8,554	14	3,657	218	140	142
1950‡	16	4	1,052	1	390	25	7	26
1950‡	16	4	1,052	1	390	24	7	25
1951	12	1	866	3	362	21	11	13
1952	15	1	923	...	266	14	9	22
1953	102	6	646	1	499	33	7	10
1954	31	2	703	...	366	21	3	28

\* Cases are not notifiable.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

The decline in the incidence of and mortality from diphtheria and whooping cough over the last thirty years has been largely due to the widespread immunisation of infants and young children.

Statistics of deaths from these causes and preventive measures adopted to combat them will be found in detail in Year Book No. 52 on pages 130 to 133.

#### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Epidemics of acute poliomyelitis occur periodically. The most severe epidemic yet recorded commenced in the latter half of 1950, and continued until September, 1951. In 1954, the number of cases notified and deaths recorded were still high, though well below the record totals for 1951.

Deaths due to late effects of acute poliomyelitis have been included in the figures given in the following table:—

**Table 116.—Acute Poliomyelitis (080, 081).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 125.)

Period.	Cases Notified.		Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*
	Number.	Annual Rate.*	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1931-35	775	·60	61	43	104	·08
1936-40	795	·58	34	17	51	·04
1941-45	832	·58	38	31	69	·05
1946-50†	1,796	1·17	87	52	139	·09
1950†	789	2·45	37	19	56	·18
1950‡	789	2·45	36	19	55	·17
1951	1,528	4·60	85	53	138	·42
1952	414	1·22	21	21	42	·13
1953	630	1·83	36	19	55	·16
1954	555	1·62	17	13	30	·09

\* Number per 10,000 of mean population.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

The incidence of deaths due to acute poliomyelitis is decreasing in the younger age groups and increasing correspondingly in the older age groups. This is illustrated in the following summary:—

**Table 117.—Acute Poliomyelitis—Deaths in Age Groups.**

Age Group (Years).	Number of Deaths.				Death Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population.			
	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1954.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1954.
0-4	21	24	11	5	·29	·35	·13	·14
5-9	12	19	13	1	·17	·25	·18	·03
10-14	9	12	13	1	·15	·16	·20	·04
15-19	3	8	13	3	·06	·11	·18	·13
20-29	1	3	9	13	·01	·02	·06	·26
30 and over	2	4	14	7	·01	·01	·03	·04
Total, All Ages ...	48	70	73	30	·08	·09	·08	·09

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The death rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system has been declining steadily for many years and a reduction of approximately 67 per cent. has been achieved in the ten-year period 1945-1954. The rate for 1954, 0.95 per 10,000 of mean population, is the lowest on record for this State.

**Table 118.—Tuberculosis (001-019).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 125.)

Period.	Cases Notified.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (001-008).				Deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis (010-019).
		Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*	
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1931-35	7,594	2,952	1,876	4,828	3.71	504
1936-40	8,534	3,010	1,696	4,706	3.46	438
1941-45	8,981	2,900	1,510	4,410	3.09	360
1946-50†	8,562	2,614	1,150	3,764	2.47	262
1950†	1,787	474	178	652	2.04	37
1950‡	1,787	461	173	634	1.99	37
1951	1,743	420	176	596	1.82	34
1952	1,803	344	109	453	1.36	42
1953	1,896	294	80	374	1.10	36
1954	2,156	244	80	324	.95	23

\* Number per 10,000 of mean population.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. In 1945, notification was extended to cover all forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of respiratory system in 1954, classified according to sex and age groups:—

**Table 119.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1954.**

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 5	1	2	3	50-54	18	10	28
5-9	1	...	1	55-59	30	4	34
10-14	...	...	...	60-64	40	4	44
15-19	...	2	2	65-69	41	7	48
20-24	2	...	2	70-74	30	8	38
25-29	4	10	14	75-79	16	...	16
30-34	6	10	16	80 and over	10	1	11
35-39	7	6	13				
40-44	16	10	26				
45-49	22	6	28				
				Total ...	244	80	324

Deaths of males generally exceed those of females, particularly in the higher age groups.

Age-specific mortality rates for tuberculosis of respiratory system for the three years around each census since 1891 are shown in Year Book No. 52. Persons under the age of 45 years comprised 24 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1954.

A comparison of the death rates from all forms of tuberculosis in the Australian States and New Zealand for the last six years follows:—

**Table 120.—Tuberculosis, Australia and New Zealand.**

State or Country.	No. of Deaths from Tuberculosis per 10,000 of Mean Population.					
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
New South Wales ... ..	2·49	2·10	1·92	1·48	1·21	1·01
Victoria ... ..	2·74	1·96	1·79	1·48	1·16	1·00
Queensland ... ..	2·22	1·98	1·86	1·72	1·26	1·07
South Australia ... ..	2·09	1·86	1·52	1·22	·63	·82
Western Australia ... ..	2·40	2·29	1·43	1·37	·74	·95
Tasmania ... ..	2·85	2·55	2·36	1·84	·78	1·12
Commonwealth ... ..	2·48	2·05	1·83	1·49	1·10	1·00
New Zealand ... ..	2·46	2·29	2·00	1·45	1·24	1·03

### MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS.

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 294 deaths were assigned in 1954.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1954, they accounted for 14 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

**Table 121.—Malignant Neoplasms (140-205).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 125.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1931-35	7,150	6,339	13,489	10·37
1936-40	7,907	7,431	15,338	11·27
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11·78
1946-50†	9,835	9,415	19,250	12·63
1950‡	2,119	1,978	4,097	12·83
1950‡	2,058	1,927	3,985	12·48
1951	2,122	1,942	4,064	12·39
1952	2,264	2,048	4,312	12·90
1953	2,381	2,164	4,545	13·42
1954	2,391	2,125	4,516	13·17

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Ninety per cent. of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1954 were 45 years or over, and 56 per cent. were 65 years and upwards. The crude death rate from this disease has been increasing steadily, but it is only in age groups above 75 years that any increase in mortality rates has occurred since 1921.

Table 122.—Malignant Neoplasms—Deaths in Age Groups, 1954.

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10	31	27	58	60-64	330	265	595
10-19	18	12	30	65-69	416	285	701
20-29	29	26	55	70-74	410	306	716
30-34	25	21	46	75-79	297	282	579
35-39	22	60	82	80-84	166	164	330
40-44	65	81	146	85 and over	105	109	214
45-49	90	123	213				
50-54	156	152	308				
55-59	231	212	443	Total ...	2,391	2,125	4,516

Improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in the recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms. However, the main factor has been the increasing proportion of persons reaching the ages at which risk of death from this cause is greatest. This position has been brought about largely by the control of epidemic diseases, which have in the past exacted a heavy toll among the lower age groups. Improvement in the death rate from tuberculosis has also played its part. It is interesting to compare the contrary movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past sixty years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals to 1950, and in 1954, were as follows:—

Year.	No. of Deaths per 10,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	No. of Deaths per 10,000 of Mean Population.	
	Tuberculosis.	Malignant Neoplasms.		Tuberculosis.	Malignant Neoplasms.
1890	11.21	3.68	1930	4.52	9.39
1900	8.93	5.82	1940	3.45	11.54
1910	7.65	7.37	1950	2.10	12.48
1920	6.30	8.56	1954	1.01	13.17

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1954 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

Table 123.—Malignant Neoplasms—Deaths Classified According to Seat of Disease, 1954.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx ...	78	23	101	Skin ...	56	52	108
Digestive organs and peritoneum...	1,070	872	1,942	Brain and nervous system ...	37	29	66
Respiratory system	429	86	515	Other and unspecified sites ...	126	98	224
Breast ...	3	389	392	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus ...	...	250	250	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues ...	166	123	294
Other female genital organs ...	...	126	126				
Male genital organs	284	...	284	Total ...	2,391	2,125	4,516
Urinary organs ...	142	72	214				

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1954 being 694 and 590 respectively. The breast and genital organs were the site of 36 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among women in 1954, as compared with 12 per cent. among men.

#### DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The number of deaths from diseases of the heart in 1954 was 11,293, which represented one-third of the total deaths in the State. Details for each individual disease of the heart may be obtained from the Statistical Register. Diseases so classified include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and diseases of the coronary arteries.

**Table 124.—Diseases of the Heart (410-443).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 125.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	14,432	10,655	25,087	21.88	16.62	19.29
1936-40	19,806	13,829	33,635	28.84	20.50	24.71
1941-45	25,120	17,929	43,049	35.10	25.12	30.12
1946-50†	29,391	19,462	48,853	38.55	25.57	32.07
1950†	6,392	4,086	10,478	39.89	25.69	32.81
1950‡	6,239	4,081	10,320	38.93	25.55	32.32
1951	6,493	4,279	10,772	39.39	26.24	32.85
1952	6,715	4,398	11,113	39.92	26.51	33.26
1953	6,546	4,315	10,861	38.41	25.65	32.07
1954	6,745	4,548	11,293	39.15	26.67	32.94

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are not strictly comparable from year to year. There have been important changes connected with the mode of certification and classification, which have greatly influenced the rapid increase in the number of deaths so recorded. This increase has been particularly noticeable over the past twenty years, during which the mortality rate has nearly doubled. Improvement in diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners has been one of the main factors. Many deaths formerly attributed to indefinite causes are now believed to be certified as associated with some form of heart disease. As a result of a change of classification adopted in 1931, diseases of the coronary arteries have been included since that year among diseases of the heart. The great advance made in methods of diagnosis of diseases of the coronary arteries has, in part, resulted in deaths attributed to these causes increasing from 245 in 1931 to 3,621 (classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List) in 1950. In 1954, 5,807 deaths were classified (according to the Sixth Revision) to this cause, but a large part of the increase since 1950 has been due to the change in classification methods.

A further factor contributing to the increase in deaths due to diseases of the heart is the aging of the population. Although the crude death rate has quadrupled in the last fifty years, the increase in mortality rates has been confined to ages of 45 years and upwards. The rates in all age groups below 45 years have declined.

**Table 125.—Diseases of the Heart—Age-Specific Mortality.**

Age Group (Years).	Average Annual Death Rates.*					
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1954.
Under 5	1.76	.81	.50	.23	.30	.31
5-9	.91	.99	1.11	.58	.27	.12
10-14	1.61	1.81	1.45	.77	.42	.15
15-19	1.73	2.17	1.55	1.21	.64	.39
20-24	1.68	2.07	1.58	1.25	.71	.52
25-34	2.35	2.80	2.51	1.84	1.56	1.33
35-44	5.67	5.88	5.24	5.08	5.16	5.20
45-54	12.37	14.43	11.95	15.66	21.89	22.74
55-64	28.97	36.25	34.62	46.41	67.14	70.04
65-74	70.70	100.43	98.68	139.92	176.84	175.79
75 and over	115.04	211.48	271.51	400.22	505.35	506.38
All Ages— Crude Rate	7.7	10.59	11.47	19.23	31.83	32.94

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

#### MATERNAL DEATHS.

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium are included under this heading. Deaths from acute yellow atrophy of the liver associated with pregnancy or childbirth have been classified to this group since 1940.

Maternal deaths are not numerically important but, nevertheless, are of special significance. The number in 1954 was 49, corresponding to a death rate of 0.29 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years it was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been mainly due to the effectiveness of new drugs and methods of treatment, and partly to the increasing proportion of mothers choosing to have their babies born in public hospitals, where better facilities are



available. The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1953 was the lowest ever recorded, and this low rate has been maintained in 1954.

**Table 126.—Maternal Deaths (640-689).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 125.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.					
	Including Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.		Including Criminal Abortion.			Excluding Criminal Abortion.		
	Married Women.	Single W'men.	Married Women.	Single W'men.	Married W'men.	Single W'men.	Total.	Married W'men.	Single W'men.	Total.
1896-00	1,238	138	†	†	7·24	10·93	7·50	†	†	†
1901-05	1,190	147	†	†	6·74	11·07	7·04	†	†	†
1906-10	1,225	132	1,192	110	6·11	9·06	6·31	5·95	7·55	6·06
1911-15	1,341	140	1,312	114	5·49	9·90	5·73	5·37	8·06	5·52
1916-20	1,355	130	1,295	93	5·53	10·11	5·76	5·29	7·23	5·39
1921-25	1,340	119	1,214	75	5·18	8·88	5·36	4·69	5·59	4·73
1926-30	1,405	132	1,272	70	5·55	9·84	5·77	5·02	5·22	5·03
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5·60	14·08	6·03	4·87	7·57	5·00
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4·55	12·44	4·89	3·91	5·97	3·99
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3·16	6·97	3·32	2·77	3·70	2·81
1946-50*	450	57	418	29	1·36	3·93	1·47	1·27	2·00	1·30
1947	111	19	103	9	1·67	6·83	1·87	1·55	3·23	1·61
1948	78	14	73	8	1·21	5·00	1·37	1·13	2·86	1·20
1949	88	6	81	3	1·34	1·96	1·37	1·23	·98	1·22
1950*	70	10	65	5	1·02	3·43	1·12	·95	1·72	·98
1950†	70	10	65	5	1·02	3·43	1·12	·95	1·72	·98
1951	66	7	62	4	·96	2·34	1·01	·90	1·34	·91
1952	59	9	53	5	·83	3·04	·92	·74	1·69	·78
1953	46	2	40	2	·64	·66	·64	·56	·66	·56
1954	42	7	40	3	·60	2·42	·67	·57	1·04	·59

\* Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

† Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

‡ Not available.

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has always been higher among single than among married women. The difference is greater if deaths due to criminal abortion are included. During the past ten years, almost half the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 8.2 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the single women who died from maternal causes in 1954 ranged from 18 to 32 years. The ages of the forty-two married women ranged from 20 to 42 years, with thirteen aged 35 years or over. Thirteen of the married women had no previous issue and in nine cases death occurred within two years of marriage.

Table 127.—Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1954.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Metropolis.	N.S.W.	Metropolis.	N.S.W.
Toxaemias of pregnancy ... ..	4	8	·12	·11
Ectopic pregnancy ... ..	1	2	·03	·03
Other complications of pregnancy ... ..	2	5	·06	·07
Abortion (excluding criminal) ... ..	3	7	·09	·10
Delivery with specified complication ... ..	3	14	·09	·19
Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ... ..	...	1	...	·01
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pulmonary embolism ... ..	1	2	·03	·03
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium ... ..	2	4	·06	·05
Total, excluding criminal abortion ... ..	16	43	·48	·59
Criminal abortion ... ..	2	6	·06	·08
Total ... ..	18	49	·54	·67

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to 1 in 1954. Criminal abortion was responsible for 12·2 per cent. of maternal deaths in 1954.

## EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1954 totalled 2,372 or 7·3 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. The rate, 6·92 per 10,000 of mean population, was slightly higher than in the preceding quinquennium. Deaths of males numbered 1,692 as compared with 680 females. The total included 416 suicides, 1,913 accidents and 43 homicides. The number of suicides has increased steadily over the last five years.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1931 are shown in the following table:—

Table 128.—Suicide (E963, E970-E979).

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 125.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	1,238	329	1,567	1·88	·51	1·20
1936-40	1,181	375	1,556	1·72	·56	1·14
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1·21	·48	·85
1946-50†	1,151	419	1,570	1·51	·55	1·03
1950†	225	92	317	1·40	·58	·99
1950‡	225	92	317	1·40	·58	·99
1951	258	80	338	1·57	·49	1·03
1952	285	94	379	1·69	·57	1·13
1953	280	122	402	1·64	·73	1·19
1954	304	112	416	1·76	·66	1·21

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

The means usually adopted by men for self-destruction are either poisoning, shooting, hanging or cutting of veins. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1950-1954, 39 were by the agency of poison (including 19 by gas) 25 by shooting, 15 by hanging, 7 by cutting of veins, 7 by drowning and 7 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is on an average almost treble the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1954 the ratio was approximately 2½ to 1.

**Table 129.—Accidents (E800-E962).**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 125.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	4,399	1,386	5,785	6.67	2.16	4.45
1936-40	5,675	1,804	7,479	8.26	2.67	5.49
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50†	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.18	2.72	4.95
1950†	1,183	431	1,614	7.38	2.71	5.05
1950‡	1,187	423	1,610	7.41	2.65	5.04
1951	1,358	528	1,886	8.24	3.24	5.75
1952	1,339	515	1,854	7.96	3.10	5.55
1953	1,342	555	1,897	7.87	3.30	5.60
1954	1,357	556	1,913	7.88	3.26	5.58

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

† Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1954, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 420 were due to road vehicle accidents, 235 to falls, 88 to drowning, 37 to railway accidents, 33 to accidents caused by fire and the explosion of combustible material, and 20 were caused by firearms. Of the 420 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 394 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved and 7 to tram accidents.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the group 5 years and under 25 years. They were responsible for 60 per cent. of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic."

## FOOD AND PRICES

### CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

The principal food commodities consumed in New South Wales are beef, mutton and lamb, bread, processed cereals, milk, butter, eggs, sugar, jam, potatoes, tomatoes, and a wide variety of other vegetables and fruit. Supplies of nearly all these commodities are produced within the State, but large quantities of potatoes and certain fruits are obtained from other Australian States. Tea is the popular household beverage, and is wholly imported. The consumption of poultry, pork, bacon, ham, fish, cheese, and coffee is comparatively small.

### FOOD SUPPLY—STANDARDS OF PURITY, ETC.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed by regulations under the Pure Foods Act. The Commonwealth Department of Customs and Excise exercises supervision in regard to the composition and labelling of oversea imports of food and drugs. The administration of the food laws in incorporated towns and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed are duties of the Board of Health and the municipal and shire councils.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Standard weights and measures, as prescribed by the Weights and Measures Act of the State, are specimens of the standards of the United Kingdom. Contracts are required to be made in terms of such units, and traders' weighing and measuring appliances must conform to the requirements of the Act and Regulations in respect of both suitability and specified degrees of accuracy.

Under the Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1948, legal units of measurement of any physical quantity may be prescribed by regulations, and, when so prescribed, will extend to all States and Territories of the Commonwealth, and supersede the units established under the various State Acts. No regulations had been made under the Act up to March, 1956.

The weight of bread is regulated under the provisions of the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, the standard weights for loaves being 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb.

In 1954-55 there were 119 prosecutions under the Weights and Measures Act and five under the Bread Act, resulting in fines totalling £549.

### MARKETING OF FOOD.

The councils of municipalities and shires may establish public markets and regulate hawking and peddling of food commodities within the incorporated areas. Outside the City of Sydney, however, there are few markets except saleyards for livestock; in recent years a few metropolitan councils have established local markets for the sale of fruit and vegetables direct from the grower to the consumer.

Arrangements for the marketing of vegetables, fruit, and farm produce in New South Wales are described in the chapter "Agriculture". The markets established by the Council of the City of Sydney comprise the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets, Poultry Market and Fish Market. The Council also operates large cold storage works in the market area. Forage, potatoes, onions, swedes and pumpkins are sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard, as well as by wholesalers from their premises in Sussex Street. The produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received at Sydney by sea, whereas the Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from State and interstate sources. Fruit and vegetables sold at the city markets are consigned by road, rail and sea from local and interstate sources.

Agents who sell farm produce on commission, such as vegetables, fruit, and poultry, must be licensed and operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1952 (see chapter "Agriculture"). The business conducted at the Sydney Municipal Markets consists mainly of sales by producers or their agents to retail traders, whereas the bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by merchants. Arrangements for the marketing of fish are described in the chapter "Fisheries".

The Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1940, authorises the formation of marketing boards in respect of primary products upon the request of the producers. To constitute a board for any product, a poll must be taken of the producers of the product who are enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral rolls, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Marketing boards are in operation for rice, eggs, wine grapes, potatoes, navy beans, and french bean seed. The Act provides for the collection and dissemination of statistics and general information relating to the marketing of primary products, and it is administered by the Division of Marketing and Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

#### RETAIL DELIVERY SERVICES.

Retail delivery services were curtailed drastically during the war years under National Security Regulations. The nature of the restrictions and their field of application were described on page 522 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book. The restrictions were removed as from 12th November, 1946. Although the wartime block delivery systems for milk, bread, and ice ceased to have legal force from that date, general competitive trading in these commodities has not been resumed. Legislation of 1950 relating to the delivery of bread is outlined on page 144.

The Factories and Shops (Home Deliveries) Amendment Act, 1948 (described on page 658 of Year Book No. 51), operated from 1st June, 1948. It provides for enforcement of the home delivery of groceries, fruit, vegetables, meat, and any other goods proclaimed as "home delivery commodities".

A shopkeeper for whom it is reasonably practicable must deliver such goods to any person (subject to payment of the lawful retail price on demand upon delivery) at any place within a specified area. The areas specified are those which, by the nearest practicable route, are within one mile of shops within the radius of 5 miles from the General Post Office,

Sydney, and 3 miles from the principal post office, Newcastle; of 2 miles from shops elsewhere in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland; and of 3 miles from shops elsewhere in the State.

Registration of shops which fail to comply with provisions of the Act may be refused or cancelled, and penalties may be imposed for offences against them.

## CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING OF PRINCIPAL FOOD COMMODITIES.

### ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN AUSTRALIA.

Lack of the necessary data regarding interstate trade and stocks carried over from one period to another renders it impracticable to compile satisfactory estimates of the consumption of food in New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Statistician prepares reports published annually on "Food Production and the Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia". These reports, the first of which related to the year ended 30th June, 1947, give a statistical survey of foodstuffs produced and exported overseas, and the quantities put to industrial and non-food uses, enabling estimates to be made, after allowing for changes in stocks and imports, of the quantities available for human consumption in Australia. A section of the report deals with the level of nutrient intake.

The consumption of food of the different kinds varies in different parts of the Commonwealth, and it is unlikely that the average per capita consumption in New South Wales is exactly the same in kind and quantity as that shown for Australia in the table which follows. The differences, however, are not likely to be very great in the case of most commodities, and it is probable that the changes revealed in the table were experienced in New South Wales in common with the Commonwealth as a whole.

**Table 130.—Principal Foodstuffs—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.**

Food Commodity.	Unit.	Average for 3 years ended June—		Year ended June—		
		1939.	1949.	1952.	1953.	1954.*
Butter ... ..	lb.	32·9	24·8	31·2	29·3	30·7
Cheese ... ..	lb.	4·4	5·6	6·0	5·9	6·0
Milk, Fluid Whole ... ..	gal.	23·4	30·4	28·1	27·7	27·5
Milk Products, Other (including Cream) ... ..	lb.	14·3	14·1	17·3	13·6	15·3
Margarine ... ..	lb.	4·9	6·1	7·7	7·2	7·7
† Meats—						
Beef and Veal ... ..	lb.	144·1	108·9	118·9	119·7	120·4
Mutton and Lamb ... ..	lb.	74·8	70·3	64·9	78·3	78·3
Poultry and Rabbits ... ..	lb.	9·7	15·8	15·1	15·1	15·1
Other (including Canned) ... ..	lb.	20·0	30·3	26·1	25·4	27·1
Fish—						
Fresh and Cured ... ..	lb.	6·4	5·7	6·4	6·1	6·3
Other ... ..	lb.	4·8	3·6	4·0	2·0	3·3
Eggs ... ..	No.	243·0	255·0	219·0	204·0	203·0
‡ Sugar ... ..	lb.	106·5	119·7	117·6	108·8	111·4
Jam ... ..	lb.	11·4	12·4	9·9	8·6	8·8
Grain Foods—						
§ Flour ... ..	lb.	187·1	201·9	201·5	192·7	189·8
Breakfast Foods ... ..	lb.	§	12·2	12·1	13·2	12·9
Rice, Milled ... ..	lb.	4·0	0·9	4·7	3·4	3·4
Fruits, Fresh and Other ... ..	lb.	144·7	144·0	128·8	113·6	138·8
Vegetables—Fresh and Other ... ..	lb.	251·4	286·0	257·9	233·3	250·7
Beverages—						
Tea ... ..	lb.	6·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	6·8
Coffee ... ..	lb.	0·6	1·0	0·8	0·7	1·1
Beer ... ..	gal.	11·3	16·4	21·2	21·8	23·0
Wine ... ..	gal.	0·6	1·3	1·8	1·4	1·4

\* Subject to revision.  
manufactured products.

† Mainly carcase weight.  
‡ Includes flour used in bread.

‡ Includes sugar used in  
§ Total not available.

The principal foodstuffs consumed by the average Australian are meat, wheaten flour (including flour used in bread), milk, butter, eggs, sugar, fruit and vegetables. Fish, cheese, margarine and rice are of relatively minor importance.

The average quantity of meat of all kinds (including poultry and rabbits) consumed annually before the war was 258 lb. per head. This level was maintained during the first three years after the war, but there was some decline in consumption in each of the next three years; in 1953-54 the amount consumed was 241 lb. per head, or 7 per cent. less than in the three years ended June, 1939. As before the war, beef remains the main constituent in the meat diet, representing more than half the total. In 1953-54 the consumption of beef and veal was 120 lb. per head, as compared with 78 lb. for mutton and lamb.

In recent years, the consumption of certain items, notably cheese, fluid whole milk, margarine, sugar and flour, has been continuously higher than the pre-war average. The consumption of milk in 1953-54 was 28 gallons, as compared with 23 gallons per head before the war, margarine was 7.7 lb. as against 4.9 lb., sugar 117 lb. as against 107 lb., and flour 190 lb. as against 187 lb. Fruit and vegetables are subject to more fluctuation than most other foodstuffs, their consumption in 1952-53 (114 lb. and 233 lb. per head, respectively), being considerably smaller than for any other period shown in the table. The consumption of butter in 1953-54 was 30.7 lb. per head, or 2.2 lb. less than before the war, and the consumption of eggs was equivalent to 203 per head, as compared with a pre-war average of 243. The consumption of certain commodities, especially butter and meat, in the three years ended June, 1949, was affected by Commonwealth controls over supplies for home consumption (see Official Year Book No. 52). The per capita consumption of some of the foodstuffs shown in Table 130 was slightly lower in 1952-53 than in 1951-52. This was partly due to the decline in employment which began in November, 1951, and reached its lowest point in January, 1953, and partly to seasonal falls in the production of such items as fruit and vegetables.

The principal non-alcoholic beverage in Australia is tea. In 1953-54 the consumption of tea averaged 7 lb. per head, as compared with only 1 lb. of coffee. Since 1939, the consumption of beer per head in Australia has more than doubled (from 11.3 gallons in the three years ended June, 1939, to 23 gallons in 1953-54). The consumption of wine in 1953-54 was 1.4 gallons per head as compared with 0.6 gallons before the war. Further particulars of the consumption of liquor are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

The following table shows the nutrient value of the foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia in 1952-53 and 1953-54. The figures, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are based on the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the "Table of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954).

**Table 131.—Estimated Calorific and Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia, 1952-53 and 1953-54.**

Commodity Group.	Energy Value— Calories per head per day.		Nutrients.	Unit.	Quantity per head per day.	
	1952-53.	1953-54. *			1952-53. *	1953-54. *
Milk and Milk Products (excl. Butter).	311	317	Protein ... ..	gm.	89·4	90·9
Meats (carcase weight)	631	638	Fat ... ..	gm.	129·4	132·7
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight).	32	35	Carbohydrate ...	gm.	421·5	424·5
Eggs and Egg Products.	39	39	Calcium ... ..	mgm.	757·0	778·0
Oils and Fats, incl. Butter.	395	412	Iron ... ..	mgm.	14·0	14·2
			Vitamin A ... ..	I.U.	7,192·0	7,196·0
Sugar and Syrups ...	557	573	Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C).	mgm.	80·3	89·5
Fruits and Vegetables	257	299				
Grain Products ...	952	931	Thiamin (Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> ).	mgm.	1·3	1·3
Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer, Wine).	82	86	Riboflavin (Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> ).	mgm.	1·7	1·7
Total ... ..	3,256	3,330	Niacin ... ..	mgm.	18·1	18·7

\* Subject to revision.

Of the average energy value per head per day in 1953-54, viz., 3,330 calories, grain products provided 28 per cent., sugar and syrups 17 per cent., meat 19 per cent., and oils and fats 12 per cent.

#### MEAT.

In the County of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, appointed under the Meat Industry Act, 1915-52. The Board comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir, controlled by the Board, is located at Homebush Bay, about 2 miles from the Flemington stock saleyards. The carcase butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them at the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

The Council of the City of Newcastle controls slaughtering and inspection within a radius of 14 miles of the Newcastle Post Office, and operates the Newcastle District Abattoir; there are livestock saleyards at Waratah. Outside the County of Cumberland and the Newcastle district, slaughtering



is done at private abattoirs, which are subject to inspection by officers appointed by the local authorities and by the Board of Health. A large quantity of meat for consumption in the metropolitan area is obtained from country abattoirs.

The average retail prices of meat are shown in Table 148, and further particulars relating to the meat supply are published in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Particulars of the per capita consumption of the various types of meat in Australia are given in the next table:—

**Table 132.—Meat—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.**

Type of Meat.	Average for 3 Years ended June—		Year ended June—		
	1939.	1949.	1952.	1953.	1954.*
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Beef and Veal ... ..	144.1	108.9	118.9	119.7	120.4
Mutton ... ..	59.8	45.1	40.9	49.5	51.4
Lamb ... ..	15.0	25.2	24.0	28.8	26.9
Pork ... ..	10.4	7.1	7.3	5.8	7.6
Offal ... ..	8.4	8.9	9.1	10.3	10.5
Canned Meat ... ..	†	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.0
Bacon and Ham ... ..	10.2	11.7	7.2	7.3	7.0
Poultry ... ..	9.7 {	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares ... ..		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4

\* Subject to revision.

† Included under fresh meat at carcase weight.

The quantity of beef and veal consumed per head in Australia in 1953-54 was 120 lb., or 16 per cent. less than before the war. In the same period, the consumption of mutton fell from 60 lb. to 51 lb. per head, but lamb increased from 15 lb. to 27 lb., or by 79 per cent. The amount of pork consumed per head fell from 10.4 lb. before the war to 7.6 lb. in 1953-54, and bacon and ham from 10.2 lb. to 7.0 lb. The consumption of poultry and rabbits was 15 lb. per head in 1953-54, as compared with 10 lb. in the three years ended June, 1939. Canned meat (2 lb. per head in 1953-54) represents only a small proportion of the meat consumed in Australia.

#### FISH.

The supply of fresh fish is obtained from the river estuaries and coastal lakes and inlets, and by deep-sea trawling. The catch of New South Wales fisheries in 1954-55 (24,751,988 lb., including 10,744,520 lb. obtained by trawlers) was 18 per cent. less than in the previous year. Preserved fish is supplied mainly by importation; the quantity tinned in New South Wales is less than two million lb. per annum. Imports of fish from overseas

into New South Wales in 1954-55 totalled 20,667,308 lb. valued at £2,587,612; the principal items were fresh or frozen fish, 8,813,725 lb. (£753,455); smoked or otherwise cured, 2,640,673 lb. (£162,881); preserved in tins, etc., 8,504,185 lb. (£1,611,493).

In the metropolitan district, the wholesale marketing of fresh fish is centralised in Sydney in the Municipal Market. Sales in the market were conducted by licensed agents until 17th September, 1945, when the agents' licences were cancelled. Control of the wholesale distribution of fish was then vested in the Chief Secretary of New South Wales, but was assumed by a co-operative organisation of the industry from 1st May, 1950, as indicated in the chapter "Fisheries".

The amount of fresh fish consumed per head in Australia in 1953-54 was 5.5 lb.; consumption of tinned fish was 2.5 lb. per head, and of all other fish 1.6 lb. The per capita consumption of imported tinned fish fell from 2.6 lb. in 1951-52 to 0.6 lb. in 1952-53, largely as a result of the severe import restrictions imposed early in 1952; it increased again to 1.7 lb. in 1953-54.

#### FLOUR AND BREAD.

The consumption of flour per head of population in Australia was 189.8 lb. in 1953-54, as compared with an average of 187.1 lb. in the three years ended June, 1939. These figures represent flour consumed in all forms, including bread, biscuits, cakes and pastry. In addition, 4 lb. of wheat per head was consumed in the form of breakfast foods before the war, and 5.8 lb. in 1952-53.

The quantity of bread made in New South Wales in 1954-55 in bakeries classified, for statistical purposes, as factories, was 269 million 2 lb. loaves, equivalent to 155 lb. of bread per head of population. These figures however, exclude bread produced in the many bakeries which employ less than four persons and do not use power (other than manual). It is estimated that there are 1½ lb. of flour in every 2 lb. loaf of bread.

Bread is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses, and is distributed by the bakers to the consumers' homes, and at wholesale rates to retail shops where it is sold "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to consumers at the bakeries. Bread is required to be kept adequately covered until handed to the consumer.

A Bread Research Institute, established in May, 1947, by the Bread Manufacturers of New South Wales, provides technical advice to bakers. A Wheat Research Institute has been established at Wagga Wagga by the Government of New South Wales.

#### *Bread Industry (County of Cumberland) Inquiry.*

An inquiry into the bread industry in the County of Cumberland, undertaken in September, 1943, by the Industrial Commission, is reviewed on page 718 of Year Book No. 50. The report indicated that there were no particular health hazards in the industry, but that bread generally was not of satisfactory quality, mainly because flour of adequate protein content was not available, and in some cases because of deficiencies in knowledge and skill of bakers, and in premises and equipment in bakeries. It recommended, inter alia, the establishment of a flour research institute, the growing of wheat which would produce good bakers' flour, and the establishment of a standard of bread.

The Bread Industry Advisory Committee (consisting of representatives of organisations of bread manufacturers and employees in the industry) reviewed the Commission's report in 1945, and again in 1948 (see Year Book No. 51, page 661).

*Bread Industry Act, 1946.*

The hours of baking recommended by the Advisory Committee were introduced as from 1st July, 1946, in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland in terms of the Bread Industry Act, 1946, and the Act is now operative in all parts of the State, except the Western Division.

The effect of the Act is to make the day baking of bread statutory over most of the State, although night baking (commencing at 10 p.m. or midnight) is authorised on certain days preceding holidays. Delivery of bread is prohibited after 11 a.m. on Saturdays or 7 p.m. on a Saturday which is a "treble delivery day", except "over the counter" at bakehouses or shops.

*Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950.*

The bread industry in the County of Cumberland was controlled under National Security Regulations from 20th August, 1942, to 25th February, 1946 (see page 717 of Year Book No. 50). The regulations gave legal force to block or zone systems of household delivery in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns, confining bread deliveries in each zone to a single distributor.

The Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act was enacted in April, 1950, with the object of restoring to consumers a choice of bakers, and setting a standard of quality of bread. In regard to deliveries, the Act provides that bakers must, on request, supply any consumer within three miles of the bakehouse unless there are three other bakehouses closer, and may deliver anywhere without restriction.

The Act incorporates the provisions of the Bread Act, 1901, prescribing 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. as the standard weights of loaves, and providing for inspection under the Weights and Measures Act.

Under an amendment of the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, which came into force in 1954, all bread manufacturers and operative bakers are required to be licensed by the Department of Labour and Industry. The amending Act also provided for the establishment of a Bread Industry Advisory Committee of five members, viz., the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers and two representatives of employees. The Committee's function is to advise the Minister in regard to measures to improve breadmaking and standards of efficiency of persons engaged in the trade.

*Prices of Flour and Bread.*

The systems under which the prices of flour and of bread were fixed by associations of millers and bakers, respectively, before these commodities were proclaimed as commodities under the National Security (Prices) Regulations of the Commonwealth in September, 1939, were outlined on page 24 of the 1940-41 edition of the Year Book. The prices of bread and flour in the years 1920 to 1928 are shown on page 662 of Year Book No. 51.

The following statement shows the "official prices" of bread in Sydney recommended to members by the Master Bakers' Association or fixed by the Prices Commissioner at each date of change since 1929, in comparison with the price of flour (including tax when payable) on these dates; flour ceased to be taxed as from 22nd December, 1947.

Table 133.—Bread and Flour Prices, Sydney, to 31st March, 1956.

Date of Change in Price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.	Date of Change in Price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton
	Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered. *			Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered. *	
	d.	d.	£ s. d.		d.	d.	£ s. d.
1929—Feb. 4	5½	5½	11 0 0	1941—Oct. 13	5½s	6½s	12 13 0†
1930—June 30	5	5½	10 5 0	1942—May 18	5½s	6s	12 13 0†
Sept. 1	4½	5½	9 10 0	1947—Nov. 8	5½s	6½s	13 10 6†
Oct. 20	4½	5	8 15 0	1948—Jan. 23	6½s	7s	16 4 9
1931—Mar. 29	5	5½	10 0 0†	Dec. 7	7s	7½s	16 15 0
1932—Jan. 1	4½	5½	10 0 0†	1950—Feb. 23	7½s	8s	16 15 0
1933—Dec. 4	5	6	11 15 0†	Dec. 14	9s	9½s	19 15 3
1934—June 1	4½	5½	7 5 0	1951—Nov. 1	10½s	11s	22 12 6
Aug. 13	4½	5½	9 15 0	1952—Mar. 10	11½s	12s	28 6 6
1935—Mar. 25	4½-5½	5½	11 2 6†	Dec. 2	12s	12½s	29 12 9
Oct. 21	5-5½	5½-5½	12 12 6†	1953—Sept. 9	12s	12½s	28 17 6
1936—Feb. 25	4½	5	9 10 0	Dec. 3	13s	13½s	28 17 6
Aug. 17	5	5½	12 0 0	1954—Jan. 8	13s	13½s	33 17 6
1937—Jan. 25	5½	5½	12 15	Feb. 2	13s	13½s	33 7 6
April 19	5½	6	13 7 6	1955—June 27	13s	13½s	34 5 0
Sept. 6	5½	5½	12 5 0	July 20	13½s	14s	34 5 0
1938—July 10	5	5½	9 0 0	Dec. 1	13½s	14s	33 10 0
Dec. 16	5½s	6	12 10 0†				

\* Cash daily or weekly.

† Including tax.

‡ 4½d. per loaf (2 or more loaves); 5d. per single loaf. The prices at this date were those recommended by Royal Commission.

§ Proclaimed price for "outer area" (see below).

Since December, 1938, for the purpose of fixing bread prices, the metropolis has been divided into three areas, viz.: "inner industrial", comprising the present City of Sydney and Municipality of Leichhardt; "outer", comprising, broadly, the suburbs between the boundaries of the "inner industrial" area and a radius of 15-20 miles from the General Post Office; and "extreme", comprising districts beyond the boundaries of the "outer" area. From 16th December, 1938, to 23rd January, 1948, the price of a 2 lb. loaf of bread over the counter in the inner area was ½d. less and in the extreme area ½d. more than in the outer area, but since the latter date, prices in the outer and extreme areas have been the same. From 14th December, 1950, the difference of ½d. in the inner area was increased to ¾d.

Up to December, 1950, the price of bread delivered by bakers to shops was ½d. per loaf less than the cash-over-the-counter price, except between March and October, 1935, when the wholesale price was 4s. 4½d. per dozen loaves. From 14th December, 1950, this margin was increased to ¾d. per loaf, and from 1st November, 1951, it was further raised to 1d. per loaf. Since December, 1948, the maximum price for bread delivered to a customer taking twenty-four or more 2 lb. loaves a week has been ½d. a loaf less than the maximum retail price in the inner and outer areas, and ¾d. a loaf less in the extreme area.

A loaf of sliced and wrapped bread comprises a package of bread weighing not less than 1 lb. when sliced and wrapped. The price of a loaf of sliced and wrapped bread is approximately double the price of a similar quantity of bread which is not sliced and wrapped. Particulars of prices in the respective areas since February, 1950, are shown below:—

**Table 134.—Sliced and Wrapped Bread—Retail Price of 1 lb. Loaf, Sydney.**

Date of Change.	Cash over Counter.			Cash Delivered.		
	Inner Area.	Outer Area.	Extreme Area.	Inner Area.	Outer Area.	Extreme Area.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1950—Feb. 23	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8½
Dec. 14	8½	9	9	9	9½	9½
1951—Nov. 1	10	10½	10½	10½	11	11½
1952—Mar. 10	11	11½	11½	11½	12	12½
Dec. 2	11½	12	12	12	12½	12½
1953—Dec. 3	12	12½	12½	12½	13	13½
1955—July 20	12½	13	13	13	13½	13½
Aug. 24*	13	13½	13½	13½	14	14½

NOTE.—Areas are defined in text above table.

\* Current in March, 1956.

#### MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

Particulars of the estimated consumption of milk and milk products per head of population in Australia are given in the following table:—

**Table 135.—Milk and Milk Products—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.**

Commodity.	Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—		
	1939.	1949.	1952.	1953.	1954. *
Fluid Whole Milk—					
Actual Quantity ... .. gal.	23·4	30·4	28·1	27·7	27·5
Estimated Weight ... .. lb.	240·2	311·6	288·0	283·9	281·9
Fresh Cream ... .. lb.	6·4	1·5	2·0	2·0	2·0
Condensed Milk (Full Cream) ... .. lb.	3·2	4·0	5·6	3·4	3·8
† Concentrated Whole Milk ... .. lb.	1·1	3·5	4·4	3·7	4·4
Powdered Milk—Full Cream ... .. lb.	2·6	3·2	2·8	2·5	2·5
Skim ... .. lb.	...	0·6	0·8	0·6	0·7
Infants' and Invalids' Food ... .. lb.	1·0	1·3	1·7	1·4	1·9
Cheese ... .. lb.	4·4	5·6	6·0	5·9	6·6
Total—As Milk Solids ... .. lb.	39·3	49·1	47·2	45·2	45·9
Butter ... .. lb.	32·9	24·8	31·2	29·3	30·7

\* Subject to revision.

† Mainly consumed as ice cream.

The amount of butter consumed per head of population in Australia was affected by rationing between June, 1943, and June, 1950. Although consumption increased after rationing ceased, it has remained somewhat below the pre-war average of 33 lb. per head. The quantity of other milk products consumed per head in 1953-54, viz., 46 lb. as milk solids, was 17 per cent. greater than before the war.

The amount of fluid whole milk averaged 27.5 gallons per head in 1953-54, as compared with 30.4 gallons in the three years ended June, 1949, and 23.4 gallons in the three years ended June, 1939. The consumption of fresh cream in 1953-54, however, was less than a third of the pre-war average, but since the war there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of various processed milk foods. In particular, the quantity of concentrated whole milk consumed (mainly as ice cream) was 4.4 lb. per head in 1953-54 as compared with a pre-war average of 1.1 lb. The consumption of condensed milk rose from 3.2 lb. per head before the war to 5.6 lb. in 1951-52, but declined to 3.8 lb. in 1953-54. The consumption of cheese rose from 4.4 lb. to 6.6 lb. in 1953-54.

#### *Butter—Distribution and Prices.*

Arrangements for supervision of manufacture, the marketing and subsidising of butter and other dairy products are described in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping". As a result of marketing organisation, seasonal fluctuations in the prices of factory butter had been eliminated before wartime control of prices was introduced. In the last two decades there have been only ten changes (all increases) in the price of butter in Sydney, as shown in the following table:—

**Table 136.—Butter Prices, Sydney.**

Month of Change.	Price of Butter, Sydney.		Month of Change.	Price of Butter, Sydney.	
	Wholesale.	Retail.		Wholesale.	Retail.
	Per cwt. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.		Per cwt. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.
1937—June ...	149 4	1 6	1951—Aug. ...	267 6	2 8
1938—June ...	158 8	1 7	Oct. ...	312 8	3 1½
1942—March ...	166 10	1 8	1952—July ...	417 8	4 1½
1947—Dec. ...	192 6	1 11½	1955—July ...	452 8	4 5½
1948—July ...	215 10	2 2	1956—July ...	466 8	4 7

Butter is marketed in 56 lb. cases, and an additional charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is made for the cases.

#### *Fresh Milk—Distribution and Prices.*

The milk supply of Sydney is derived mainly from country districts, viz., the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog and Gloucester on the north coast line. A small proportion (about 5 per cent.) of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies in and near the metropolis.

The supply and distribution of milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in six other distributing areas (*viz.*, Wollongong, Erina, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Hunter, Upper Hunter and Illawarra), are supervised by the Milk Board, which is appointed by the Governor, and comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of the milk consumers. The Milk Board has power to fix prices and to regulate methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts and of distribution in distributing districts. The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf) is vested in the Board, and its supply, except to the Board, is prohibited. Milk and cream sold or to be sold for use in the manufacture of commodities within a distributing or producing district may, by proclamation, be vested in the Milk Board.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving the milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or Newcastle, or other distributing centres, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The Board determines the quantity of milk to be supplied by the various producing areas and pays the producers at the minimum fixed prices.

The zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which was introduced in Sydney in May, 1942, as a wartime measure, and permitted one vendor only to deliver to households in each defined district, has continued to operate by agreement among distributors.

In recent years, urban development and the increasing demand for pasteurised milk in bottles has forced out many suburban dairies, and milk production in the metropolis has steadily declined. Since January, 1955, milk has been supplied entirely in bottles throughout the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, except for a small quantity of bulk milk supplied to shops and similar establishments, and a small quantity of raw milk retailed by dairymen.

The following table shows particulars of milk acquired by the Milk Board for distribution in the various districts in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 137.—Milk Board—Milk Acquired for Distribution.**

Year ended 30th June.	Whole Milk—Distributing Districts.								Sweet Cream Milk.
	Metro-politan.	New-castle.	Wollon-gong.	Blue Mountains—Lithgow.	Erina. *	Hunter. †	Other Dis-tricts. ‡	Total.	
	Thousand gallons.								
1939	23,884	2,067	...	...	...	...	...	25,951	3,312
1946	43,623	3,515	538	...	309	...	...	47,985	1,600
1947	45,937	3,909	1,123	...	635	...	...	51,604	3,596
1948	47,851	4,056	1,335	531	724	...	...	54,497	1,527
1949	47,925	4,022	1,396	1,179	778	...	...	55,300	1,328
1950	47,783	4,111	1,526	1,636	834	...	...	55,890	1,389
1951	46,563	4,176	1,700	1,858	873	...	...	55,170	4,462
1952	49,774	4,465	1,935	1,939	884	...	...	58,997	2,979
1953	49,608	4,530	1,969	1,757	852	858	...	59,574	2,617
1954	51,591	4,846	2,179	1,824	935	928	91	62,394	3,067
1955	53,085	5,108	2,470	1,899	1,001	967	497	65,027	3,506

\* Gosford-Wyong district.

† Established September, 1952.

‡ Illawarra (from 2nd April, 1954) and Upper Hunter (from 4th June, 1954).

The total quantity of whole milk distributed by the Milk Board in 1954-55 was 65 million gallons, or considerably more than double the quantity in 1938-39. Of the total in 1954-55, 53 million gallons or 81 per cent. was distributed in the Metropolitan Distributing District, which extends to the Nepean River in the west and the Hawkesbury River in the north. The quantity distributed in the metropolitan district represented 27 gallons per head of population in 1954-55, as compared with 19 gallons in 1938-39. The quantity of sweet cream milk (i.e., milk separated for cream) distributed in 1954-55 was 3,506,000 gallons, as compared with 3,067,000 gallons in the previous year.

At various times in recent years, milk for civilian requirements has been distributed to households, hotels, retail vendors, etc., on a quota basis, varied at frequent intervals according to the quantity available for distribution. Cream for civilians was controlled under National Security Regulations from 10th May, 1943, until 11th November, 1946, and again from 1st September, 1947. Unrestricted supply of cream to consumers was resumed on 23rd August, 1950, but from time to time, when supplies are limited, its distribution is restricted to hospitals, invalids, etc.

The Milk Board has fixed the minimum prices to be paid to dairymen for milk delivered to certain country factories, and the maximum wholesale and retail prices for milk in the metropolitan district since March, 1932, and the Newcastle district since 6th January, 1933. Maximum wholesale and retail prices are also determined for the Wollongong, Erina, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, and Cessnock-Maitland distributing districts. Between April, 1945, and October, 1947, the wholesale and retail prices were determined by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

Since March, 1938, a uniform price has been fixed for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories. Changes in the price since that date are shown below:—

**Table 138.—Milk Delivered to Country Factories for Distribution by Milk Board—Price to Dairymen.**

Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.	Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.	Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.
	Per gal. d.		Per gal. d.		Per gal. d.
1938—March .....	12	1949—Mar. 18	26	1951—Mar. 23	32½
1942—Jan. 1 .....	16	Oct. 7 ...	22	Oct. 26...	33½
1947—Oct. 31.....	17½	1950—Mar. 24	27	1952—Jan. 25	49½
1948—May 14 ...	21½	Oct. 13...	26	Mar. 28	*50
Sept. 6 ...	20	1951—Jan. 12	27½		

\* Current in March, 1956.

Particulars of the maximum wholesale and retail prices in the Sydney and Newcastle districts since March, 1938, are given in the following table; for milk produced and retailed in the metropolis by the producer, the maximum retail price was that shown in the table, except prior to May, 1942, when it was 1d. per quart higher.



Table 139.—Milk Prices, Sydney and Newcastle.

Date of Change.	Metropolitan.						Newcastle.					
	Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises.		Retail Delivered to Customer.		Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises.		Retail Delivered to Customer.	
	Bulk.	Bottled.*	Bulk.	Bottled.*	Loose.	Bottled.	Bulk.	Bottled.*	Bulk.	Bottled.*	Loose.	Bottled.
	Per gallon.				Per quart.		Per gallon.				Per quart.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1938—March	17½	21½	22	26	7	8	17	20	21	24	6½	7½
1942—Jan. ...	21½	25½	26	30	8	9	20	24	24	28	7½	8½
May ...	21½	25½	24½	28½	7½	8½	20	24	23	27	7	8
1945—April ...	20½	24½	25½	29½	7½	8½	18½	22½	23½	27½	7	8
1947—Oct. 31	22½	26½	27½	31½	8	9	22½	26½	27½	31½	8	9
1948—May 14	27	32	29½	34½	9	10½	26½	31½	29½	34½	9	10½
Sept. 10	26	31	28½	33½	9	10½	24½	29½	28½	33½	9	10½
1949—Mar. 18	32½	37½	35	40	10½	12	31	36	35	40	10½	12
Oct. 7	28½	33	33½	38½	10	11	27	32	32½	37½	9½	11
1950—Mar. 24	33½	38½	39½	44	11½	13	32½	37½	38	43	11	12
Oct. 13	33½	38	38½	43½	11½	13	32	37	37½	42½	11	12½
1951—Jan. 12	35½	40½	41½	46½	12½	13½	34½	39½	40½	45½	12	13½
Mar. 23	41½	45½	47½	51½	14	15	41	45	47	51	14	15
Oct. 26	45½	49½	53½	57½	16	17	44½	48½	52½	56½	16	17
1952—Jan. 25	61½	65½	69½	73½	20	21	60½	64½	68½	72½	20	21
Mar. 28	63½	68	72½	77½	21	22	63	67½	72½	76½	21	22
Oct. 31†	64	68½	73	77½	21	22	63½	68	72½	77	21	22

\* In 1-pint containers.

† Current in March, 1956.

The retail price of milk in Sydney in April, 1945, was only ½d. per quart higher than in March, 1938, but between April, 1945, and March, 1952, it increased by more than two and a half times to 1s. 9d. per quart for loose milk and 1s. 10d. per quart for bottled. Since January, 1951, uniform retail prices for milk have applied in Sydney and Newcastle, and since March, 1952, they have remained unchanged at 1s. 9d. per quart for loose milk and 1s. 10d. for bottled.

Between April, 1944, and September, 1948, suppliers of fresh whole milk received subsidies at varying rates for milk supplied during winter months and during periods of adverse seasonal conditions. Particulars regarding the subsidising of whole milk for human consumption in various parts of New South Wales, and the maximum prices fixed by the Prices Commissioner in areas outside the Milk Board's producing and distributing districts, are given on page 453 *et seq.* of Year Book No. 51.

The number of country dairymen supplying the Milk Board at 30th June, 1955, was 6,087, and the number of country milk receiving depots was 26. At the same date, in the Board's distributing districts there were 1,376 vehicle vendors (including 1,105 in Sydney and 102 in Newcastle)

selling pasteurised milk, and 135 dairymen-vendors (including 60 in Sydney and 13 in Newcastle) selling raw milk. The number of shop vendors supplied through the Milk Board at 30th June, 1955, was 7,884 (including 6,106 in Sydney and 767 in Newcastle).

The value of milk sold by the Milk Board to distributors in 1954-55 was £15,893,836, representing the sum of the following items: Payments to dairymen, £14,284,475; cost of treatment at country factories, £771,180; cost of transport to distributing centres, £549,711; and administrative expenses, £288,470.

#### *Control of Milk Sales by Local Authorities.*

Under an ordinance which came into force on 23rd March, 1956, 11 country municipalities and 4 shires control the sale of milk within their respective areas. All milk sold in these areas must conform to the same standards as apply in the districts subject to the control of the Milk Board.

#### SUGAR AND JAM.

The sugar consumed in Australia is produced in New South Wales and Queensland. Under an agreement (see chapter "Agriculture") between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland, the Queensland Government acquires the raw sugar manufactured from sugarcane grown in Queensland and purchases the New South Wales production. The Queensland Sugar Board makes arrangements for the refining and distribution of sugar for use in Australia at prices fixed by the agreement and for the exportation of the surplus. The importation of foreign sugar is not permitted. The retail price of sugar in Sydney was 4d. per lb. from 31st January, 1933, 4½d. per lb. from 17th October, 1947, 5d. from November, 1949, 6½d. from 9th July, 1951, 8d. from 24th March, 1952, 9d. from 13th October, 1952, and 10d. per lb. from 14th May, 1956.

The quantity of refined sugar used in food and drink factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years is shown below:—

**Table 140.—Sugar Used in Food and Drink Factories, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Type of Factory.								
	Confectionery.	Jam and Fruit Canning, etc.	Aerated Waters, Cordials.	Breweries.	Con-diments.	Biscuits.	Bakeries.	Other.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1939	13,004	7,959	5,369	6,922	2,537	3,526	4,314	2,318	45,949
1950	21,600	15,334	18,135	11,832	9,405	5,409	8,713	4,637	95,065
1951	23,649	13,719	15,770	13,537	11,510	6,079	8,348	4,070	96,682
1952	22,547	15,390	18,107	15,512	12,245	6,970	9,932	5,408	106,111
1953	22,494	10,443	14,613	16,368	8,590	6,810	8,368	4,946	92,632
1954	18,820	10,504	16,257	18,325	6,478	6,711	6,392	4,271	87,758
1955	20,873	10,499	17,338	21,045	6,432	6,610	7,002	4,416	94,215

Of the total quantity of refined sugar used in New South Wales factories in 1954-55, viz. 94,215 tons, 22 per cent. was used in the

manufacture of confectionery, 11 per cent. for jam and fruit canning, 22 per cent. in breweries and 18 per cent. in the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials.

Since the war (1939-45), there has been a considerable increase in Australian consumption of refined sugar in manufactured products. The total consumption of sugar per head in 1953-54 was 111.4 lb. (64.1 lb. as sugar and 47.3 lb. in manufactured products), as compared with a pre-war average of 106.5 lb. (70.6 lb. as sugar and 35.9 lb. in manufactures). The average amount of jam consumed per head in Australia in 1953-54 was 8.8 lb., as compared with 11.4 lb. before the war. In respect of sugar content, the amount of syrups, honey and glucose consumed in 1953-54 was 5.2 lb. per head.

#### TEA AND COFFEE.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. The average annual consumption before the war was about 7 lb. per head; in 1953-54 it was 6.8 lb. per head. Coffee consumption per head was 0.6 lb. before the war, 1 lb. from 1946-47 to 1949-50, 0.8 lb. in 1951-52, 0.7 lb. in 1952-53, and 1.1 lb. in 1953-54.

Tea is not produced in Australia. Before the war, about two-thirds of the supply came from the Netherlands East Indies, and about one-fourth from Ceylon, but in recent years the bulk of the Australian tea supply has come from Ceylon. The principal sources in 1954-55 were Ceylon, 82 per cent.; India, 13 per cent.; and Republic of Indonesia, 3 per cent.

From 1942 to 1955 a Commonwealth subsidy was paid to wholesale tea merchants to prevent increases in the imported cost of tea from being passed on to consumers. From March, 1942, the purchase, importation and distribution of tea were undertaken by the Tea Control Board, under National Security Regulations, until 1st January, 1952, when these functions were transferred to the Tea Importation Board, under the Tea Importation Act, 1951. In 1954-55 the Board sold 56,621,529 lb. of tea to Australian wholesalers for £14,812,664, as compared with 59,183,924 lb. of tea sold for £9,975,521 in the previous year. Trading losses on the year's operations in 1954-55 (reimbursed by the Commonwealth Treasury) totalled £5,285,650, equivalent to a subsidy of 1s. 10½d. per lb. The total quantity of tea imported into Australia in 1954-55 was 65,212,171 lb. at a cost of £21,743,434 or 6s. 8d. per lb.

The Netherlands East Indies supplied over 40 per cent. of Australia's coffee imports in the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Since 1942-43, supplies have been drawn mainly from East Africa. Of the total quantity of coffee imported into Australia in 1954-55, 80 per cent. came from East Africa and 8 per cent. from the Republic of Indonesia.

#### FRUIT.

The fruits most generally consumed in New South Wales are apples, oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, plums, bananas, pineapples, grapes and passionfruit. All are grown in the State in varying quantities, but the supply of some of them is supplemented by substantial imports from Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland. Bananas, for instance, are supplied from the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts of New South Wales and the State of Queensland. The latter State also supplies considerable quantities of pineapples and other tropical fruits.

Particulars of the average consumption of fruit per head of population in Australia are shown below:—

**Table 141.—Fruit—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.**

Type of Fruit.	Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—		
	1939.	1949.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Fresh—Citrus † ... ..	31.9	37.2	30.8	29.2	37.9
Other ... ..	94.0	87.1	75.3	65.0	82.0
Dried—Vine † ... ..	5.2	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.2
Tree ... ..	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.0
Canned ... ..	10.7	10.9	14.4	12.3	11.7
Total ... ..	144.7	144.0	128.8	113.6	138.8

\* Subject to revision.

† Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.

‡ Calendar year ended six months earlier.

The figures in Table 141 exclude fruit consumed in the form of jam. The total amount of fruit consumed in terms of fresh fruit equivalent (including fruit consumed as jam) averaged 174 lb. per head annually in the three years ended June, 1939, and 178 lb. in the first three post-war years, but consumption declined to 160 lb. per head in 1951-52 and 140 lb. in 1952-53. In 1953-54 it rose to 166 lb. per head.

Citrus fruits (mainly oranges) comprise a large proportion of the fruits consumed in Australia. Of the total quantity of fruit consumed per head, excluding canned fruit and jam, citrus fruit represented 24 per cent. before the war, and 32 per cent. in 1953-54. The quantity of canned fruit consumed rose from a pre-war average of 10.7 lb. per head to a peak of 14.4 lb. in 1951-52, but fell to 11.7 lb. in 1953-54. The amount of dried fruit consumed (7.2 lb. per head in 1953-54) comprises a comparatively small proportion of the total.

#### VEGETABLES.

The potato is the chief vegetable in the Australian diet, but the quantity consumed varies greatly from time to time because of wide fluctuations in supplies and prices. Production in New South Wales is supplemented by imports from Tasmania and Victoria.

Onions are imported in large quantities from Victoria. Other vegetables are obtained chiefly from local sources and some by importation from other States. The Sydney supplies are marketed mainly at the City Council's market, where the growers sell their produce by private treaty or through agents.

During the war years, production and distribution of potatoes were controlled by the Australian Potato Committee under National Security Regulations (see page 382 of Year Book No. 51). Under a Commonwealth price stabilisation plan, from July, 1943, to October, 1948, a fixed retail price for potatoes was maintained by subsidies covering the difference between that price and the cost of potatoes to distributors. The total amount of subsidies paid during that period to distributors in Australia

was £13,768,337. As from 1st October, 1948, control was assumed by the Potato Marketing Board of New South Wales and potato prices were fixed under State Prices Regulations Orders from September, 1948, to 21st May, 1952, from which date they were freed from control.

The following table shows particulars of the average consumption of various types of vegetables per head of population in Australia:—

**Table 142.—Vegetables—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.**

Type of Vegetable.	Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—		
	1939. *	1949.	1952.	1953	1954. †
Fresh—	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Potatoes, White ... ..	103·8	124·2	108·3	96·4	122·2
" Sweet ... ..	2·4	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·4
† Tomatoes ... ..	15·7	25·3	21·7	21·6	18·4
Cabbages and Greens ... ..	25·9	24·7	21·3	20·1	17·4
Lettuce ... ..	7·9	4·2	3·8	4·1	4·2
Carrots ... ..	10·8	9·9	10·2	8·3	8·2
Legumes ... ..	24·5	11·6	10·8	11·8	12·2
Other ... ..	58·9	78·3	71·8	63·9	59·3
Pulse, Dried ... ..	1·5	2·8	3·3	2·3	2·8
Canned—Leafy, Green and Yellow ... ..	...	2·6	3·4	2·2	2·6
Other ... ..	...	0·9	1·9	1·2	2·0
Total ... ..	251·4	286·0	257·9	233·3	250·7

\* Based on 1943 figures where pre-war figures were not available.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.

The per capita consumption of vegetables varies considerably from year to year as a result of fluctuations in production caused by seasonal factors. From the pre-war average of 251 lb. per head, consumption rose to an annual average of 286 lb. in the first three post-war years, but it was only 233 lb. in 1952-53 and 251 lb. in 1953-54.

Of the total quantity of fresh vegetables consumed per head in 1953-54, viz. 243 lb., white potatoes comprised 50 per cent., tomatoes 8 per cent., and cabbages and greens 7 per cent. The consumption of white potatoes was 18 per cent. greater than the pre-war average in 1953-54, but 7 per cent. less in 1952-53. Since the war, there has been a substantial decline in the consumption of lettuce and legumes; the average consumption of these vegetables in 1953-54 was 47 per cent. and 50 per cent., respectively, less than the pre-war average. Owing to an insufficiency of data, the figure for the consumption of tomatoes in the three years ended June, 1939, viz., 15·7 lb., is believed to be to some extent understated.

Dried pulse and canned vegetables comprise only a small proportion of the vegetables consumed in Australia. The annual consumption of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans) rose from 1·5 lb. per head before the war to 3·3 lb. in 1951-52, but it fell to 2·8 lb. in 1953-54. The amount of canned vegetables consumed per head was 3·5 lb. in the years 1946-47 to 1948-49, 5·3 lb. in 1951-52 and 4·6 lb. in 1953-54.

The figures in Table 142 do not include particulars of home-grown vegetables.

**GAS AND ELECTRICITY.**

Since 1939, the general expansion in industrial activity and employment has given rise to a great increase in the demand for gas and electricity. In spite of difficulties from time to time in meeting the demand, occasioned partly by shortages of coal and electricity generating equipment and partly by industrial disputes, the production of gas and electricity has increased considerably in recent years, as the following table indicates:—

**Table 143.—Production of Gas and Electricity, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Gas Produced.		Electricity Produced.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Thous. cub. ft.	Cubic feet.	Thous. kWh.	kWh.
1939	10,896,185	3,983	1,948,489	712
1945	14,923,581	5,143	2,877,336	992
1946	15,301,710	5,218	2,831,801	966
1947	16,743,953	5,651	3,228,670	1,090
1948	18,092,738	6,027	3,546,344	1,181
1949	18,151,045	5,953	3,717,030	1,219
1950	17,845,995	5,672	3,758,004	1,191
1951	19,444,111	6,003	4,251,442	1,313
1952	20,537,003	6,199	4,628,096	1,397
1953	20,215,712	6,004	4,868,264	1,446
1954	20,802,098	6,108	5,450,105	1,600
1955	21,359,730	6,174	5,951,230	1,720

The increase in electricity production between 1945-46 and 1954-55 was relatively greater than the increase in the production of gas. The total amount of gas produced in 1954-55 was 21,360 million cubic feet, or 40 per cent. more than in 1945-46, and the total quantity of electricity produced in 1954-55 was 5,951 million kilowatt-hours, or 110 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The gas produced per head of population in 1954-55 was 18 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, whereas the increase in the production of electricity per head in the same period was 78 per cent. Further particulars of gas and electricity production are given in the chapter "Factories".

### SUPPLY OF GAS TO CONSUMERS.

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 14 companies and 23 local government undertakings.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price decreases as the consumption increases. The unit of charge is "the gas unit", which contains the same heat content as the electrical unit, viz., 3,412 British thermal units gross, a British thermal unit being the quantity of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

The greater part of the metropolitan area is supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company. In December, 1955, the prices of this company for gas for ordinary domestic, commercial and industrial consumption were as follows:—

First 3,000 gas units per quarter—1.013 pence per unit.

Next 21,600 gas units per quarter—0.919 pence per unit.

Next 24,000 gas units per quarter—0.874 pence per unit.

Next 48,000 gas units per quarter—0.845 pence per unit.

Next 48,000 gas units per quarter—0.799 pence per unit.

Over 144,600 gas units per quarter—0.749 pence per unit.

Special domestic rates are available for storage and instantaneous water heating and for refrigeration, and there are special industrial rates for continuous use and for steam boilers.

The Gas and Electricity Act prescribes standards of heating power, purity and pressure, together with maximum prices, for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Maximum rates are also fixed for dividends paid by the gas companies, viz., on ordinary share capital a rate equal to 2 per cent. in excess of the effective annual rate of interest payable on Commonwealth bonds.

### SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO CONSUMERS.

The generation and supply of electricity in bulk in New South Wales is undertaken by the Electricity Commission (constituted in 1950), and the retail distribution is effected mainly by local government authorities.

The inability of electricity suppliers to meet the full demand for power after the 1939-45 war, resulted in the appointment of an Emergency Electricity Commissioner in May, 1949, under the Gas and Electricity Act. The Commissioner's function was to eliminate or reduce power failures by regulating the consumption of electricity by all types of users. Severe restrictions (as described in Year Book No. 54) were imposed on industrial and commercial users, as well as domestic consumers, but they were relaxed as the supply of electricity improved, and by September, 1953, no restrictions remained in force.

The major part of the metropolitan area is supplied with electricity by the Sydney County Council, which consists of nine members representing twenty-two metropolitan councils. The Shire of Sutherland was included in the Sydney County Council's area from July, 1955, and the Municipality of Bankstown from January, 1956.

The principal tariffs at which the Council supplies electricity to consumers (as in March, 1956) are as follows:—

**Table 144.—Sydney County Council—Electricity Rates per Quarter, March, 1956.**

Domestic—Private Dwellings.		General—Mainly Commercial.		Industrial—Manufacturing.	
	Pence per kWh		Pence per kWh		Pence per kWh
1st Block—first 30 kWh ...	5·9	1st Block—first 150 kWh. ....	7·0	1st Block—first 150 kWh. ....	6·0
2nd Block—next 70 kWh ...	3·5	2nd Block—next 450 kWh. ....	5·5	2nd Block—next 450 kWh. ....	5·25
3rd Block—excess over 100 kWh. ....	2·3	3rd Block—next 14,400 kWh. ....	4·75	3rd Block—next 14,400 kWh. ....	4·5
3rd Block—where electric range connected. ....	1·8	4th Block—excess over 15,000 kWh. ....	4·0	4th Block—next 60,000 kWh. ....	3·75
				5th Block—excess over 75,000 kWh. ....	3·25

In 1954-55 the Sydney County Council supplied electricity to 319,000 customers, of whom 286,000 were domestic, 25,000 commercial and 8,000 industrial.

As at 30th June, 1954, electricity was distributed to consumers in other parts of the State (including parts of the metropolitan area not supplied by the Sydney County Council) by 20 county councils, 52 municipal councils, 38 shire councils, and certain private and governmental undertakings.

### CONTROL OF PRICES.

Prices in Australia were controlled by the Commonwealth under the provisions of the National Security Act from the outbreak of war in September, 1939, until 20th September, 1948. A brief account of the Commonwealth system of price control, and the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given in Year Book No. 50 (page 726 *et seq.*).

After the defeat of a referendum on 29th May, 1948, proposing the permanent transfer to the Commonwealth of power to control prices and rents, it was announced that Commonwealth control of prices would cease on 20th September, 1948. In June, 1948, a conference of State Premiers at Canberra resolved that, when Commonwealth control ceased, the States should continue to control prices on general principles observed as uniformly as possible throughout Australia, and that the six State Ministers concerned should constitute an advisory co-ordinating authority.

Each State subsequently appointed a Minister to administer prices control, and agreed not to vary price levels without prior consultation with the other States. In New South Wales, prices were controlled under the Prices Regulation Act, 1948-49 (see Official Year Book No. 53, page 915), until 15th April, 1955, when the general control of prices was suspended. Price control was restored in July, 1955, on a limited range of goods and services, and Prices Regulation Orders have since been issued, fixing maximum charges in respect of bread, tobacco and cigarettes manufactured in Australia, biscuits manufactured in Australia, dentrifices, breakfast foods, lighting kerosene, and the services of men's and boys'



hairdressing and boot and shoe repairs. Timber and board and lodging have also been re-declared under the Prices Regulation Act, and are subject to price fixation by the Prices Commissioner.

Price fixing powers under State statutes remain in force in respect of milk, gas, electricity, coal and rents, and the general price fixing powers of the Industrial Commission are exercisable in special circumstances.

Although the Commonwealth Government no longer has direct control over prices, it has certain powers through which it can influence general price levels. Among these are control over monetary policy, including credit, the note issue, overseas exchange, overseas trade, income taxation, and public investment, and the direct subsidising of production and commodity prices.

The temporary suspension of price controls in New South Wales followed the decontrol of all prices in Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, but in March, 1956, a large range of commodities still remained under price control in Queensland and South Australia.

### WHOLESALE PRICES.

Average wholesale prices of various primary products, groceries, building materials, etc., in 1951 and later years are shown in the following statement. The quotations represent the means of the monthly prices in Sydney and are stated in Australian currency.

**Table 145.—Wholesale Prices, Sydney.**

Commodity.	1951.	1952	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>Foodstuffs—</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, Mill'g ... .. bush.	8 0	10 2·3	12 2·5	14 2·5	14 1·8
Flour ... .. ton	422 3	551 4	585 10	669 2	675 0
Beef—Ox and Heifer ... .. lb.	0 11	1 6·3	1 4·8	1 6·2	1 5·7
Mutton, Wether ... .. "	0 9·1	1 0·5	1 0·5	1 0·2	1 0
Lamb ... .. "	1 11·9	1 9·6	1 11·1	2 0·6	2 1·2
Butter ... .. "	2 2	3 3·1	3 8·8	3 8·8	3 10·4
Eggs, new laid, 1st quality ... doz.	3 11·9	4 11·7	5 1	4 10·3	4 11·8
Sugar ... .. ton	948 0	1,312 10	1,476 11	1,476 11	1,476 11
Jam, Plum, 1½-lb. tin ... doz.	19 7	23 11	24 6	24 6	25 0·5
Potatoes (local) ... .. ton	617 3	704 11	904 5	470 4	760 10·5
Tea, Packets ... .. lb.	3 6·2	3 7·5	4 0·6	4 11·4	6 8·3
Tobacco, Cigarette—Fine Cut ... lb.	23 11·2	28 11·2	29 8·5	29 8·5	29 8·5
<b>Building Materials—</b>					
Hardwood, Local (8 x 2) 8ft. to 21 ft. ... 100 sup. ft.	105 8	139 5	127 6	133 11	145 11
Oregon (2 x 2 to 12 x 6) 24 ft. to 30 ft. ...	143 3	187 1	156 10	147 9	169 10·5
Bricks, Common ... .. 1,000	194 5	233 8	242 3	243 6	251 4·5
Cement, Portland—					
Ex Works ... .. ton	117 6	151 6	157 0	154 9	157 6
<b>Iron—</b>					
Pig, c.i.f., Aust. Ports ... .. "	269 2	335 0	367 6	372 6	407 6
Corr. galv. Orb., 26-g. (factory to wholesaler) ... .. "	1,057 9	1,317 6	1,504 2	1,572 6	1,684 2
Copper, Sheet (6 x 3 x 24-g.) ... lb.	3 4·3	4 0·7	4 3·4	4 1	5 4·8
Kerosene, Lighting ... .. gal.	1 11·5	2 1·9	2 2·6	2 1·5	2 1·5
Wool, Greasy* ... .. lb.	11 10·8	6 3·3	6 11·8	6 8·9	5 9·6
Woolpacks, 11½-lb. ... .. each	22 4·1	28 9·7	18 4·6	14 7·7	13 10·5
Chaff, Wheaten ... .. ton	455 11	477 0	469 9	435 9	446 11

\* Season ended 30th June of year shown.

The average price of wheat shown in the table is that fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat for flour for local consumption. The

wholesale price of sugar is fixed by the Sugar Agreement (see page 151). From 1942 to 1955 the wholesale price of tea was affected by a Commonwealth subsidy (see page 152).

Most wholesale prices in Sydney in 1955 were considerably higher than in 1951. In particular, the wholesale prices of wheat and flour, increased by 77 per cent. and 59 per cent., respectively, between 1951 and 1955, and in the same period, beef and mutton prices increased by 61 per cent. and 31 per cent., respectively; however, the price of each of these commodities was slightly lower in 1955 than in 1954. The wholesale price of sugar (£73 16s. 11d. per ton) in 1955 was 56 per cent. higher than in 1951. The wholesale price of potatoes rose from £30 17s. 3d. per ton in 1951 to the record figure of £45 4s. 5d. in 1953, but in the following year it fell to £23 10s. 4d.; in 1955 the price rose again to £38 0s. 10.5d.

The prices of building materials in 1955 were considerably higher than in 1951. For instance, the wholesale price of local hardwood in 1955 was 38 per cent. higher than in 1951, and the price of oregon was 18 per cent. higher. The wholesale price of common bricks in 1955 was £12 11s. 4.5d. per thousand, or 29 per cent. greater than in 1951.

The auction price of greasy wool rose from 10.3d. per lb. in 1938-39 to 3s. 10.1d. in 1948-49 and 5s. 0.7d. in 1949-50. In the following year, 1950-51, there was a very steep rise to 11s. 10.8d., but in 1951-52 the price fell again to 6s. 3.3d.; it rose again to 6s. 11.8d. in 1952-53, but fell to 6s. 8.9d. in 1953-54 and 5s. 9.6d. in 1954-55. The wholesale price of woolpacks was 13s. 10.5d. in 1955, or 52 per cent. less than the record figure of 28s. 9.7d. in 1952.

#### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The next table shows index numbers, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, relating to wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs in Australia. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. Most of the price quotations have been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. However, apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, the price movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35, inclusive.

**Table 146.—Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, Australia.**

Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100.

Year ended 30th June.	Basic Materials.							Food-stuffs and Tobacco.	All Items.
	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Total.		
1939	103	100	82	101	92	97	99	103	101
1946	130	156	152	142	140	177	149	135	141
1947	132	145	191	140	131	180	149	138	143
1948	146	161	283	148	126	190	166	153	159
1949	185	173	342	159	130	198	188	175	181
1950	214	184	434	187	143	225	214	198	205
1951	256	196	641	242	292	268	264	232	246
1952	343	220	577	314	298	370	321	281	300
1953	392	234	607	350	224	404	350	294	320
1954	388	222	566	323	191	363	332	313	321
1955	391	214	510	314	246	372	330	311	320

The index number for Australian wholesale prices (basic materials and foodstuffs) in 1946-47 was 43 per cent. greater than the pre-war average, but it rose each year thereafter to 320 (or more than three times the pre-war average) in 1952-53. The following year, 1953-54, was the first since 1945-46 in which there was no appreciable increase in the index number, which rose by only one point to 321. In 1954-55 the numbers for some items (especially rubber and hides) moved upwards while others declined but the net effect on the number for all items was to cause it to fall by one point to 320.

Since 1938-39, the increase in wholesale prices of basic materials has been somewhat greater than the increase in food and tobacco prices. In 1952-53 the index number for basic materials was 350, or 56 units higher than the index for foodstuffs and tobacco, although this difference was only 19 in each of the next two years. The wholesale prices of certain basic materials have risen to a much higher level than those for others. For instance, the index number for textiles was 510 in 1954-55, compared with 246 for rubber and hides, and 214 for oils and fats. The index for textiles rose to a peak of 641 in 1950-51, but fell to 510 in 1954-55. The number for rubber and hides rose from 143 in 1949-50 to 298 in 1951-52, declined to 191 in 1953-54, and rose again to 246 in 1954-55.

The next table shows official index numbers of wholesale prices in Australia and certain other countries in recent years. The figures for one country are not comparable with those for another because of varying economic conditions and differences in bases of compilation, but they indicate the general movement of wholesale prices in the countries specified.

**Table 147.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Australia and Other Countries.**

Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100.

Year ended June.	Australia.*	New Zealand.	Canada.	United Kingdom.	United States.
	C'wealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.	Department of Statistics.	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.	Board of Trade.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.
1939	101	102	95	96	95
1946	141	157	132	167	133
1947	143	156	145	178	171
1948	159	173	175	203	191
1949	181	180	195	218	194
1950	205	184	195	237	186
1951	246	210	224	288	211
1952	300	243	229	321	213
1953	320	252	216	320	209
1954	321	248	214	320	209
1955	320	249	211	326	208

\* See text above table.

In 1953-54, for the first time since 1945-46, there was no change of any significance in the wholesale price indexes of the countries shown in the table.

## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The average retail prices in Sydney of various commodities, as shown in Table 148, are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolitan district in returns collected by the Commonwealth Statistician. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th of each month in the year.

Table 148.—Retail Prices of Food, Sydney. (Annual Averages.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread ...	2-lb. loaf.	0 6-0	0 7-4	0 7-9	0 9-5	0 11-7	1 0-4	1 1-3	1 1-6
Flour ...	2 lb.	0 4-9	0 6-2	0 6-2	0 7-3	0 10-2	0 11-0	0 11-9	1 0-6
Oats, flaked ...	lb.	0 3-3	0 5-6	0 7-5	0 10-4	1 0-1	0 9-8	0 8-8	0 10-1
<b>Meat—</b>									
Beef, sirloin ...	"	0 10-4	1 5-2	1 8-8	2 6-1	3 5-0	3 3-3	3 5-9	3 8-8
Steak, rump ...	"	1 2-9	2 2-7	2 6-4	3 5-7	4 6-1	4 4-3	4 7-6	4 9-3
Beef, corned round ...	"	0 8-2	1 2-1	1 4-9	2 1-3	2 10-0	2 8-5	2 10-0	2 11-7
<b>Mutton—</b>									
Leg ...	"	0 7-2	0 11-2	1 1-3	1 10-2	2 0-0	1 9-6	1 9-3	1 10-7
Loin ...	"	0 8-0	1 1-5	1 3-9	2 1-3	2 3-2	2 0-3	1 11-7	2 0-9
<b>Chops—</b>									
Leg ...	"	0 8-0	1 2-2	1 4-7	2 1-4	2 3-6	2 0-6	2 0-6	2 2-0
Loin ...	"	0 8-9	1 2-2	1 4-6	2 1-5	2 3-5	2 0-1	1 11-7	2 1-0
<b>Pork—</b>									
Leg ...	"	1 1-1	2 2-8	2 9-5	3 8-0	4 5-3	4 7-6	4 6-3	4 5-3
Chops ...	"	1 5-1	2 3-6	2 11-1	3 9-6	4 6-9	4 8-6	4 7-1	4 6-0
Bacon, rashers ...	"	1 4-3	2 9-8	3 8-8	4 7-9	5 7-1	5 8-6	5 11-8	5 11-1
<b>Dairy Produce—</b>									
Milk, fresh ...	quart	0 7-1	0 10-2	0 11-1	1 2-0	1 8-4	1 9-0	1 9-0	1 10-0*
Butter ...	lb.	1 7-0	2 2-0	2 2-0	2 4-9	3 7-5	4 1-5	4 1-4	4 3-0
Cheese ...	"	1 2-6	1 7-4	1 7-5	1 9-1	2 6-4	2 9-6	2 9-6	2 10-7
Eggs, fresh ...	doz.	1 7-0	3 1-9	3 7-0	4 4-9	5 6-4	5 8-2	5 5-3	5 6-5
Sugar ...	lb.	0 4-0	0 4-6	0 5-0	0 5-8	0 7-9	0 9-0	0 9-0	0 9-0
Jam, plum ...	1½ lb.	0 9-6	1 6-0	1 7-7	2 0-2	2 4-8	2 5-4	2 5-5	2 5-8
Potatoes ...	7 lb.	1 5-8	1 9-5	1 11-3	2 9-5	3 3-4	4 3-0	2 9-9	3 11-4
Tea ...	lb.	2 3-3	2 9-0	3 0-5	3 10-2	3 11-4	4 4-5	5 3-6	7 1-1

\* Bottled. Prices for earlier years are for bulk milk.

The retail prices of many foodstuffs in Sydney in 1946 (the first post-war year) differed only slightly from prices in 1939. This relative stability was largely the effect of Commonwealth controls, including price control, price stabilisation schemes involving the subsidising of certain foodstuffs, and the rationing of meat, butter, sugar and tea. The principal increases in price during this period were in respect of meat (e.g., rump steak from 1s. 2.9d. to 1s. 9.3d. per lb., and bacon rashers from 1s. 4.3d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.), eggs (from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 1.6d. per dozen), and plum jam (from 9.6d. to 1s. 2.2d. per 1½ lb. tin).

The average price of bread in Sydney in 1946 was 5.8d. per 2 lb. loaf, as compared with 6d. in 1939, and the price of flour was 5.1d. per 2 lb. packet, as compared with 4.9d. in 1939. Butter was only 1d. per lb. dearer in 1946 than in 1939, and the price of sugar was the same as before the

war (4d. per lb.). As the result of Commonwealth subsidies introduced during the war, the average price of potatoes was only 1.2d. per lb. in 1946, as compared with 2½d. in 1939, and the price of tea was 0.3d. less in 1946 than in 1939.

After 1946, the prices of the commodities listed in Table 148 increased rapidly, and in 1952 most of them were two or three times as high as in 1946. Some particularly steep increases were recorded in 1952, as compared with 1951; for instance, flour increased by 40 per cent., sirloin by 36 per cent., milk by 46 per cent., butter by 51 per cent., and cheese by 44 per cent. The average price of potatoes in 1952, viz., 5.6d. per lb., was more than double the price in 1939 and nearly five times the 1946 price.

The retail prices of food in the next three years were more stable than at any time since 1947. However, all the prices shown in the table were slightly higher in 1955 than in 1953, except those for pork, eggs and potatoes, which were slightly lower, and sugar, which was the same. The price of tea rose from 5s. 3.6d. per lb. in 1954 to 7s. 1.1d. in 1955 as a result of an increase in the import price.

The effect of a good or bad season on primary production is not generally evident in the prices shown in Table 148, since it is disguised by the general inflationary trend since 1939, and by the additional effect of price control and subsidies. In this respect, the slight fall in mutton prices which occurred in 1949 is an exception. The price of eggs is subject to definite seasonal variations, being higher in the autumn and winter months, when supplies are smaller, than in the other seasons, when supplies are more plentiful.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is controlled under a stabilisation scheme administered by the Australian Wheat Board (see chapter "Agriculture"). Commonwealth subsidy schemes which affect the retail prices of butter and fresh milk (only from April, 1944, to September, 1948, in the case of milk) are discussed in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping", and those relating to potatoes and tea on pages 152 and 153. The subsidy on potatoes ceased from 31st December, 1948. On 15th June, 1955, the Commonwealth Government decided that the subsidy on tea should cease when stocks then held by the Tea Importation Board were disposed of. The price of sugar is controlled under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland (see page 151).

### HOUSE RENTS.

The census of 30th June, 1954, disclosed that in New South Wales there were 340,873 private dwellings occupied by tenants, including 220,079, or 65 per cent., in the metropolis. At the census of 30th June, 1947, private dwellings occupied by tenants numbered 352,916, including 218,988 in the metropolis. The decline in the proportion of such dwellings between 1947 and 1954 was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the proportion of private dwellings owned by their occupants or being purchased by instalments. Of the total number of private dwellings, the proportion occupied by their owners or being purchased by instalments rose from 48 per cent. at the 1947 census to 59 per cent. at the 1954 census, whereas the proportion occupied by tenants declined from 48 per cent. to 38 per cent.

The following table shows particulars of the weekly rents being paid for unfurnished private dwellings in New South Wales at the censuses of 1947 and 1954. The 1954 figures exclude government-owned dwellings numbering 30,539.

**Table 149.—Tenanted Private Dwellings\* Classified according to Weekly Rent (Unfurnished).**

Weekly Rent. (Unfurnished.)	At 30th June, 1947.			At 30th June, 1954.†			
	Metrop- olis.	Other Districts.	Total N.S.W.	Metrop- olis. ‡	Other Urban.	Rural.	Total N.S.W.
Under 10s. ...	1,082	10,772	11,854	639	1,226	2,634	4,499
10s. and under 15s. ...	10,080	19,123	29,203	3,740	3,779	3,710	11,229
15s. " " 20s. ...	21,152	18,495	39,647	7,503	4,860	2,508	14,871
20s. " " 25s. ...	32,770	22,803	55,573	16,678	8,777	3,849	29,304
25s. " " 30s. ...	35,137	15,502	50,639	19,996	7,790	1,805	29,591
30s. " " 35s. ...	33,352	9,763	43,115	24,569	8,826	1,737	35,132
35s. " " 40s. ...	21,588	3,402	24,990	20,004	4,638	414	25,056
40s. " " 50s. ...	17,026	2,526	19,552	30,791	7,343	1,117	39,251
50s. " " 60s. ...	5,574	673	6,247	14,363	3,491	475	18,329
60s. " " 70s. ...	2,200	207	2,407	7,869	2,162	352	10,383
70s. " " 80s. ...	1,043	65	1,108	3,820	1,193	187	5,200
80s. and over ...	1,597	73	1,670	5,925	867	179	6,971
Not stated ...	36,387	30,524	66,911	47,334	16,556	16,628	80,518
Total ...	218,988	133,928	352,916	203,231	71,508	35,595	310,334

\* Includes sheds, huts, garages, etc., used for dwelling purposes.

† Excludes Government-owned dwellings.

‡ Not strictly comparable with 1947 figures since the boundaries of the metropolis were extended in 1954.

At the 30th June, 1954, rents of less than 20s. were being charged for 13 per cent. of the tenanted private dwellings in the State (excluding 30,539 government-owned dwellings and 80,518 for which particulars were not stated), rents ranging from 20s. to 30s. for 26 per cent., from 30s. to 50s. for 43 per cent., and rents of 50s. or more for 18 per cent.

Particulars of rents paid for unfurnished private dwellings in New South Wales, classified according to type of dwelling, are given in the next table; the figures relate to the census of 30th June, 1954:—

**Table 150.—Weekly Rent (Unfurnished) of Tenanted Private Dwellings, According to Type of Dwelling—Census, 30th June, 1954.**

Weekly Rent. (Unfurnished.)	Private House. *	Share of Private House.	Flat.	Other. †	Total.
Under 10s. ...	4,050	296	53	100	4,499
10s. and under 15s. ...	9,924	877	140	288	11,229
15s. " " 20s. ...	13,196	939	380	356	14,871
20s. " " 25s. ...	25,075	2,207	1,267	755	29,304
25s. " " 30s. ...	24,527	1,719	2,637	708	29,591
30s. " " 35s. ...	26,897	2,628	4,691	916	35,132
35s. " " 40s. ...	17,380	1,264	5,897	515	25,056
40s. " " 50s. ...	24,525	2,308	11,642	776	39,251
50s. " " 60s. ...	9,251	1,012	7,621	445	18,329
60s. " " 70s. ...	5,238	536	4,363	246	10,383
70s. " " 80s. ...	2,778	177	2,124	121	5,200
80s. and over ...	2,722	243	3,861	145	6,971
Not stated ...	37,900	12,949	12,756	16,913	80,518
Total ...	203,463	27,155	57,432	22,284	310,334

\* Includes sheds, huts, garages, etc., used for dwelling purposes.

† Apartments, rooms, etc., which are part of buildings, but are not self-contained units.

## CHANGES IN AVERAGE RENTS OF HOUSES, SYDNEY.

A comparative statement of average weekly rents in Sydney from 1865 to 1920 is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, 1919-20, and for later years to 1936 in the Statistical Register, 1935-36.

Information regarding rents of unfurnished houses containing four and five rooms is collected by the Commonwealth Statistician from a representative number of house agents in the capital cities and a number of towns in each State for use in the compilation of price index numbers. The agents' returns, supplied quarterly, show the rentals of a substantial number of houses, selected by field officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as being representative and providing an indication of the quarterly ratio of changes in weekly rentals of houses.

The relative increases in average rentals so ascertained are shown below. The averages are essentially indices measuring changes for a constant standard; they do not indicate the average amount of rental actually paid for *all* rented houses. In many cases, the rents of vacant or new houses would be considerably higher than the rates shown in the table.

Table 151.—Weekly Rents of Unfurnished Houses,\* Sydney.

Year.	Four Rooms.†		Five Rooms.†		Weighted Average, 4 and 5 Rooms.†
	Wooden.	Brick.	Wooden.	Brick.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1936	15 10	19 3	19 6	22 5	20 4
1939	19 1	22 7	21 2	25 5	23 3
1940	19 4	22 8	21 3	25 7	23 5
1941	19 4	22 9	21 4	25 7	23 5
1942 to 1945	19 5	22 8	21 5	25 7	23 5
1946	19 6	22 8	21 6	25 6	23 5
1947	19 7	22 9	21 5	25 6	23 5
1948	19 9	22 9	21 6	25 7	23 6
1949	19 10	22 10	21 6	25 8	23 7
1950	19 11	22 10	21 6	25 8	23 7
1951	20 1	22 11	21 7	25 9	23 8
1952	20 11	24 7	22 3	27 9	25 3
1953	23 9	28 1	24 6	31 5	28 8
1954	25 6	29 4	25 10	32 2	29 9
1955	26 3	29 6	25 10	32 7	30 1

\* See text preceding table.

† Kitchen is included as a room.

As a result of the fair rent controls which have operated since 1939, there was very little change in the average rents shown in the table between that year and 1951. However, the weighted average of rents for four- and five-roomed houses increased by 29 per cent. between 1951 and 1955, as a result of an alteration introduced in 1951 in the procedure for determining the fair rents in certain cases.

### CONTROL OF RENTS.

Leases of dwellings in New South Wales are subject to the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899, and its amendments. Provisions which operated under this Act in 1939 and earlier years in relation to the control of rents and evictions from dwellings, are summarised briefly in the Official Year Book for 1938-39.

Provision for the wartime control of rents in New South Wales was made by the State Fair Rents Act, 1939 (described on page 541 of the Official Year Book for 1940-41), but from 28th November, 1941, the provisions of the Act in regard to the determination of fair rents were virtually superseded by the Commonwealth National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations (described on page 735 of Year Book No. 50).

Commonwealth control of rents under the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations ceased from 16th August, 1948. Thereafter, the control of rents in New South Wales was effected under the Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948, which was passed by the State Parliament in August, 1948, and, in general, continued the system which had been established under the Commonwealth regulations. The provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948-54, are described on pages 714 to 717 inclusive of Year Book No. 54.

### RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Retail price index numbers for Sydney and other Australian cities and towns are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The earliest index related to the prices of food and groceries and rents of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base. It was known as the "A" series index, and has been superseded by the "C" series index. For general statistical purposes the latter series has been replaced by the Interim Retail Price Index (see page 167).

#### "C" SERIES INDEX.

The "C" series originated in the findings of the Royal Commission, appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1919, which investigated the cost of living in each capital city of Australia for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under 14 years of age in November of each year from 1914 to 1920 at a standard which it determined. Following the recommendations of the Commission, the Commonwealth Statistician extended the scope of collection of retail prices to cover all the main groups of household expenditure on the basis of a regimen similar to that adopted by the Commission, in order to compile the "C" series index numbers. The groups of household expenditure covered by the series are food and groceries, rent of four- and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous items, including fuel and light. Full particulars of the index are contained in the "Labour Report" published annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The "C" series retail price index numbers for Sydney, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are shown below. Since 1923, the index has been compiled for each quarter, and the annual figures in the table represent the mean of the four quarters. Separate particulars are stated for the various groups of expenditure. The base of each group of household expenditure is the weighted average for that group in the six capital cities of Australia during the quinquennium 1923-1927, taken as 1000.



**Table 152.—Retail Price Index Numbers—"C" Series—Sydney.**(Base of each group : Weighted average, six capital cities of Australia,  
1923-27 = 1000).

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total "C" Series Index.
Year—1929 ...	1090	1162	983	1046	1073
1933 ...	800	864	742	988	832
1939 ...	936	1035	843	940	936
1945 ...	1035	1043	1425	1163	1142
1946 ...	1039	1043	1516	1170	1165
1947 ...	1110	1044	1572	1216	1212
1948 ...	1258	1047	1766	1268	1318
1949 ...	1388	1049	2022	1364	1439
1950 ...	1572	1050	2329	1470	1593
1951 ...	2099	1053	2806	1711	1933
1952 ...	2654	1118	3116	1980	2265
1953 ...	2710	1276	3272	2040	2368
1954 ...	2721	1324	3263	2048	2382
1955 ...	2871	1338	3268	2037	2439
Quarter—					
1955—Mar. ...	2804	1331	3250	2014	2405
June ...	2835	1332	3267	2031	2423
Sept. ...	2907	1342	3276	2040	2455
Dec. ...	2936	1348	3279	2064	2471
1956—Mar. ...	2986	1355	3267	2074	2490

The total "C" series index in Sydney reached a peak of 1073 in the boom year 1929. During the economic depression which followed, the number fell rapidly, and in 1933 it was only 832. Thereafter, with the gradual improvement in economic conditions, it rose steadily to 936 in 1939. The upward trend continued during the war years, but largely as a result of wartime controls over prices and markets, the aggregate increase between 1939 and 1946 was comparatively small, viz., 24.5 per cent. After 1946, with the gradual removal of wartime controls and the rapid increase in world market prices, the index number for all items increased more rapidly, and the number for 1955, viz., 2439, was 109 per cent. higher than the number for 1946. The comparative stability of prices in 1954 resulted in the smallest increase in the index number (viz., 0.6 per cent.) since 1945. The increase in the next year, 1955, was also very small, being only 1.8 per cent. The greatest increase in any one year occurred in 1951, when the number rose to 1933 from 1593 in the previous year.

Of the items comprised in the "C" series index, the greatest increase since 1939 has been recorded in respect of clothing. The index number for this item in 1955 was 3268, or 288 per cent. higher than in 1939. The number for food and groceries in 1955, viz., 2871, was 207 per cent. higher than in 1939, and the number for the miscellaneous group (2037) was 117 per cent. higher. Rent controls enforced by the Commonwealth during the war years and by the State since 1948, were mainly responsible for the comparative stability of the index number for housing up to 1951. The index number for this item was only 1053 in 1951, as compared with

1035 in 1939, but partly as a result of an amendment of the State Landlord and Tenant Act which facilitated the procedure whereby a landlord might obtain an increase in the fair rent, the number rose to 1118 in 1952, 1276 in 1953, 1324 in 1954, and 1338 in 1955. Even so, the number for 1955 was only 29 per cent. higher than the 1939 figure, whereas the increase in the total index during the same period was 161 per cent.

Since June, 1952, except for the housing index number, the quarterly retail price index numbers for Sydney have shown much less variation than for some years. For March quarter, 1956, for instance, the total "C" series index was only 2490, as compared with 2405 for March quarter, 1955. The greatest increase between March, 1955, and March, 1956, was recorded in respect of food and groceries, viz., 7 per cent., and the least (0.5 per cent.) in respect of clothing.

#### INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX.

As a result of a resolution of the Australian Conference of Statisticians in June, 1953, the Interim Retail Price Index has been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician as an index with putative weights and components representative of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure. The list of items covered by the Interim Index is representative of a high proportion of expenditure of wage-earner households. It is more comprehensive than that of the "C" Series Index, and some of the principal food weights and group weights differ substantially from those used in the "C" Series Index. The weighting pattern and the list of component items in the "C" Series Index relate to the pre-war pattern of wage-earner expenditure and consumption, whilst those of the Interim Index relate to current conditions. A detailed account of the origin and composition of the Interim Retail Price Index is shown on pages 5 to 13 inclusive of the Commonwealth Labour Report, 1953.

The Interim Index was first compiled for the year 1950-51 and particulars since that year are shown in the following table:—

**Table 153.—Interim Retail Price Index—Sydney.**

(Base for each group: Year 1952-53 = 100.)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Rent (4 and 5-roomed Houses).	Other Items.*	All Groups.
<b>Year ended June—</b>					
1951 ...	66.1	78.6	86.6	78.3	74.6
1952 ...	89.9	93.6	87.7	93.6	91.7
1953 ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954 ...	102.4	101.7	107.7	100.5	102.2
1955 ...	103.6	102.3	109.5	100.9	103.1
<b>Quarter—1955—</b>					
Mar. ...	104.6	102.2	109.6	100.6	103.4
June ...	105.1	102.8	109.7	100.9	103.8
Sept. ...	106.5	103.0	110.6	101.5	104.6
Dec. ...	107.2	103.1	111.1	103.2	105.4
<b>„ 1956—</b>					
Mar. ...	109.1	102.8	111.7	103.6	106.2

\* A group of items under the following headings:—Electricity, Gas and Firewood; Household Sundries; Services; Cinema Admission, Radio Licence and Newspapers; Fares; and Tobacco and Cigarettes.

To date the movements in the Interim Index have been similar to those of the "C" Series Index.

## RETAIL TRADE—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES.

Statistics of retail sales were compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1952-53, from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia. Estimates of the value of retail sales were made in respect of other years on the basis of returns collected from a representative sample of retail establishments. A detailed analysis of the 1947-48 figures for New South Wales was published in Year Book No. 52 on page 310 *et seq.*, and a similar analysis of the 1952-53 census of retail establishments is given on page 169 of this volume. Particulars of shops registered annually under the Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936, are given on pages 198 to 201 inclusive.

Particulars of the value of retail sales by commodity groups in New South Wales are given in the following table for each year since 1948-49. The figures relate to retail sales of goods (as distinct from services, repairs, accommodation, entertainments, meals, etc.) in retail establishments (shops, kiosks, etc.). Hotels, wine saloons and refreshment rooms are included in respect of goods sold, but clubs and guest-houses are entirely excluded. The table covers approximately 90 per cent. of retail expenditure on goods by consumers, but it includes some producer expenditure at retail level, mainly in respect of motor vehicles, petrol, etc.

Table 154.—Retail Trade—Value of Sales in New South Wales.

(Adjusted on a basis comparable with the 1952-53 retail census.)

Commodity Group.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954. *	1955. *
	£ million.						
Groceries ... ..	57.0	64.6	75.4	93.8	104.5	109.0	119.2
Butchers' Meat ... ..	26.3	30.8	38.5	48.9	50.9	52.2	56.6
Other Food † ... ..	46.8	50.7	60.1	75.0	82.2	87.9	98.6
Total Foodstuffs ... ..	130.1	146.1	174.0	217.7	237.6	249.1	274.4
Beer, Wine and Spirits ... ..	39.3	41.9	48.5	61.8	70.6	75.6	82.6
Clothing, Drapery, Piece-goods and Footwear ... ..	97.5	107.7	135.4	142.7	140.1	150.6	167.8
Hardware, China and Glass-ware ‡ ... ..	23.3	28.1	38.0	45.4	46.4	51.6	58.7
Electrical Goods and Radios ... ..	13.2	16.0	26.2	29.3	28.8	37.2	38.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings ... ..	18.8	21.4	30.7	29.0	26.7	29.8	32.8
Other Goods§ ... ..	66.3	80.8	101.0	122.6	124.5	134.0	144.0
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ... ..	388.5	442.0	553.8	648.5	674.7	727.9	799.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.¶ ... ..	61.5	96.2	140.1	152.5	150.0	179.8	211.8
Total ... ..	450.0	538.2	693.9	801.0	824.7	907.7	1,010.9

\* Preliminary.

† Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and some delivered bread.

‡ Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, roofing tiles, bricks, etc.).

§ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, etc.

¶ Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

A considerable part of the increase in the value of retail sales since 1948-49, particularly up to 1951-52, has been due to the upward trend of prices.

The value of retail sales in New South Wales rose from £538 million in 1949-50 to £694 million in 1950-51, or by 29 per cent., but in the next year (1951-52) the increase was only 15 per cent. In 1952-53, as compared with 1951-52, there was an increase of only 3 per cent., but in each of the next two years the value of retail sales rose by 10 per cent.

The total value of retail sales in 1954-55 was £1,011 million, and of this amount foodstuffs comprised £274 million or 27 per cent. Other important commodity groups were clothing and piecegoods (£168 million, or 17 per cent.), motor vehicles and parts, petrol, etc. (£212 million, or 21 per cent.), liquor (£83 million, or 8 per cent.), and hardware (£59 million, or 6 per cent.).

The total value of retail sales in the Commonwealth in 1954-55 was £2,601 million. Of this figure, sales in New South Wales represented 39 per cent.

#### CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1952-53.

The Census of Retail Establishments for 1952-53 relates to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more in that year. The total number of individual establishments within this category in New South Wales in 1952-53 was 40,523. (In addition, there were 1,126 establishments with retail sales of less than £500 but more than £100, amounting to £311,000 in the aggregate.)

Table 155 on the next page shows the number of establishments in each of thirty broad commodity groups and the retail value of goods sold within those groups in 1952-53. Traders were asked to classify their sales within these groups in accordance with ordinary trade practice. Since many establishments showed sales in more than one commodity group, the number of establishments selling goods in each group, as shown in the table, does not add to the total number of individual establishments.

In 1952-53, tobacco and cigarettes were sold in more retail establishments, viz., 17,013, than any other group of commodities listed in the table. Groups next in order were confectionery (12,226), groceries (11,650), bread, cakes and pastry (8,160), and fruit and vegetables (6,124).

The value of sales per establishment was greatest in the new motor vehicles group, viz. £46,214, followed by business machines and equipment (£39,492), used motor vehicles (£25,135), beer, wine and spirits (£23,510), and butchers' meat (£17,952). Although groceries comprised 12.7 per cent. of the total retail sales, their value per establishment was only £8,968. New motor vehicles comprised 7.1 per cent. of the aggregate retail sales, used motor vehicles 3.9 per cent., and beer, wine and spirits 8.6 per cent.

**Table 155.—Census of Retail Establishments in N.S.W., 1952-53—  
Establishments and Sales in Commodity Groups.**

Commodity Group.	Establishments which sold Goods in each Group Specified.	Value of Retail Sales of Goods.		
		Total.	Proportion in each Group.	Average per Establishment.
	No.	£ thous.	per cent.	£
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>				
Groceries ... ..	11,650	104,479	12·7	8,968
Butchers' Meat ... ..	2,833	50,858	6·2	17,952
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	6,124	22,157	2·7	3,618
Bread, Cakes and Pastry ... ..	8,160	22,529	2·7	2,761
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc. ... ..	12,226	24,918	3·0	2,038
Other (Fish, Cooked Meat, etc.) ... ..	5,496	12,593	1·5	2,291
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>				
Beer, Wine and Spirits ... ..	3,004	70,623	8·6	23,510
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. ... ..	17,013	28,200	3·4	1,658
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>				
Clothing—Men's and Boys' ... ..	2,861	36,486	4·4	12,753
Clothing—Women's, Girls' and Infants' ... ..	4,297	56,515	6·9	13,152
Drapery, Piecegoods, etc. ... ..	2,343	27,587	3·3	11,774
Footwear—Men's and Boys' ... ..	1,878	6,678	0·8	3,556
Footwear—Women's, Girls' and Infants' ... ..	1,761	12,846	1·6	7,295
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>				
* Builders' Hardware and Supplies	1,715	28,069	3·4	16,367
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, etc. ... ..	3,235	18,372	2·2	5,679
Domestic Refrigerators, Electrical Goods and Musical Instruments	2,530	28,821	3·5	11,392
Furniture (including Bedding) ... ..	1,113	18,090	2·2	16,253
Floor Coverings ... ..	820	8,610	1·0	10,500
Business Machines and Equipment	120	4,739	0·6	39,492
<i>Other Goods—</i>				
Newspapers, Periodicals, Stationery	3,510	22,221	2·7	6,331
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.) ... ..	4,052	21,278	2·6	5,251
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	1,494	4,756	0·6	3,183
Jewellery, Watches, etc. ... ..	1,551	9,751	1·2	6,287
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers, etc. ... ..	1,527	17,754	2·2	11,627
Other ... ..	2,691	15,801	1·9	5,872
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ... ..	†	674,731	81·9	†
‡ <i>Motor Vehicles, etc.—</i>				
Tractors (including Parts) ... ..	575	5,837	0·7	10,151
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles) ... ..	1,273	58,830	7·1	46,214
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles) ... ..	1,267	31,846	3·9	25,135
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	2,960	20,909	2·5	7,064
Petrol, Oils, etc. ... ..	3,899	32,541	3·9	8,346
Grand Total ... ..	§	824,694	100·0	20,351

\* Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, roofing tiles, etc.).

† Not available (see text above table).

‡ Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

§ The total number of individual establishments was 40,523.

The next table shows the number of establishments, the value of retail sales for 1952-53, and the value of stocks on hand at 30th June, 1953,

classified according to type of business. The classification is based mainly on the commodity group for which the largest item of turnover was recorded. The figures for stocks on hand represent the value of goods held for retail sale; they are aggregates of the values shown on individual returns, the majority having been valued at either cost price or the lower of cost and market price.

**Table 156.—Census of Retail Establishments in N.S.W., 1952-53—Establishments, Sales and Stocks, Classified according to Type of Business.**

Main Type of Business.	No. of Establishments.	Value of Retail Sales. *	Value of Retail Stocks at 30th June, 1953.†
<i>Food Stores—</i>		£ thous.	£ thous.
Grocers ... ..	9,698	143,876	17,604
Butchers ... ..	2,474	50,557	196
Fruiters ... ..	2,130	20,548	237
Bakers ... ..	1,845	18,316	167
Confectioners and Milk Bars ... ..	2,053	16,247	663
Cafes ... ..	728	3,982	279
Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	548	3,663	13
Other Food Stores ... ..	511	5,630	214
<i>Total, Food Stores</i> ... ..	<i>19,987</i>	<i>262,819</i>	<i>19,373</i>
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>			
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. ... ..	2,303	69,922	2,947
Tobacconists ... ..	536	5,825	569
Tobacconists and Hairdressers ... ..	1,058	3,827	242
<i>Total, Hotels, etc.</i> ... ..	<i>3,897</i>	<i>79,574</i>	<i>3,758</i>
<i>Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>			
Clothiers ... ..	4,106	137,517	28,298
Drapers, Haberdashers, etc. ... ..	544	21,933	5,252
Footwear Stores ... ..	589	10,979	3,053
<i>Total, Clothiers, etc.—</i> ... ..	<i>5,239</i>	<i>170,429</i>	<i>36,603</i>
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>			
Domestic and Builders' Hardware ... ..	1,005	35,506	7,076
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments ... ..	1,088	20,587	3,766
Furniture and Floor Coverings ... ..	626	25,368	6,198
Business Machines ... ..	66	4,626	1,379
<i>Total, Hardware and Furniture Stores</i> ... ..	<i>2,785</i>	<i>86,087</i>	<i>18,419</i>
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>			
Newsagents and Booksellers ... ..	1,024	21,080	2,300
Chemists ... ..	1,308	18,150	3,424
Sports Goods Stores ... ..	199	2,376	522
Watchmakers and Jewellers ... ..	667	8,790	3,526
Grain and Produce Merchants ... ..	389	17,208	1,404
Cycle Stores ... ..	181	1,177	213
Florists and Nurserymen ... ..	396	1,941	133
Other types of Business ... ..	839	7,198	1,912
<i>Total (exc. Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.)</i> ... ..	<i>36,911</i>	<i>‡ 676,829</i>	<i>91,587</i>
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>			
Tractor Dealers ... ..	107	3,454	722
New Motor and Motor Cycle Dealers... ..	250	41,366	4,884
Garages and Service Stations ... ..	2,600	75,811	7,536
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers ... ..	396	6,851	1,385
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers ... ..	259	20,383	1,437
<i>Grand Total</i> ... ..	<i>40,523</i>	<i>824,694</i>	<i>107,551</i>

\* Total value of all commodities sold as retail by types of business shown.

† Total value of all stocks held for retail sale.

‡ This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 155 because it includes retail sales of motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and excludes retail sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.



## EMPLOYMENT

### CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT.

The State Department of Labour and Industry deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions, administrative work in connection with industrial arbitration and conciliation within the jurisdiction of the State, workers' compensation, industrial health and safety, especially in manufacturing and construction industries, and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training and welfare of youths. Information regarding departmental activities, new industrial legislation, industrial awards and agreements, etc., is given in the New South Wales *Industrial Gazette* issued monthly by the Department.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service is responsible, *inter alia*, for the supervision and regulation of industrial relations in the Commonwealth sphere, including the administration of Commonwealth legislation relating to industrial matters in the stevedoring, maritime and coal mining industries; the maintenance of the Commonwealth Employment Service; administration of the re-instatement, preference and apprenticeship provisions of the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55; administration of the National Service Act, 1951-53; and the control of the Commonwealth industrial training scheme.

### RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND RE-EMPLOYMENT.

The Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55, provides for the re-establishment in civil life of ex-service personnel and of certain other qualified persons, and for preference in employment for these persons for ten years. The Act also established the Commonwealth Employment Service. A summary of the provisions of the Act is given on page 682 of Year Book No. 51.

### COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth organisation in 1946, a system of Labour Exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service, which functions under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55, was established to provide "services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking to change employment or to engage labour." The Service maintains a nation-wide employment service organisation, as well as special facilities for the placement of migrants, young people, rural workers, professional workers, and persons who are physically or mentally handicapped. It also receives claims for unemployment and sickness benefits on behalf of the Department of Social Services. In New South Wales vocational guidance is provided by the State Department of Labour and Industry in co-operation with the Commonwealth Employment Service.

In New South Wales the Service has a central office in Sydney, 46 District Employment Offices in the suburbs and principal towns, and 46



agents in other centres. The number of persons registered with the Service in this State during 1955 was 209,549, and the number of vacancies notified by employers was 174,321.

### EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Between 1891 and the census of June, 1933, statistics of employment were obtained only at the decennial censuses.

From July, 1933, to June, 1941, monthly estimates were prepared of the number of wage and salary earners (including rural workers and females in private domestic service) in employment. These estimates were based on information supplied by employers in remitting the wages tax levied by the State Government, supplemented by returns of persons in governmental employment and annual factory and farmers' returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

A new series of monthly estimates of employment, commenced in July, 1941, relates to wage and salary earners in private or governmental employment (exclusive of rural workers and females in private domestic service), and is based on the record of employment shown on pay-roll tax returns furnished by employers. (For details of this tax and the classes of employers not taxable, see the chapter "Public Finance".) This information is supplemented by monthly collections of governmental employment and annual factory returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

Particulars of persons occupied in rural industry are obtained from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901. Details of certain other groups (*viz.*, employers, workers on own account, females in private domestic service, and unpaid helpers), are obtainable only from a census or quasi-census. Between the census of June, 1933, and that of June, 1947, the following quasi-censuses were held: National Register in July, 1939 (which covered males aged 18 to 64 years); the Supplementary Civilian Register in June, 1943 (which covered civilians aged 14 years and over); and the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945 (also covering civilians aged 14 years and over). The last full census was taken on 30th June, 1954.

### OCCUPIED PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of occupied persons in New South Wales as recorded at the census and quasi-census enumerations since June, 1933. The table shows particulars for each sex and distinguishes those occupied (*a*) in the defence forces (net enlistments, including servicemen overseas), (*b*) as employers or workers on own account in business or on farms, and (*c*) as wage and salary earners, whether as fully-employed or casual part-time, intermittent, or seasonal workers. Unemployed persons and government relief workers are excluded (see page 182 for unemployment statistics).

Unpaid helpers (male and female) in non-rural industries have been included with the wage and salary earners group. Unpaid male helpers in rural industry have been included with employers and workers on own account, on the assumption that they work as unofficial partners or as learners with farm owners. Most of the unpaid female helpers on farms are engaged mainly in home duties, and these, with all other women occupied in unpaid home duties, have been excluded altogether from the category of occupied persons.

Table 158.—Occupied Persons.

Date.	Employers and Workers on Own Account.			Wage and Salary Earners.				Total Occupied Civilians.	Defence Forces.	Total Occupied Persons.	
	Rural Indus- try.	Other Indus- tries.	Total.	Rural Indus- try.	Females in Private Domestic Service.	Other.	Total.				
Thousands.											
MALES.											
1933—June	...	93.3	93.9	187.2	65.6	...	380.6	446.2	633.4	2.9	636.3
1939—July	...	95.0	121.2	216.2	66.3	...	529.9	596.2	812.4	4.9	817.3
1943—June	...	82.6	58.4	141.0	38.6	...	525.1	563.7	704.7	257.4	962.1
1945—June	...	90.2	74.0	164.2	42.8	...	534.1	576.9	741.1	229.1	970.2
1947—June	...	86.0	111.5	197.5	51.8	...	671.8	723.6	921.1	23.1	944.2
FEMALES.											
1933—June	...	4.1	20.5	24.6	1.5	38.9	125.8	166.2	190.8	...	190.8
1939—July	...	4.1	24.3	28.4	1.1	51.7	168.0	220.8	249.2	...	249.2
1943—June	...	3.7	12.5	16.2	9.0	13.3	254.4	276.7	292.9	15.9	308.8
1945—June	...	5.1	16.2	21.3	7.3	19.0	247.7	274.0	295.3	16.6	311.9
1947—June	...	4.1	21.3	25.4	2.7	14.1	252.0	268.8	294.2	0.3	294.5
PERSONS.											
1933—June	...	97.4	114.4	211.8	67.1	38.9	506.4	612.4	824.2	2.9	827.1
1939—July	...	99.1	145.5	244.6	67.4	51.7	697.9	817.0	1,061.6	4.9	1,066.5
1943—June	...	86.3	70.9	157.2	47.6	13.3	779.5	840.4	997.6	273.3	1,270.9
1945—June	...	95.3	90.2	185.5	50.1	19.0	781.8	850.9	1,036.4	245.7	1,282.1
1947—June	...	90.1	132.8	222.9	54.5	14.1	923.8	992.4	1,215.3	23.4	1,238.7

With the gradual recovery from the economic depression of the early nineteen-thirties, the total number of occupied civilians rose from 824,200 in June, 1933, to 1,061,600 in July, 1939, an increase of 29 per cent. The change to a war economy, which took place during the next four years, caused the number of persons in the defence forces to increase from 4,900 to 273,300 in June, 1943, and the number of occupied civilians to decline by 6 per cent. to 997,600. By June, 1947, demobilisation of the wartime defence forces was virtually completed, and the post-war expansion in industry and employment had begun. The total number of occupied civilians at this date was 1,215,300, or 15 per cent. more than in July, 1939; the number of females represented 24 per cent. of the total at both dates.

Of the total number of occupied civilians in June, 1947, 222,900, or 18 per cent., were employers and workers on own account, and 992,400, or 82 per cent., were wage and salary earners. Employers and workers on own account included 90,100, or 41 per cent., in rural industry, and the

wage and salary earners included 54,500, or 5 per cent., in rural industry. Females comprised a smaller proportion (11 per cent.) of the employers and workers on own account than of the wage and salary earners (27 per cent.). Between July, 1939, and June, 1947, the number of employers and workers on own account declined by 8 per cent., and the number of wage and salary earners in rural industry fell by 19 per cent. Females in private domestic service numbered only 14,100 in June, 1947, as compared with 51,700 in July, 1939, and 38,900 in June, 1933.

#### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the estimated number of wage and salary earners in employment in New South Wales in certain months since June, 1933. The estimates exclude workers in rural industry, females in private domestic service, government relief workers, and persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, and they distinguish between persons in the employ of governmental authorities and of private employers.

**Table 159.—Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment.**  
(Excluding rural workers, females in private domestic service, and defence forces.)

Month.	Governmental.*			Private.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Thousands.									
1933—June ...	103·2	16·8	120·0	277·4	109·0	386·4	380·6	125·8	506·4
1939—July ...	136·5	19·4	155·9	393·4	148·6	542·0	529·9	168·0	697·9
1941—July ...	141·5	21·7	163·2	406·2	196·6	602·8	547·7	218·3	766·0
1945—Aug. ...	155·6	42·8	198·4	386·4	205·3	591·7	542·0	248·1	790·1
1946—June ...	169·0	33·4	202·4	449·5	208·9	658·4	618·5	242·3	860·8
1947—June ...	178·2	32·3	210·5	493·6	219·8	713·4	671·8	252·1	923·9
1948—June ...	186·1	33·6	219·7	516·2	228·3	744·5	702·3	261·9	964·2
1949—May ...	193·8	35·7	229·5	527·6	234·2	761·8	721·4	269·9	991·3
1950—June ...	202·7	39·1	241·8	538·1	239·4	777·5	740·8	278·5	1,019·3
1951—June ...	207·2	41·4	248·6	551·0	249·6	800·6	758·2	291·0	1,049·2
Nov. ...	206·9	41·4	248·3	558·1	253·8	811·9	765·0	295·2	1,060·2
1952—June ...	214·0	41·9	255·9	540·4	228·6	769·0	754·4	270·5	1,024·9
1953—Jan. ...	201·3	39·0	240·3	522·6	223·3	745·9	723·9	262·3	986·2
June ...	206·8	39·3	246·1	527·5	226·9	754·4	734·3	266·2	1,000·5
1954—June ...	210·6	40·0	250·6	547·5	239·5	787·0	758·1	279·5	1,037·6
1955—June ...	215·2	42·3	257·5	564·0	250·2	814·2	779·2	292·5	1,071·7
July ...	213·3	42·4	255·7	563·6	250·6	814·2	776·9	293·0	1,069·9
Aug. ...	215·2	42·7	257·9	564·9	251·8	816·7	780·1	294·5	1,074·6
Sept. ...	214·5	42·7	257·2	565·3	253·2	818·5	779·8	295·9	1,075·7
Oct. ...	214·0	42·7	256·7	565·4	255·0	820·4	779·4	297·7	1,077·1
Nov. ...	214·0	43·2	257·2	570·1	258·3	828·4	784·1	301·5	1,085·6
Dec. ...	215·1	42·8	257·9	571·0	260·6	831·6	786·1	303·4	1,089·5

\* Employees of Commonwealth, State, local and allied governmental authorities.

As a result of the mobilisation of labour for war purposes, the number of wage and salary earners in civil employment at the end of the war in August, 1945, viz., 790,100, was 13 per cent. higher than the number in July, 1939. Demobilisation of the forces and the post-war industrial expansion caused a further increase to 860,800 in June, 1946, and to 923,900 in June, 1947. Thereafter, partly as a result of the additional labour supply brought about by immigration, the number continued to expand, though at a somewhat less rapid rate, until it reached a peak of 1,060,200 in November, 1951.

A decline in business and industrial activity which began at the end of 1951, caused the total number in civil employment to fall steadily from the peak figure of November, 1951, to 986,200 in January, 1953. Thereafter the number rose again to a peak of 1,089,500 in December, 1955, a figure which exceeded the previous peak by 29,300.

During the war years, the withdrawal of men from civil employment for enlistment in the defence forces was compensated to some extent by the absorption of those who had been unemployed before the war, and the re-employment of retired men, etc., so that the number of males in civil employment fell by only 7,800 between July, 1939, and July, 1943. However, the principal sources of additional civilian employment (as shown in Table 159) during the war were women (especially married women) who were not at the time engaged in paid employment, and women who had previously been engaged in private domestic service. The number of females in civil employment increased by 50,300 between July, 1939, and July, 1941, and by a further 35,500 between the latter date and July, 1943. The number fell from 253,800 in July, 1943 to 242,300 in June, 1946, mainly because of the return of ex-servicemen to civil occupations, but the heavy demand for labour which resulted from the post-war industrial expansion, caused the number of females to rise to a peak of 295,200 in November, 1951, representing an increase of 76 per cent. above the figure for July, 1939. Thereafter the number fell to 262,300 in January, 1953, but it rose again to 303,400 in December, 1955. The proportion of females in civil employment (excluding private domestics) in December, 1955, was 28 per cent., as compared with 24 per cent. in July, 1939.

The number of persons in governmental employment in December, 1955, was 257,900, or 24 per cent. of the total, as compared with 155,900, or 22 per cent. in July, 1939. In December, 1955, females comprised 17 per cent. of the persons in governmental employment and 31 per cent. of those in private employment, excluding private domestics. Further particulars of wage and salary earners in governmental employment are given on page 181.

#### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

In the next statement, the wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and females in private domestic service) in employment in New South Wales in various months since June, 1933, are classified in broad industrial groups. Employees of governmental authorities have been included in the appropriate industrial groups.

**Table 160.—Wage and Salary Earners in Industrial Groups.**  
(Excluding rural workers, females in private domestic service, and defence forces.)

Year and Month.	Mining and Quarrying.	Factories.	Building and Construction.	Transport and Communication.	Finance and Property.	Wholesale Trade, etc.	Retail Trade.	Personal and Professional Services.*	Other.†	Total Wage and Salary Earners.
Thousands.										
MALES.										
1933—June ...	18.1	94.5	55.1	65.0	.....	78.4	.....	44.2	25.3	380.6
1939—July ...	24.7	158.8	57.9	77.4	.....	59.0	.....	44.0	56.6	529.9
1945—August ...	24.9	216.9	32.3	86.7	.....	11.4	24.9	30.5	46.5	542.0
1946—June ...	25.8	236.3	44.1	96.8	.....	16.5	33.4	40.6	56.1	618.5
1947—June ...	26.6	252.1	55.7	102.8	.....	18.8	37.6	46.4	69.4	671.8
1948—June ...	28.1	265.2	60.1	107.9	.....	19.5	39.8	49.3	84.7	702.3
1949—May ...	27.5	269.5	64.7	111.0	.....	20.4	42.7	50.2	86.5	721.4
1950—June ...	28.1	277.2	67.9	114.4	.....	21.2	45.2	50.3	87.2	740.8
1951—June ...	29.6	282.4	73.1	114.1	.....	21.8	47.9	51.0	87.2	758.2
1951—November...	30.2	284.4	76.3	112.6	.....	21.8	50.2	51.7	86.8	765.0
1952—June ...	31.6	274.7	76.1	115.2	.....	22.0	47.3	49.0	87.2	754.4
1953—June ...	30.1	272.2	63.3	113.5	.....	22.2	46.2	48.8	87.1	734.3
1954—June ...	30.9	283.8	69.3	114.0	.....	22.5	48.3	50.6	87.6	758.1
1955—June ...	30.3	291.7	72.9	117.2	.....	23.1	50.7	50.9	70.2	779.2
1955—December	29.6	294.3	71.5	117.4	.....	23.3	51.8	54.6	71.4	786.1
FEMALES										
1933—June ...	0.1	36.3	0.3	3.7	.....	33.6	.....	49.4	2.4	125.8
1939—July ...	0.1	59.3	0.5	4.2	.....	8.5	.....	36.0	49.1	168.0
1945—August ...	0.2	86.0	0.7	14.6	.....	10.6	10.8	37.8	70.3	248.1
1946—June ...	0.2	82.3	0.9	13.0	.....	10.1	10.9	39.1	73.3	242.3
1947—June ...	0.2	86.5	1.0	12.8	.....	10.4	11.9	40.7	77.1	252.1
1948—June ...	0.2	90.2	1.1	13.9	.....	10.9	12.9	43.0	79.6	261.9
1949—May ...	0.3	93.5	1.1	14.6	.....	11.6	13.5	43.4	81.8	269.9
1950—June ...	0.3	97.2	1.3	15.3	.....	12.6	14.3	43.7	83.1	278.5
1951—June ...	0.3	102.0	1.5	16.1	.....	13.9	16.0	45.9	83.9	291.0
1951—November...	0.3	102.5	1.6	16.4	.....	14.2	17.0	47.4	84.7	295.2
1952—June ...	0.4	84.2	1.7	15.7	.....	14.6	15.7	42.8	83.6	270.5
1953—June ...	0.3	86.0	1.8	14.0	.....	14.2	15.1	41.0	82.2	266.2
1954—June ...	0.3	92.9	2.0	14.3	.....	15.1	16.2	43.1	84.1	279.5
1955—June ...	0.3	96.5	2.1	15.1	.....	16.8	17.4	44.8	87.3	292.5
1955—December	0.3	98.0	2.1	15.3	.....	17.3	18.0	51.4	89.0	303.4
PERSONS.										
1933—June ...	18.2	130.8	55.4	68.7	.....	112.0	.....	93.6	27.7	506.4
1939—July ...	24.8	218.1	58.4	81.6	.....	67.5	.....	80.0	105.7	697.9
1945—August ...	25.1	302.9	33.0	101.3	.....	22.0	35.7	68.3	116.8	790.1
1946—June ...	26.0	318.6	45.0	109.8	.....	26.6	44.3	79.7	129.4	860.8
1947—June ...	26.8	338.6	56.7	115.6	.....	29.2	49.5	87.1	139.5	923.9
1948—June ...	28.3	355.4	61.2	121.8	.....	30.4	52.7	92.3	144.3	964.2
1949—May ...	27.8	363.0	65.8	125.6	.....	32.0	56.2	93.6	148.3	991.3
1950—June ...	28.4	374.4	69.2	129.7	.....	33.8	59.5	94.0	150.3	1,019.3
1951—June ...	29.9	384.4	74.6	130.2	.....	35.7	63.9	96.9	151.1	1,049.2
1951—November...	30.5	386.9	77.9	129.0	.....	36.0	67.2	99.1	151.5	1,060.2
1952—June ...	32.0	358.9	77.8	130.9	.....	36.6	63.0	91.8	150.8	1,024.9
1953—June ...	30.4	358.2	65.1	127.5	.....	36.4	61.3	89.8	149.3	1,000.5
1954—June ...	31.2	376.7	71.3	128.3	.....	37.6	64.5	93.7	151.7	1,037.6
1955—June ...	30.6	388.2	75.0	132.3	.....	39.9	68.1	95.7	157.5	1,071.7
1955—December	29.9	392.3	73.6	132.7	.....	40.6	69.8	106.0	160.4	1,089.5

\* Includes Education, Health, Law, Hotels and Restaurants and other Professional and Personal Services.

† Includes governmental employees not classifiable to the groups shown and persons engaged in Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, and Workshops not embraced by the statistical definition of "Factories."

Factory employment occupies a larger proportion of wage and salary earners in New South Wales than any other industrial activity. The number of persons employed in factories in December, 1955, was 392,300 or 36 per cent. of the total. In the same month, the number of persons employed in wholesale and retail trade was 175,800 or 16 per cent. of the total, in professional and personal services 160,400 or 15 per cent., and in transport and communication 137,200 or 12 per cent. The mining industry employed 29,900 or 3 per cent. of the total, and building and construction 73,600 or 7 per cent.

Most of the female wage and salary earners are employed in factories or in professional and personal services. Of the total number of female employees in December, 1955, 98,000 or 32 per cent. worked in factories, and 89,000 or 29 per cent. in professional and personal services. The number of women employed in the mining and building industries is negligible.

Between July, 1939, and December, 1955, the number of employees in factories rose by 80 per cent., and the number in the transport and communication industry by 68 per cent. The number of employees in the mining and building industries in December, 1955, was 20 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively, higher than in July, 1939. During the same period, the increase in employment in all other industries (except rural industry and private domestic service) was 46 per cent.

The number of wage and salary earners in employment in December, 1955, viz., 1,089,500, was 29,300 greater than the previous peak figure of November, 1951. In December, 1955, employment in the mining and building industries was slightly less than in November, 1951.

#### *Persons Engaged in Rural Industry.*

Particulars of persons engaged in rural industry are available from census and quasi-census enumerations and from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901, from the occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more. The annual farmers' returns in respect of 1941-42 and earlier years showed the number of owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid relatives, and employees receiving wages who worked permanently full-time during the year. Farmers' returns for 1942-43 and later years show the total number of persons working on the holding at 31st March, distinguishing owners, etc., unpaid relatives, and employees working permanently full-time and those working temporarily for wages or on contract. Females engaged in home duties, unpaid helpers under fourteen years of age, and other persons working only part-time on the holding are omitted from the returns in all years.

The next table shows the number of persons (males and females combined) engaged in rural industries in New South Wales in various years since 1933. Permanent full-time workers are classified as owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid helpers, and as wage and salary earners. The number of persons working temporarily is given for the years available. Further particulars of rural employment are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

**Table 161.—Persons Engaged in Rural Industries.**

(Excluding females engaged in domestic duties and others working only part-time.)

At 31st March.	Working Permanently Full-time.				Working Temporarily on Wages or Contract.	Total Permanent and Temporary
	Owners, Lessees, and Sharefarmers.	Unpaid Helpers.	Employees Receiving Wages.	Total.		
*1933	71,698	28,663	29,779	130,140	†	†
*1939	68,881	22,997	41,522	133,400	†	†
1945	70,616	21,518	25,020	117,154	21,596	138,750
1946	73,891	17,442	28,757	120,090	†	†
1947	76,128	16,940	27,643	120,711	†	†
1948	75,011	16,804	32,108	123,923	23,842	147,765
1949	73,111	15,317	33,990	122,418	22,197	144,615
1950	72,926	15,701	35,919	124,546	23,803	148,354
1951	71,914	14,707	35,940	122,561	26,938	149,499
1952	70,900	14,773	34,212	119,885	29,544	149,429
1953	72,405	14,010	35,621	122,036	30,550	152,586
1954	73,152	13,579	34,845	121,576	29,397	150,973
1955	72,329	13,713	33,652	119,694	28,934	148,628

\* During year ended March.

† Not available.

The number of persons working permanently full-time in rural industry in March, 1955, was 119,694, or 10 per cent. fewer than in 1939. The number of persons working temporarily on farms for wages or on contract rose from 14,360 in 1944 to 30,550 in 1953, but declined to 28,934 in 1955.

Owners, lessees and sharefarmers numbered 72,329 in March, 1955, or 5 per cent. more than in 1939, but there were 40 per cent. fewer unpaid helpers and 19 per cent. fewer employees receiving wages. Of the total working permanently full-time in March, 1955, owners, etc., represented 60 per cent., employees 28 per cent., and unpaid helpers 12 per cent.

#### *Governmental Employment.*

The next table shows the extent of governmental employment at intervals since June, 1933. Persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, including employees absent on military leave, and government relief workers have been omitted throughout.

Table 162.—Government Employees in New South Wales.

Month.	Commonwealth Government.			State Government.			Local Government.			Total Govt. Employees.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Thousands.										
1933—June ...	12·7	2·4	15·1	76·5	13·4	89·9	14·0	1·0	15·0	120·0
1939—July ...	19·2	3·5	22·7	94·7	14·3	109·0	22·6	1·6	24·2	155·9
1945—August ...	38·3	19·6	57·9	96·0	19·5	115·5	14·8	1·8	16·6	198·8*
1947—June ...	40·0	12·8	52·8	117·1	17·7	134·8	20·7	1·7	22·4	219·5*
1948—June ...	44·2	13·2	57·4	120·1	18·6	138·7	21·8	1·8	23·6	159·7
1949—May ...	46·3	13·9	60·2	124·3	19·9	144·2	23·2	1·9	25·1	229·5
1950—June ...	53·6	16·3	69·9	125·2	20·7	145·9	23·9	2·1	26·0	241·8
1951—June ...	55·9	17·3	73·2	126·0	21·9	147·9	25·3	2·2	27·5	245·6
1952—June ...	54·5	15·8	70·3	135·3	23·8	159·1	24·2	2·3	26·5	255·9
1953—June ...	55·4	14·1	69·5	127·0	22·8	149·8	24·4	2·4	26·8	246·1
1954—June ...	53·8	13·8	67·6	132·0	23·7	155·7	24·8	2·5	27·3	250·6
1955—June ...	55·1	14·7	69·8	134·0	24·9	158·9	26·1	2·7	28·8	257·5
1955—Dec. ...	55·4	14·8	70·2	133·2	25·2	158·4	26·5	2·8	29·3	257·9

\* Includes employees of wartime allied governments.

The outstanding feature of Table 162 is the increase in the number of Commonwealth Government employees in New South Wales since 1939. As a result of the organisation of the Australian economy for war purposes, the number rose from 22,700 in July, 1939, to 71,600 in July, 1943, but it fell considerably towards the end of the war, and in June, 1947, it was only 52,800. Thereafter, under the influence of the general post-war industrial expansion, the number increased again to 73,200 in June, 1951, but mainly owing to reduction in staff by the Commonwealth Government, it declined by 3,700 to 69,500 in June, 1953. There was a further decline to 67,600 in June, 1954, but the number rose to 70,200 in December, 1955.

The number of State Government employees in December, 1955, was 158,400 or 45 per cent. more than in July, 1939, as compared with an increase of 209 per cent. in Commonwealth employees during the same period. The number of State Government employees fell by 9,300 between June, 1952, and June, 1953, mainly as a result of retrenchments in the transport undertakings, but in December, 1955, it was higher by 8,600. The number of local government employees in December, 1955, viz. 29,300, was 21 per cent. greater than in July, 1939.

Of the total number of governmental employees in New South Wales in December, 1955, the Commonwealth Government accounted for 27 per cent.,



the State Government for 62 per cent., and local government authorities for 11 per cent. At the same date, females employed by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales numbered 14,800, or 21 per cent. of all Commonwealth employees in the State, and those employed by the State Government numbered 25,200, or 16 per cent. of the total. Very few females are employed by local government authorities.

The following statement shows the number of persons employed (excluding those on military leave) in various State and Commonwealth governmental instrumentalities in New South Wales at 30th June, 1955. These particulars afford some indication of governmental employment according to the nature of the services provided. Departmental employment may vary greatly as the result of new functions undertaken, inter-departmental transfers, and changes in practice in the construction of works by day labour or under contract. (The figures do not include employees of contractors engaged on governmental works.)

**Table 163.—Employees of Certain Governmental Authorities in N.S.W.,  
30th June, 1955.**

Commonwealth Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons	State Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons
Civil Aviation ...	1,030	75	1,105	Agriculture ...	2,184	301	2,485
Trans-Australia Airlines ...	505	158	663	Forestry ...	1,738	208	1,946
Air ...	532	101	633	Mines ...	1,029	56	1,085
Army ...	943	218	1,161	Water Conservation and			
Navy ...	5,215	362	5,577	Irrigation ...	3,691	126	3,817
Supply ...	730	143	873	Attorney-General ...	825	229	1,054
Defence Production ...	1,915	267	2,182	Police ...	5,054	163	5,217
Australian Broadcasting				Education (incl. Teachers and			
Commission ...	347	322	669	Child Welfare) ...	11,763	11,186	22,949
Commonwealth Bank ...	4,147	2,020	6,167	Health ...	2,374	2,163	4,537
Commonwealth Scientific and				Labour and Industry ...	328	160	488
Industrial Research Organ-				Lands ...	1,021	169	1,190
ization ...	911	381	1,292	Housing Commission ...	670	253	923
Labour and National Service				Public Works ...	6,266	260	6,526
(incl. Employment Divi-				Rural Bank ...	1,205	656	1,861
sion) ...	374	263	637	Insurance Office ...	229	291	520
Immigration ...	353	283	636	Maritime Services Board ...	2,142	58	2,200
Commonwealth Hostels ...	548	482	1,030	Main Roads ...	4,224	177	4,401
Postmaster-General ...	24,766	5,393	30,159	Meat Industry Board ...	1,803	41	1,844
Oversea Telecommunications				Fire Commissioners ...	1,273	39	1,312
Commission ...	440	83	523	Metropolitan Water, Sewer-			
Repatriation ...	1,711	1,403	3,114	age and Drainage Board ...	7,662	239	7,901
Social Services ...	617	397	1,014	Hunter District Water Board ...	988	86	1,074
Taxation ...	1,515	859	2,374	Railways ...	52,221	2,673	54,894
Trade and Customs ...	923	215	1,138	Government Transport ...	10,440	736	11,176
Works ...	3,141	166	3,307	Motor Transport ...	670	359	1,029
Interior ...	483	158	641	Stores ...	779	2,767	3,546
Snowy Mountains Hydro				State Dockyard ...	1,650	54	1,704
Electric Authority ...	2,152	241	2,393	Electricity Commission ...	6,394	239	6,633

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

### UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

The number of unemployed persons has been recorded only at the various censuses and quasi-censuses. The following table gives the number unemployed in New South Wales at the censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954, and the National Register, 1939, the Civilian Register, 1943, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. The table also shows the proportion of all wage and salary earners represented by the unemployed at the dates indicated.

Table 164.—Members of the Work Force Not at Work.\*

Date.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.† (All Causes).*			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	thousands.			per cent.		
1933—June ...	216.2	48.5	264.7	32.6	22.6	30.2
1939—July ...	112.4	11.6	124.0	15.9	5.0	13.2
1943—June ...	7.7	2.4	10.1	1.3	0.9	1.2
1945—June ...	18.4	7.5	25.9	3.1	2.7	3.0
1947—June ...	25.8	6.8	32.6	3.6	2.5	3.3
1954—June ...	18.3	6.5	24.8	2.2	2.3	2.2

\* Includes persons who were (1) unable to secure employment, (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs and (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, or for any other reason.

† Includes some normally self-employed who were without gainful occupation.

The figure shown for 1933 is the census figure adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown in the schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners. Particulars for 1943 are based on the Civilian Register of that year, and those for 1945 were obtained from the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945. The particulars obtained at the quasi-censuses are not strictly comparable with those obtained at the censuses.

The proportion of wage and salary earners unemployed in July, 1939, was estimated at approximately 13 per cent. By June, 1943, as a result of the mobilisation of manpower for war purposes, practically the only unemployment was that due to sickness, accident, etc. The higher level of unemployment recorded in June, 1945, June, 1947, and June, 1954, was largely due to voluntary unemployment (persons not actively seeking work on account of sickness, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, etc.); involuntary unemployment was negligible.

#### RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

*Unemployment Benefits.*—Details of the Commonwealth scheme of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, which came into operation on 1st July, 1945, are given in the chapter "Social Condition."

*Labour Exchanges.*—The activities of the Commonwealth Employment Service in relation to the placement of labour are described on page 173.

*Private Employment Agencies.*—The Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales provides for the licensing and supervision of private employment agencies. At 31st December, 1955, there were 28 licensed agencies, of which 13 were in Sydney, 9 in the suburbs, and 6 outside the metropolitan area.

### APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, a series of Apprenticeship Councils has been established, each under the chairmanship of the Apprenticeship Commissioner. The other members of each council are the members (representing employers and employees respectively) of the Conciliation Committee established for the particular industry, and they sit as assessors only. Each council has exclusive power to make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial tribunals do for other employees. In addition, the councils may:—

- (i) Require apprenticeship as a condition of employment of minors;
- (ii) Decide the period of apprenticeship;
- (iii) Fix a proportion of apprentices to tradesmen;
- (iv) Decide to what extent technical education shall be compulsory; and
- (v) Require the attendance of apprentices at a technical school during ordinary working hours.

Appeal from decisions of the apprenticeship councils may be made to the Industrial Commission.

The taking of a premium or any similar reward for entering into a contract of apprenticeship or training is prohibited.

In addition to the traditional system of apprenticeship by indentures where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, there is an alternative trainee system of apprenticeship, introduced in 1933, which does not require any written contract and is usually on the basis of a weekly hiring. Another important difference between this and the older method of apprenticeship is that the employer does not undertake to train his apprentice, but agrees that, while the opportunity exists, the trainee apprentice shall be given all facilities to learn the particular trade. The Department of Labour and Industry takes special care to ensure that employers who take trainee apprentices have the necessary facilities for the employees to learn the trades.

The Apprentices Act, 1901, remains in force (see page 331 of Year Book No. 52), although, in most cases, its provisions have been superseded by awards of various industrial tribunals.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth tribunal has been established for apprentices. Since the Act requires the Court or a Conciliation Commissioner to take into consideration any State scheme of apprenticeship in connection with the settlement of any dispute, the apprenticeship provisions in Commonwealth awards usually apply only where there is no State award or regulations.

During the war (1939-45), the rights of apprentices and trainee apprentices whose training was interrupted by war service or other wartime conditions were protected by legislation. Selected persons were given courses of intensive training and suitable employees were advanced to tradesmen status with the approval of committees constituted to supervise the wartime dilution of skilled labour.

Under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55, apprenticeships or trainee apprenticeships interrupted by war service may be revived

by the appropriate apprenticeship authority upon application within two months of date of discharge, with the original employer, where practicable, or with another employer, by transfer of the apprenticeship contract. Terms and conditions of apprenticeship may be modified and an allowance may be awarded to increase earnings to what they would have been had the apprenticeship not been suspended.

The number of new registrations of indentured apprentices and trainees in New South Wales during 1955 and earlier years is shown below. The distribution of indentured apprentices amongst the various trades at the end of 1947 and earlier years is shown in the 51st and earlier editions of the Year Book; particulars in respect of later years are not available.

**Table 165.—New Apprentices Registered during Year.**

Year.	Indentured Apprentices.	Trainee* Apprentices.	Total.	Year.	Indentured Apprentices.	Trainee* Apprentices.	Total.
1930	1,005	...	1,005	1947	5,447	1,239	6,686
1932	403	...	403	1948	5,171	1,030	6,201
1934	813	373	1,186	1949	4,828	964	5,792
1937	1,436	1,347	2,783	1950	4,879	1,116	5,995
1939	1,317	1,645	2,962	1951	4,773	1,046	5,819
1943	3,910	554	4,464	1952	5,459	1,076	6,535
1944	3,903	616	4,519	1953	5,350	954	6,304
1945	4,536	840	5,376	1954	5,786	1,147	6,933
1946	5,552	1,605	7,157	1955	6,068	1,079	7,147

\* System introduced in last quarter of 1933.

The following statement shows the number of new registrations of indentured apprentices and trainees in 1955 and earlier years, classified according to industry or award:—

**Table 166.—New Apprentices Registered—Industry or Award.**

Industry or Award.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.		
						Indentured.	Trainees.	Total.
Bakers ... ..	120	79	130	156	142	144	...	144
Boilermakers ... ..	93	77	236	259	184	170	2	172
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers ... ..	110	104	96	213	156	54	56	110
Cabinetmakers ... ..	349	313	205	242	36	184	59	243
Carpenters and Bricklayers ... ..	1,066	1,138	939	730	1,000	555	423	978
Coachmakers (Road) ... ..	112	143	179	165	185	235	1	236
Electricians ... ..	619	609	689	566	652	531	133	664
Engineers ... ..	1,448	1,590	2,039	1,814	1,869	1,833	83	1,966
Hairdressers ... ..	402	266	275	325	428	426	...	426
Painters ... ..	71	115	106	102	131	33	53	156
Pastrycooks ... ..	119	67	91	65	81	63	...	63
Pharmacists ... ..	164	245	209	210	279	344	...	344
Plumbers and Gasfitters ... ..	295	272	331	362	360	182	155	337
Sheet Metal Workers ... ..	80	65	60	100	94	90	2	92
Other ... ..	947	736	950	995	1,356	1,124	112	1,236
Total ... ..	5,995	5,819	6,535	6,304	6,933	6,068	1,079	7,147

### INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY.

In both State and Commonwealth Departments of Public Health, sections have been created to deal with industrial hygiene. The work of these units embraces the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice regarding measures which safeguard the health of the workers. Responsibility for health conditions in the coal mining industry devolves upon the Joint Coal Board.

State legislation relating to factories and shops, scaffolding and lifts, and mining and shipping imposes upon employers the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. In 1946 it was provided that new factories or structural alterations and additions to factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory Welfare Board was established in New South Wales in June, 1942, to advise the Minister for Labour and Industry in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as Chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops must be registered annually by the Department of Labour and Industry. The employment of women and juveniles in factories is subject to limitations. Outworkers in the clothing trades must be licensed by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales. Lift-attendants, crane-drivers, hoist-drivers, scaffolders, etc., must obtain certificates of competency. Inspection with the object of securing compliance with the law is conducted by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry.

#### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Under various enactments relating to industrial hygiene, employers are required to notify the statutory authority of accidents which cause injury to workers, but the available data do not afford a comprehensive record of such occurrences. In factories, employers are required to report accidents causing loss of life; accidents due to machinery or to hot liquid or other hot substance, to explosion, escape of gas or steam, to electricity or to acid or alkaline solutions, if an employee is prevented thereby from returning to his work in the factory within forty-eight hours; and other accidents if an employee is disabled for seven days or more. New requirements introduced in 1946 were the notification of every case of lead, phosphorous, arsenical, or mercurial poisoning or poisoning due to work in connection with radio-active substances, or any other disease due to any cause which may be specified by order, and the submission by factory occupiers of a six-monthly return of all accidents and diseases which have occurred.

The following table shows particulars of (a) accidents in factories and (b) accidents connected with lifts, scaffolding and cranes, as reported to the Department of Labour and Industry:—

**Table 167.—Accidents in Factories, etc.—Casualties.**

Year.	Factory Accidents—Number of Casualties.				Accidents connected with Lifts, Cranes, Building Work, etc.	
	Fatal.	Permanent Injury.	Temporary Injury.	Total.	Fatal.	Other.
1939 ...	21	126	9,042	9,189	6	*
1940 ...	14	180	11,776	11,970	14	291
1950 ...	19	266	11,578	11,863	24	486
1951 ...	23	235	9,147	9,405	17	339
1952 ...	25	195	7,719	7,939	*	*
1953 ...	13	197	7,863	8,073	22	419
1954 ...	12	175	8,427	8,614	34	487
1955 ...	24	268	9,897	10,189	38	811

\* Not available.

Particulars of accidents in mines and details of road, railway, tramway and omnibus accidents are given elsewhere in this Year Book.

### WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

In New South Wales, workers (and their dependants) are compensated for injury sustained in connection with their employment under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-54, and under other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Pensions" and "Police", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of duty, and Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as that of seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Commission described in the chapter "Law and Crime", and the administrative expenses of the Commission are paid from the Commission's Fund, to which insurers contribute by annual levy on workers' compensation insurance premiums. Separate committees (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of the workers, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to silicosis and to workers disabled by dust diseases contracted in the mines at Broken Hill. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these committees lies to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

An Insurance Premiums Committee, comprising the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service, is responsible for the application of a fixed loss ratio scheme (see page 188) in respect of insurance effected under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is required to levy contributions from insurers to meet the cost of compensation under the Silicosis Act (see page 197). The Committee has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into matters affecting workers' compensation insurance referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry.

For information relating to workers' compensation additional to that given in this Year Book, reference should be made to the annual reports of the Workers' Compensation Commission.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1926-54.

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers whose remuneration, exclusive of overtime payments, bonuses, and special allowances, does not exceed £2,000 per annum and who become incapacitated for any period of time, are entitled to compensation. Contractors engaged on particular types of rural work are also eligible provided they carry out portion of the work themselves.

The limit of income has been raised three times since 1942, viz., from £550 to £750 in July, 1942, from £750 to £1,250 in December, 1948, and from £1,250 to £2,000 in November, 1953. The minimum period of disability was seven days prior to July, 1942, and three days from July, 1942, to December, 1948, when it was abolished.

Compensable injury is defined under the Act as personal injury arising "out of or in the course of the employment", including a disease contracted in the course of employment to which the employment was a contributing factor. Diseases caused by silica dust are compensable under this Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines. Compensation is payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between place of abode and place of employment, and, in some instances, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from the place of employment.

Injured workers and their dependants, including wife and children under age 16 years, receive compensation in the form of weekly payments, as well as the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss of limbs, digits, sight or hearing, the injured worker is also entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments. (Prior to 1945, the full amount of the weekly payments was deducted from any such lump sum, and from 1945 to 1948, deductions of weekly payments were not permitted to exceed 50 per cent. of any lump sum. From 1948, weekly payments were not deductible.)

From 1947, compensation was made payable in respect of workers, engaged by employers in New South Wales, who suffer injury in the course of employment in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation therefor had been received otherwise than under the New South Wales Act.

Every employer is required to insure with a licensed insurer against his liability to pay compensation, unless he is authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on his own account. An employer must also be insured for at least £3,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may pay from the Workers' Compensation Fund an aggregate amount not exceeding £5,000 in any year in respect of awards made against employers who were not insured; in such cases the employer must reimburse the Commission.

#### *Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme.*

A Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in connection with workers' compensation insurance was introduced from 1st July, 1945. Under this scheme, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee.

The maximum rates of premium were adjusted during 1953-54, the new rates operating from 1st January, 1954. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. and if insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to disburse the difference partly in rebates of renewal premiums to employers, and partly in payments to the Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The following statement shows the proportion of premium income expended on claims and the proportion of rebate to policy holders in each year since the inauguration of the scheme:—

**Table 168.—Workers' Compensation—Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme.**

Year ended 30th June.	Proportion of Claims to Premium Income.	Rebate to Policy Holders.	Proportion transferred to Equalisation Reserve (approx).	Fixed Loss Ratio.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1946... ..	63.84	5	1.16	70
1947... ..	62.67	5	2.33	70
1948... ..	52.90	5	12.10	70
1949... ..	47.14	15	7.85	70
1950... ..	44.53	25	4.46	70
1951... ..	40.50	25	4.49	70
1952... ..	39.24	25	5.75	70
1953... ..	38.42	30	1.57	70
1954... ..	49.79	20	21	70
1955... ..	62.87	7	13	70

Contributions for compensation under the Silicosis Act are not taken into account in determining the loss ratio under this scheme.

#### *Coal Mining Industry Scheme.*

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, September, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

#### *Workers' Compensation—Rates of Benefit Payable.*

As in March, 1956, the amount of weekly compensation payable under the Workers' Compensation Act is calculated at 75 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, to a maximum of £8 16s., plus £2 10s. for a dependent wife or other female, and £1 for each dependent child. The maximum weekly payment to a worker and his dependants is £12 16s.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is £2,500, plus an additional amount of £100 in respect of each dependent child.

The employer is also required to pay medical benefits to a maximum of £300, and hospital benefits to the same maximum figure, but the Commission may order these amounts to be increased in appropriate cases. A further amount of £25 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and damages any artificial members or aids such as eyes, teeth, spectacles, etc., he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of £25.



Lump sums payable in respect of the loss of members include the following: arm, £1,900; leg, £1,750; hand, £1,600; foot, £1,450; loss of sight of one eye, £975; complete deafness of one ear, £650; joint of thumb, £400; toe or joint of finger, £200.

*Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics.*

Insurers are required to supply returns to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. The number of cases for which returns are supplied does not represent the actual number of injuries sustained by workers in the course of their employment, because some injuries are not compensable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and there are groups of employees outside the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act. Injuries which did not result in incapacity for work for at least three days were not compensable until 20th December, 1948; in respect of these injuries, only limited information is available.

The following statement shows for 1954-55 and earlier years (a) the number of new cases of compensable injury *reported* in each year; and (b) the amount of compensation *paid* in each year, irrespective of the year of reporting. Owing to this difference in basis, the number of cases cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid, nor can the amount of compensation per case nor the average duration of cases be calculated.

**Table 169.—Workers' Compensation Act—Cases and Claims.**

Year ended June.	New Compensation Cases.					Claims Paid.†		
	Death or Incapacitation for 3 Days or more.			Incapacity for less than 3 Days.*	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only).	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More.	Other.	Total.
	Fatal.	Other.	Total.					
						£	£	£
1946 ...	114	97,903	98,017	...	26,284	2,200,726	42,678	2,243,404
1947 ...	224	113,138	113,362	...	34,664	2,471,921	124,698	2,596,619
1948 ...	265	97,325	97,590	...	46,962	2,414,339	174,112	2,588,451
1949 ...	108	90,280	90,388	2,807†	49,103	2,378,511	131,818	2,510,329
1950 ...	340	83,481	83,821	11,422	47,636	2,552,781	167,926	2,720,707
1951 ...	184	76,184	76,368	12,458	52,666	2,521,333	182,539	2,703,872
1952 ...	179	72,143	72,322	13,784	51,287	3,170,356	216,971	3,387,327
1953 ...	211	66,185	66,396	15,515	55,249	3,477,319	261,292	3,738,611
1954 ...	208	79,576	79,784	20,148	58,235	4,408,227	317,996	4,726,223
1955 ...	250	97,117	97,367	21,941	69,532	6,132,467	345,970	6,478,437

\* Commenced from 20th December, 1948.

† Six months only.

‡ Excludes legal costs, etc. (£669,752 in 1954-55)—see below.

The total number of new compensation cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more rose from 74,344 in 1941-42 to a peak of 113,362 in 1946-47, but thereafter it declined each year to 66,396 in 1952-53, or 41 per cent. less than in the peak year. Partly owing to a substantial increase in rates of payment, the number rose to 79,784 in 1953-54 and 97,367 in 1954-55. The decline from 1946-47 was partly the result of various improvements in working conditions, such as the introduction of the forty-hour week in State awards from July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from January, 1948, and the inclusion of sick leave and annual recreation leave in most awards.

The increase in cases of minor injury receiving medical treatment only from 22,062 in 1943-44 to 69,532 in 1954-55 may be partly due to some increase in the proportion of slightly injured workers electing to remain in employment where practicable.

The amount of compensation claims paid in 1954-55 was £6,478,437, including £6,132,467 for death or incapacity for three days or more, £99,564 for incapacity of less than three days, and £246,406 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Of the total amount, £567,291 or 9 per cent. was paid by self-insurers, and the balance by licensed insurers.

The particulars of total claims paid, as shown in Table 169, exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, ex-gratia payments, and transport and investigation expenses. The additional sum represented by these items in 1954-55 was £669,752, including alternative benefits £407,799, and legal costs £119,599.

*Workers' Compensation—Classification of New Cases.*

The following statement classifies the new compensation cases reported in each of the last seven years, distinguishing those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accident:—

**Table 170.—Workers' Compensation Act—New Cases Reported.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Year ended June.	Injury by Industrial Disease.		Injury by Accident.						Total Cases Reported.	
			On Journey to or from Employment.		In course of Employment.		All Cases.			
	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*
MALE WORKERS.										
1949	18	1,673	8	3,016	78	79,183	86	82,199	104	83,872
1950	42	1,793	67	3,120	230	71,849	297	74,969	339	76,762
1951	29	1,638	19	3,038	133	65,314	152	68,352	181	69,990
1952	25	1,419	24	3,142	124	62,863	148	66,005	173	67,424
1953	33	1,411	53	2,690	123	57,377	176	60,067	209	61,478
1954	38	1,601	20	3,415	143	68,520	163	71,935	201	73,536
1955	37	2,077	56	4,171	152	83,178	208	87,349	245	89,426
FEMALE WORKERS.										
1949	...	333	...	720	4	5,463	4	6,183	4	6,516
1950	...	443	...	912	1	5,704	1	6,616	1	7,059
1951	...	314	3	916	...	5,148	3	6,064	3	6,378
1952	1	400	2	755	3	3,743	5	4,498	6	4,898
1953	...	294	...	739	2	3,885	2	4,624	2	4,918
1954	...	369	5	919	2	4,960	7	5,879	7	6,248
1955	...	512	1	1,214	4	6,215	5	7,429	5	7,941
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.										
1949	18	2,006	8	3,736	82	84,646	90	88,382	108	90,388
1950	42	2,236	67	4,032	231	77,553	298	81,585	340	83,821
1951	29	1,952	22	3,954	133	70,462	155	74,416	184	76,368
1952	26	1,819	26	3,897	127	66,606	153	70,503	179	72,322
1953	33	1,705	53	3,429	125	61,262	178	64,691	211	66,396
1954	38	1,970	25	4,334	145	73,480	170	77,814	208	79,784
1955	37	2,589	57	5,385	156	89,393	213	94,778	250	97,367

\* Includes "fatal" injuries.

In 1954-55, the proportion of compensation cases due to industrial disease was 2.3 per cent. for male workers and 6.4 per cent. for females. Of the total number of accident cases in 1954-55, viz., 94,778, female workers comprised 7,429 or 8 per cent.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1954-55, 62 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 23 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 15 per cent. from industrial disease. For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were: in the course of employment, 92 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 5 per cent.; and industrial disease, 3 per cent. These proportions change very little from year to year.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1954-55 were most numerous in metal and machinery works, viz., 17,349 or 19 per cent. of the total, followed by transport (8,611 or 10 per cent.). Other important industrial groups in the case of male workers were construction and maintenance (8,435 or 9 per cent.), mining and mineral treatment (7,487 or 8 per cent.), food and drink manufacture (8,210 or 9 per cent.), and building (7,730 or 9 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 40 per cent. of the injuries reported in 1954-55 occurred in manufacturing industries, 29 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, and 13 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade.

*Workers' Compensation Act—Causes of Injuries.*

An analysis of the principal causes of injuries in respect of which workers' compensation was paid is given in the next table for each year since 1951-52:—

**Table 171.—Workers' Compensation Act—New Cases—Causes of Injuries.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Cause of Injury.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.		
				Males.	Females.	Persons.
Machinery ... ..	10,423	7,667	10,266	10,833	951	11,784
Motor Vehicles ... ..	2,480	2,119	2,543	2,807	162	2,969
Explosives, Electricity, Fires, etc. ... ..	3,107	2,675	3,276	3,801	384	4,185
Fall of Persons ... ..	12,726	12,266	14,546	15,766	2,501	18,267
Stepping on or Striking Object ... ..	5,900	5,590	6,856	7,666	773	8,439
Falling Objects ... ..	5,246	4,861	4,781	5,085	128	5,213
Objects being Handled ...	16,650	16,263	20,900	25,501	1,601	27,102
Hand Tools ... ..	8,019	7,581	8,775	9,892	503	10,395
Other Accident Cases ...	5,952	5,669	5,871	5,998	426	6,424
Industrial Diseases ... ..	1,819	1,705	1,970	2,077	512	2,589
Total ... ..	72,322	66,396	79,784	89,426	7,941	97,367

The principal cause of injuries to male workers in 1954-55 was objects being handled (25,501 or 29 per cent. of the total), followed by fall of persons (15,766 or 18 per cent.). Other important factors in the case of male workers were machinery (12 per cent.) and hand tools (11 per

cent.). The most important cause of injury to female workers was fall of persons (2,501 or 31 per cent. of the total), followed by objects being handled (1,601 or 20 per cent.).

Particulars of the day and hour of accidents responsible for compensable injury to workers indicate that more accidents to male workers occur on Mondays than on any other day, in spite of the fact that a number of public holidays is held on Mondays. Tuesday is next in order, followed by Friday. The proportions in 1954-55 were: Mondays, 20.6 per cent.; Tuesdays, 19.7 per cent.; Wednesdays, 17.8 per cent.; Thursdays, 17.3 per cent.; Fridays, 18.4 per cent.; Saturdays, 4.5 per cent.; and Sundays, 1.7 per cent. In the case of female workers, the accidents tend to be more evenly spread over the week-days.

Statistics of the time of day and the hour at which accidents to workers occur are affected by variations in rest periods, and by differences in the time and length of the working periods each day. If allowance is made for these factors, it is apparent that the risk of accident increases with the lapse of time from the commencement of the day's work or resumption after the mid-day rest period. In 1954-55, for instance, 14.3 per cent. of the injuries to male workers occurred in the fourth hour of work, as compared with 6.7 per cent. in the first hour, and 12.2 per cent. in the seventh hour, as compared with 9.2 per cent. in the fifth. A higher proportion of accidents to workers occurs between 10 a.m. and noon than at any other time of the day.

*Male Workers Compensated—Age Distribution and Nature of Injury.*

The following table shows particulars of the ages of male workers compensated in each year since 1948-49:—

**Table 172.—Workers' Compensation Act—Ages of Male Workers Compensated.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Age Group.		New Cases—Year ended June.						
		1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Years.								
Under 15	...	751	724	731	708	731	841	991
15-19	...	10,336	9,130	7,906	7,103	6,852	8,413	9,991
20-24	...	15,032	12,937	11,543	10,220	8,575	10,196	12,762
25-29	...	11,874	10,561	9,964	9,622	8,999	10,326	12,751
30-34	...	10,092	9,266	8,251	8,255	7,728	9,570	11,842
35-39	...	9,355	8,616	8,060	7,962	7,329	8,753	10,544
40-44	...	7,445	7,028	6,359	6,664	6,439	7,416	8,856
45-49	...	6,194	5,908	5,557	5,284	4,877	6,026	7,324
50-54	...	4,635	4,046	3,929	4,208	3,770	4,435	5,160
55-59	...	4,102	3,772	3,601	3,206	2,922	3,322	3,809
60-64	...	2,088	2,228	1,991	2,086	1,798	2,003	2,318
65 and over	...	907	862	909	1,053	806	944	1,184
Not stated	...	1,061	1,684	1,189	1,053	652	1,291	1,894
Total	...	83,872	76,762	69,990	67,424	61,478	73,536	89,426

A higher proportion of accidents to male workers usually occurs in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years than in any other age group, the combined proportion of these two groups in 1954-55 being 28.5 per cent. Between 1946-47 and 1951-52 there was a steady decline in the proportion in the 15-19 years group, largely owing to the fall in the number of births in the early nineteen-thirties, but the proportion increased from 10.5 per cent. in 1951-52 to 11.2 per cent. in 1954-55, mainly as a result of the increase in births which occurred in the late nineteen-thirties. Of the total number of male workers compensated in 1954-55, 36,495 or 41 per cent. were less than 30 years of age.

Particulars of the nature of the injury in the case of male workers compensated are given in the next table:—

**Table 173.—Workers' Compensation Act—Male Workers—Nature of Injury.**  
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Nature of Injury.	New Cases—Year ended June.					
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Loss of—						
Sight of one eye ...	93	126	82	106	91	95
Hearing of one ear ...	8	6	9	15	3	12
Arm, hand or five fingers	139	192	132	128	125	164
Leg or foot ...	50	48	77	71	84	69
Finger or toe or joint thereof	804	807	788	736	771	903
Total of foregoing	1,094	1,179	1,088	1,056	1,074	1,243
Injury to—						
Head, face or neck ...	7,271	6,936	6,216	5,534	6,771	8,243
Trunk ...	13,275	11,682	12,563	11,046	14,061	18,121
Upper extremities ...	31,191	28,068	25,688	23,609	28,385	33,962
Lower extremities ...	21,953	20,418	20,424	18,818	21,630	25,718
Not stated ...	185	69	26	4	14	62
Industrial Diseases—						
Occupational ...	1,737	1,609	1,386	1,376	1,555	2,012
Other ...	56	29	33	35	46	65
Total ...	76,762	69,990	67,424	61,478	73,536	89,426

Most of the amputation cases consist of the loss of one or more fingers or toes. The most numerous injuries are those affecting the upper or lower extremities (arms and legs). In 1954-55, cases of injury to the extremities numbered 59,680 or 67 per cent. of all new cases involving male workers.

The majority of injuries to male workers are bruises, cuts and lacerations; in 1954-55, the number of such cases was 46,361 or 52 per cent. of the total. In the same year, the number of strains and sprains was 20,399 or 23 per cent. of the total, and the number of fractures was 8,002 or 9 per cent.

*Workers' Compensation Act—Duration of Cases.*

The following table concerning the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments relates to cases *terminated during the year*, and differs in basis from the preceding tables, which refer to cases *arising during the year*. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments but were terminated in lump sum payments, are not included.

**Table 174.—Workers' Compensation Act—Duration of Cases Terminated in 1954-55.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Duration of Compensation (Weekly Payments).				Cases Terminated during Year.			Proportion of Total.		
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
				No.	No.	No.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 1 week	...	...	...	16,068	1,332	17,400	19·6	18·8	19·5
1 week and under	2	...	...	31,399	2,623	34,022	38·3	37·0	38·2
2 weeks	„	„	3	13,478	1,152	14,630	16·4	16·3	16·4
3	„	„	4	6,734	565	7,299	8·2	8·0	8·2
4	„	„	8	9,390	891	10,281	11·5	12·6	11·5
8	„	„	12	2,730	272	3,002	3·3	3·8	3·4
12	„	„	24	1,758	192	1,950	2·1	2·7	2·2
24 weeks and over	...	...	...	471	56	527	0·6	0·8	0·6
Total	...	...	...	82,028	7,083	89,111	100·0	100·0	100·0

The duration of weekly compensation payments was less than two weeks in 57·7 per cent. of the cases terminated in 1954-55, and less than eight weeks in 94 per cent. of such cases. There is no significant variation in the duration of cases as between male and female workers. The average duration in 1954-55 was 2·9 weeks for male workers and 3·2 weeks for females.

*Workers' Compensation Paid and Cost of Insurance.*

The following table shows the amount of compensation paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in 1954-55 and earlier years. Since the compensation paid during the year includes payments for cases reported in

earlier years and excludes payments yet to be made on claims not completed at the end of the year, the following figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year:—

**Table 175.—Workers' Compensation Act—Compensation Paid.**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Year ended 30th June.	Fatal Cases.	Disability Cases.						Total Cases.
		Lump Sum.	Weekly Payments for—				All Disability Cases.	
			Worker.	Depend- ants.	Medical Treatment etc.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948 ...	109,818	340,622	1,264,071	359,027	340,801	1,963,899	2,304,521	2,414,339
1949 ...	109,034	348,545	1,246,210	342,889	331,833	1,920,932	2,269,477	2,378,511
1950 ...	133,140	456,620	1,257,725	338,487	366,509	1,963,021	2,419,641	2,552,781
1951 ...	136,930	494,779	1,206,695	307,849	375,080	1,889,624	2,384,403	2,521,333
1952 ...	138,721	561,098	1,630,501	390,367	449,669	2,470,537	3,031,635	3,170,356
1953 ...	227,944	688,075	1,631,165	395,287	534,848	2,561,300	3,249,375	3,477,319
1954 ...	241,143	759,452	2,274,277	513,065	620,290	3,407,632	4,167,084	4,408,227
1955 ...	377,360	1,070,028	3,162,880	690,828	831,371	4,685,079	5,755,107	6,132,467
Males ...	376,593	1,015,411	2,944,274	689,856	761,994	4,396,124	5,411,535	5,788,128
Females	767	54,617	218,606	972	69,377	288,955	343,572	344,339

Of the total payment in respect of disability cases in 1954-55, viz. £5,755,107, 19 per cent. was in the form of lump sums, 67 per cent. in the form of weekly payments to workers and their dependants, and 14 per cent. as weekly payments for medical treatment.

Particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case are based on cases terminated in the year, and therefore include payments made in previous years in respect of such cases. As computed on this basis, the average amounts of compensation per case (of three or more days' incapacity) in 1954-55 were as follows:—fatal cases, £1,767 10s.; disability compensated by lump sum, £522 9s.; weekly payments, £34 3s. (workers and dependants £28 13s., medical treatment £5 10s.).

The next table shows the estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

**Table 176.—Workers' Compensation Act—Cost of Insurance.**

Year ended 30th June.	Estimated Cost to Employers.	Estimated Wages Paid to Insured Workers.	Approximate Average Cost of Insurance per £100 Wages.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£
1949 ...	6,484	323,959	2.00
1950 ...	7,231	394,852	1.83
1951 ...	8,784	518,767	1.69
1952 ...	12,102	631,499	1.92
1953 ...	12,372	685,938	1.80
1954 ...	12,200	707,396	1.72
1955 ...	12,819	800,755	1.60

The estimated cost to employers represents the sum of premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by self-insurers.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS.

The Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, provide compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement. At Broken Hill there is a Bureau of Medical Inspection for the examination of men selected for employment in the mines and of employees with symptoms of lead poisoning, pneumoconiosis, or tuberculosis.

Compensation in cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines is paid by the mine owners without contribution by the Government if the worker entered employment in the mines after 31st December, 1920. For other cases, the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund is maintained by contributions—one-half by the Government of New South Wales and one-half by the mine owners. The following statement shows particulars of compensation by mine owners and from the Broken Hill Fund in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

**Table 177.—Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts—Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments.**

Year ended June.	Compensation entirely by Mine Owners.				Compensation from the Fund.				Total Compensation Payments.
	Cases.*	Beneficiaries.*		Payments.	Cases.*	Beneficiaries.*		Payments.	
		Workers.	Depen- dants.			Workers.	Depen- dants.		
No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	£	
1950 ...	91	51	89	20,582	500	147	464	94,337	114,919
1951 ..	90	47	80	24,196	485	135	452	102,456	126,652
1952 ...	94	47	98	27,190	461	123	425	106,001	133,191
1953 ...	99	51	100	32,274	450	113	412	107,240	139,514
1954 ...	102	50	101	35,810	428	102	392	114,055	149,865
1955 ...	106	52	99	35,598	419	104	388	103,170	138,768

\* At 30th June.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACT.

The Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act provides for a comprehensive scheme of compensation in respect of death or disablement through exposure to silica dust of workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners covered in that respect by the Acts described in preceding pages. The scheme, which commenced from 1st July, 1942, is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee.

The cost of this scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by all employers under the Workers'



Compensation Act. An annual contribution of £20,000 made by the Government was discontinued after 1951-52. The rates of contribution are determined, and the contributions are collected, by the Insurance Premiums Committee.

Employees in the following industries in 1954-55 were insured under the silicosis scheme against injury caused by silica dust: abrasive soaps and powders, asbestos, bricks, tiles, pottery, refractory materials, glass making, metal mining, metal trades, ore milling, paint manufacturing, and sandstone working. The rate of contribution on each £100 of wages paid to workers in these classes of employment in 1954-55 was £1.25 in the metal trades industry and £4.0 in other silica hazard industries. In the case of all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita), the rate of contribution per £100 of wages paid was 8d.

Particulars of operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund in 1954-55 and earlier years are given in the following table:—

**Table 178.—Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund—Income and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Awards made to Silicotic Workers.	Income.			Compensation Payments.			
		Employers' Contributions.	Treasury Grant.	Total.	Compensation.	Deposits on Trust for Dependents.	Medical Expenses, etc.	Total.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950 ...	47	93,000	20,000	113,000	100,925	9,803	2,073	112,801
1951 ...	35	95,000	20,000	115,000	97,928	8,421	2,286	108,635
1952 ...	30	150,000	20,000	170,000	136,045	23,227	2,355	161,627
1953 ...	58	175,000	...	175,000	142,646	29,998	2,650	175,294
1954 ...	47	250,000	...	250,000	174,048	52,869	3,331	230,248
1955 ...	58	250,000	...	250,000	202,370	42,180	3,143	247,693

The number of workers to whom weekly payments were being made under silicosis awards current on 30th June, 1955, was 597.

### SHOPS REGISTERED.

The Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936, provides for the annual registration of shops in proclaimed shopping districts. The metropolitan shopping district is the County of Cumberland, and the Newcastle shopping district is the City of Newcastle; all other municipalities and most of the unincorporated country towns are also shopping districts.

The following particulars of registered shops and employees engaged in or associated with the retail sale of goods have been compiled from returns supplied in connection with the annual registration of shops. Comparisons from year to year are affected to some extent by variations in the proportion of returns supplied, and by alterations in the shop registration districts. Persons engaged in the manufacture of goods, commercial travellers, newsboys, sellers in theatres, hairdressers working in saloons attached to shops selling hairdressers' goods, and mechanics working in garages where petrol is sold have been excluded, but waiters and waitresses have been included as shop employees in restaurants.

Table 179 shows the number of shops and employees in proclaimed shopping districts in New South Wales at 30th June, 1954, and earlier years:—

**Table 179.—Shops in Shopping Districts—Number and Employees.**

At 30th June.	Shops.			Employees.						
	With No Employ- ees.	With Employ- ees.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	13,843	15,904	29,747	30,144	13,959	20,967	16,052	44,103	37,019	81,122
1947	10,930	18,303	29,233	37,266	11,941	29,444	18,516	49,207	47,960	97,167
1948	10,831	18,142	28,973	37,602	12,021	31,115	18,611	49,623	49,726	99,349
1949	10,754	19,538	30,292	41,809	12,349	32,979	18,286	54,158	51,259	105,417
1950	10,614	20,417	31,031	43,267	11,908	35,399	18,190	55,175	53,589	108,764
1951	9,974	19,617	29,591	45,367	11,357	37,115	18,041	56,724	55,156	111,880
1952	10,172	20,129	30,301	44,354	11,008	34,103	17,399	55,362	51,502	106,864
1953	10,262	19,993	30,255	44,470	11,049	32,520	17,035	55,519	49,555	105,074
1954	10,858	19,805	30,663	43,175	11,107	34,820	17,745	54,282	52,565	106,847

The total number of registered shops in 1954, viz. 30,663, was slightly greater than in 1939, but the proportion employing labour in 1954, viz., 19,805 or 64 per cent., was considerably higher than in 1939 (15,904 or 53 per cent.). The total number of shop employees in 1954 was 106,847, or 24 per cent. more than in 1939. Slightly less than half the employees in 1954 were females and 27 per cent. were minors.

The following statement shows the number of shop employees in the various shopping districts at 30th June, 1954, and earlier years:—

**Table 180.—Shops—Number of Employees by Shopping Districts.**

At 30th June.	Metropolitan.			Newcastle.		Other Districts.		All Shopping Districts.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	25,229	25,853	51,082	1,947	1,401	16,927	9,675	44,103	37,019	81,122
1949	31,355	33,545	64,900	2,587	2,847	20,216	14,867	54,158	51,259	105,417
1950	31,145	34,291	65,436	2,755	3,009	21,275	16,289	55,175	53,589	108,764
1951	32,992	35,638	68,630	2,545	3,086	21,187	16,432	56,724	55,156	111,880
1952	31,767	32,436	64,203	2,466	2,975	21,129	16,091	55,362	51,502	106,864
1953	31,389	31,332	62,721	2,723	2,787	21,407	15,436	55,519	49,555	105,074
1954	31,083	33,342	64,425	2,515	2,741	20,684	16,482	54,282	52,565	106,847

Most of the shop employees are in the metropolitan shopping district, the number in 1954 being 64,425, or 60 per cent. of the total. Shop employees in the Newcastle district in 1954 numbered 5,256 or 5 per cent. of the total, and those in other districts numbered 37,166 or 35 per cent. Of the total increase in the number of employees between 1939 and 1954, viz. 25,725, 52 per cent. was in the Metropolitan district, 7 per cent. in Newcastle, and 41 per cent. in other districts. In 1954 there were more females than males in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts, but in other districts males outnumbered females.

The following table shows particulars of shops and employees in June, 1954, according to class of shop:—

**Table 181.—Shops and Employees—Class of Shop, June, 1954.**

Class of Shop.	Registered Shops.			Employees in Registered Shops.						
	With No Em- ployees.	With Em- ployees.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons
Butcher ... ..	108	1,205	1,313	2,806	833	434	223	3,639	657	4,296
Chemist ... ..	90	1,047	1,137	999	610	937	977	1,609	1,914	3,523
Confectionery ...	394	391	785	145	91	592	210	236	802	1,038
Cooked Provisions	241	502	743	351	65	683	258	416	941	1,357
Fish ... ..	171	199	370	151	43	231	73	194	304	498
Flower ... ..	131	98	229	27	10	122	87	37	209	246
Fruit and Veget- able ... ..	707	874	1,581	702	236	637	333	938	970	1,908
Hairdressing Goods ... ..	344	391	735	164	41	545	367	205	912	1,117
Tobacconist ...	824	631	1,455	663	128	284	113	791	397	1,188
Newsagent ...	113	535	648	353	318	499	487	671	986	1,657
Petrol and Oil ...	323	1,224	1,547	3,659	1,270	586	433	4,929	1,019	5,948
Refreshment ...	524	1,060	1,584	580	220	1,663	511	800	2,174	2,974
Restaurant ...	123	728	851	1,226	167	2,287	520	1,393	2,807	4,200
General (inc. Grocers, Drapers, etc.)	6,765	10,920	17,685	31,349	7,075	25,320	13,153	38,424	38,473	76,897
Total ... ..	10,858	19,805	30,663	43,175	11,107	34,820	17,745	54,282	52,565	106,847

The classification in Table 181 is not entirely satisfactory as an indication of the number of shops which concentrate on the selling of particular groups of commodities, because more than half of the shops and three-quarters of the employees are classified in the "General" group, which includes large departmental and chain stores in which the range of goods sold is very wide. (A more satisfactory classification is shown in connection with the census of retail establishments on page 171.) Apart from the "General" group, which includes grocery and drapery shops, the classes of shop which were most numerous in June, 1954, were fruit and vegetable (1,581); refreshment (1,584), tobacconist (1,455), butcher (1,313), and chemist (1,137). Service stations selling petrol and oil numbered 1,547 in registered shopping districts, but, in addition to these, there were 661 retailers of petrol and oil (employing 944 persons) in parts of the State outside the shopping districts.

A considerable proportion of the shops in most classes employed labour, but in the case of tobacconist, flower and confectionery shops the proportion was less than half. In some groups the proportion employing labour was very high, viz., butcher (92 per cent.), chemist (92 per cent.), news-agents (83 per cent.), petrol and oil (80 per cent.), and restaurants (86 per cent.).

Apart from the "General" group, the total number of employees in registered shops in June, 1954, was 29,950. This figure included 5,948 (or 20 per cent.) employed in shops selling petrol and oil, 4,200 (14 per cent.) in restaurants, and 4,296 (14 per cent.) in butchers' shops. In some shops, such as butchers' shops and service stations, there is a preponderance of male employees and in others, such as refreshment shops and restaurants, female employees predominate.

The following table shows particulars of shops in June, 1954, in the principal shopping districts:—

**Table 182.—Shops and Employees, June, 1954.**

Shopping District.	Registered Shops.			Employees in Registered Shops.						
	With No Em- ployees.	With Em- ployees.	Total.	Shop Assist- ants.	Office Assist- ants.	Others.	Total.			
							Minors.	Adults.	Persons.	
Metropolitan ... ..	6,633	10,642	17,275	41,931	8,310	14,184	13,484	50,941	64,425	
Newcastle ... ..	520	850	1,370	3,335	760	1,161	1,872	3,384	5,256	
Other Districts ... ..	3,705	8,313	12,018	26,059	4,393	6,714	13,496	23,670	37,166	
Total ... ..	10,858	19,805	30,663	71,325	13,463	22,059	28,852	77,995	106,847	

Of the total employees in shops in June, 1954, shop assistants accounted for 71,325 (males 34,422, and females 36,903), office assistants for 13,463 (males 3,163, and females 10,300), and others for 22,059 (males 16,697, and females 5,362). The number of minors in each of these groups was: shop assistants, 20,459; office assistants, 4,572; and others, 3,821.

#### SHOP ASSISTANTS—AWARD PROVISIONS.

Industrial awards for shop assistants govern the allocation of work between males and females and the proportion of juniors who may be employed. Assistants selling such goods as groceries, cooked provisions, mercery, hardware, furniture, sports goods, motor vehicles or bicycles, must be paid at the rates prescribed for males, but where two or more males are employed in the sale of groceries or cooked provisions, one female may be employed at the female rate of pay for every two males employed. For the purpose of selling goods such as women's clothing, haberdashery, fancy goods, etc., an employer may employ female assistants only. For the sale of other goods, at least 25 per cent. of the assistants must be males. Generally the proportion of juniors to seniors must not exceed

one to one, a senior being defined as an assistant 23 years of age or over receiving the full rate of wages, and including any employer actively engaged in the shop.

These general provisions vary in minor details according to the different awards applying in different parts of the State.

## TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

### TRADE UNIONS.

The New South Wales Trade Union Act of 1881-1936 provides for the registration of trade unions, the appointment of trustees in whom the union property is vested, and for the registration of rules. If union funds are used for political purposes, payments must be made from a separate fund, to which contribution by members is optional.

Two classes of trade unions are registered, viz., unions of employers and unions of employees, the latter being the more numerous. Any seven or more employers or employees who comply with the prescribed conditions as to rules, etc., may register under the Act as a trade union.

After the introduction of the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration in 1904, some of the unions previously on the State registry became merged into federal associations, but the branch in New South Wales may still retain its registration under the Trade Union Act.

Certain provisions with regard to trade unions are contained in the State Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-55. Under this Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to hear legal proceedings dealing with breaches of union rules or breaches of certain agreements between union members, or between a trade union and an employer, or between one trade union and another. If it considers that the rules of a trade union are unreasonable in any respect, the Commission may order their alteration or annulment. The rules of a trade union must not conflict with any award.

The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1951 to enable irregularities in the election of union officials to be corrected. On receipt of a complaint as to irregularity in the election of any trade union officers, the Industrial Registrar may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission, which is then required to hold an enquiry into the allegations. The Commission may declare an election void, or declare certain persons elected, or order a new election. On application being made by a trade union, the Industrial Registrar may conduct an election for an office in that union.

If any penalty has been imposed on a trade union (e.g., for participation in an illegal strike), the Industrial Commission may order that the union be wound up by a receiver.

Trade unions must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the trade union has been constituted, and who are not persons of general bad character.

### *Unions of Employers.*

Few unions of employers seek registration under the Trade Union Act, so that the available information concerning them is scanty and does not afford any indication of the extent of organisation amongst employers.

The unions of employers registered under the Trade Union Act at the end of 1953 numbered 26. The membership of these unions was 25,443 at the end of the year and the funds amounted to £161,298. The receipts during 1953 amounted to £172,946, and the expenditure to £140,710.

*Unions of Employees.*

Statistics of registered trade unions of employees, as compiled by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales, do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in the State because unions registered only under Commonwealth law are excluded and returns are not supplied by all unions. The following statement shows the number of trade unions of employees in New South Wales registered under the Trade Union Act in 1953 and earlier years:—

**Table 183.—Trade Unions of Employees—Members and Funds.\***

At End of Year.	Number of Unions Registered.	Registered Unions Furnishing Returns.						
		Number of Unions.	Members.			Receipts during Year.	Expendi- ture during Year.	Funds at end of Year.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.			
						£	£	£
1921	197	187	234,898	23,965	258,863	363,067	345,854	194,360
1932	170	166	241,127	39,718	280,845	330,167	316,931	336,574
1939	184	176	278,049	53,889	331,938	534,190	492,862	453,799
1943	187	185	366,829	95,979	462,808	773,613	708,574	677,391
1944	186	181	358,852	106,214	465,066	754,380	724,882	706,537
1945	182	173	368,793	96,689	465,482	786,256	745,605	734,922
1946	188	176	387,890	108,343	496,233	834,756	793,615	776,174
1947	192	168	407,527	98,106	505,633	879,346	797,959	840,366
1948	185	173	443,299	113,677	556,976	1,015,151	888,148	962,945
1949	188	176	451,344	119,588	570,932	1,062,710	1,001,141	1,030,295
1950	189	177	476,584	121,330	597,914	1,057,959	987,182	1,104,168
1951	191	175	487,608	124,963	612,571	1,195,839	1,152,619	1,146,629
1952	189	178	506,448	122,502	628,950	1,407,746	1,324,782	1,217,547
1953	192	180	492,126	121,686	613,812	1,505,536	1,378,190	1,336,612

\* Excludes unions registered under Commonwealth law only.

Between 1939 and 1953, partly owing to the rise in employment, there was an increase of 281,874 or 85 per cent. in trade union membership in New South Wales. The increase in female members (126 per cent.) was much greater than the increase in male members (76 per cent.). The total membership at the end of 1953 was 613,812 persons, of whom 121,686 or 19 per cent. were females.

Most of the unions have a small membership. Of those which supplied returns in 1953, there were 28 unions of less than 100 members; 64 with 100 to 1,000 members; 45 with 1,000 to 5,000 members; 24 with 5,000 to 10,000 members; 9 with 10,000 to 20,000 members; and 6 unions with more than 20,000 members. In 1953 there were thus 15 unions with more than 10,000 members, compared with 6 such unions in 1940. The average number of members per union in 1953 was 3,410, as compared with 1,886 in 1939.

The receipts during 1953 amounted to £1,505,536, including contributions £1,236,924. The total expenditure (£1,378,190) included payments in respect of benefits (£159,548) and management and other expenses, such as legal charges in connection with industrial awards, etc. (£1,218,642).

The total receipts and expenditure are liable to fluctuate under the influence of prevailing industrial conditions, the amounts being inflated in some years by the inclusion of donations for relief from one union to another. The funds at the end of the year include cash and freehold property and assets such as shares in trades halls and newspapers.

The following statement shows particulars of trade unions of employees classified according to industry in the year 1953:—

**Table 184.—Trade Unions of Employees—Industrial Classification, 1953.**

Industrial Classification.	Unions	Membership at end of Year.			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Funds at end of Year.	Funds per Member.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	s. d.
Banking and Insurance ...	3	6,993	1,976	8,969	13,625	12,401	6,989	15 7
Building ...	11	58,968	300	59,268	133,709	126,989	124,847	42 2
Clerical ...	7	8,465	3,939	12,404	28,414	28,430	5,337	8 6
Clothing ...	4	15,835	52,015	67,850	52,184	46,536	103,548	31 5
Commerce and Distribution ...	11	19,080	7,126	26,206	50,328	47,978	50,315	38 5
Engineering and Metalworking ...	14	103,117	3,157	106,274	236,830	224,427	235,041	44 3
Entertainments and Sports ...	8	5,094	2,766	7,860	19,508	17,583	54,303	138 2
Food, Drink and Narcotics ...	19	32,207	13,443	45,650	94,899	86,312	48,932	21 5
Government and Municipal Administration ...	15	46,301	11,323	57,624	151,464	130,272	144,447	50 2
Health Services ...	5	5,113	8,377	13,490	20,265	19,873	4,419	6 7
Manufacturing, n.e.l. ...	22	26,856	3,249	30,105	65,867	63,940	58,589	38 11
Mining and Smelting ...	13	20,576	34	20,610	173,164	155,449	216,125	209 9
Pastoral ...	4	32,364	3,019	35,383	72,132	66,539	31,332	17 9
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	4	12,513	4,107	16,620	51,653	51,880	52,511	63 2
Railways and Tramways ...	13	53,547	1,733	55,280	183,275	151,617	132,610	48 0
Other Land Transport ...	5	30,599	253	30,852	66,140	66,783	5,279	3 5
Shipping and Sea Transport ...	10	5,042	100	5,142	43,260	40,908	14,911	58 0
Miscellaneous ...	8	9,456	4,769	14,225	29,969	26,514	23,920	33 8
Associations of Trade Unions ...	4	...	...	...	18,950	13,759	20,157	...
<b>Total Unions of Employees</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>492,126</b>	<b>121,686</b>	<b>613,812</b>	<b>1,505,536</b>	<b>1,378,190</b>	<b>1,336,612</b>	<b>43 7</b>

Of the total number of members of trade unions registered under the State Act in 1953, 106,274 or 17 per cent. were in the engineering and metalworking industry, 59,268 or 9 per cent. in the building industry, and 55,280 or 9 per cent. in the railways and tramways industry. Of the females organised in trade unions, 52,015 or 44 per cent. were in the clothing industry and 13,443 or 11 per cent. in the food, drink and narcotics industry. At the end of 1953, the thirteen trade unions associated with the mining and smelting industry had considerably more funds per member, viz. £10 9s. 9d., than any other union.

In the main industrial centres of the State, associations of trade unions have been established. These are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are charged to the affiliated unions on the basis of their respective membership.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, founded in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Congress of Australian Trade Unions and two representatives appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

*Trade Unions of Employees—Australia.*

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns furnished by the unions, are shown in the next table. The figures for New South Wales in this table are consistently higher than those in Table 183, because they include unions registered under Commonwealth law only, as well as those registered under State law. With regard to the number of separate unions, a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

**Table 185.—Trade Unions of Employees in Australia.**

At end of Year.	New South Wales. *	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	A.C.T.	Australia.
Number of Separate Unions.									
1939	200	149	114	117	141	79	4	15	†390
1949	212	150	125	138	152	97	12	21	†349
1950	222	152	128	138	156	98	14	28	†360
1951	225	156	128	137	152	101	17	29	†359
1952	223	159	129	139	151	98	15	31	†360
1953	224	159	129	138	152	98	18	28	†365
1954	228	158	129	138	154	98	18	29	†371
Number of Members.									
1939	358,391	216,803	180,653	67,282	67,833	22,062	761	1,685	915,470
1949	606,139	382,503	259,339	127,292	97,706	40,700	2,860	4,375	1,520,914
1950	642,145	406,317	262,586	137,504	103,582	45,044	2,438	5,728	1,605,344
1951	678,338	433,407	277,037	140,067	105,507	47,413	2,764	5,738	1,690,271
1952	649,163	416,349	274,908	137,495	105,462	46,948	2,340	4,877	1,637,542
1953	665,737	424,428	285,718	140,154	107,642	48,293	2,535	5,251	1,679,758
1954	732,737	433,891	305,304	147,555	109,589	50,290	2,168	5,970	1,787,504

\* Includes unions not registered under State law.

† Excludes interstate duplication (see text above table).

Of the total number of trade union members in Australia at the end of 1954, viz. 1,787,504, 41 per cent. were in New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Statistician has estimated that 61 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales in 1953 were members of trade unions (69 per cent. in the case of males and 38 per cent. in the case of females).

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. Particulars of such interstate or federated unions in 1953, and the number of States in which they had branches, are as follows: 12 with branches in two States (32,050 members); 12 in three States (46,691 members); 20 in four States (134,998 members); 35 in five States (381,910 members); and 60 in six States (885,795 members).

**INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.***Industrial Unions Registered by the State.*

Applications on behalf of employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only by an industrial union, i.e., a trade union which has been further registered under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act. An application for registration as an industrial union may be refused if it appears that the organisation is not a genuine trade union



or would not be a genuine industrial union. Registration may also be refused if the interests of the employees concerned are protected by an industrial union already registered. Industrial unions exist in practically all classes of employment in New South Wales.

Registration as an industrial union of employers may be granted to persons or groups of persons who have employed not less than fifty employees during the six months preceding application for registration. Prior registration under the Trade Union Act is not required as in the case of unions of employees.

The Industrial Commission may cancel registration at its discretion, or upon the request of an industrial union (unless an award or agreement relating to its members is in force, or if the union is accessory to an illegal lockout or strike). At 30th April, 1955, there were 243 unions of employers and 159 unions of employees on the register.

*Industrial Unions registered by the Commonwealth.*

Under the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration, associations of not less than 100 employees, or an employer who has (or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate) at least 100 employees, may apply for registration. Employees may submit disputes to Commonwealth industrial tribunals only through registered organisations, but in the case of employers, registration is not essential.

Registered unions include both interstate associations and those operating within one State only.

At the end of 1953, there were 152 unions of employees registered under Commonwealth law, with 1,378,200 members. At the same date there were 53 employer associations on the register.

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## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees, viz., the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the public service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal in respect of the coal mining industry. Further particulars are given in the chapters "Shipping" and "Mining Industry".

During the 1939-45 war, the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth in industrial arbitration and conciliation was extended by regulations under the National Security Act as described on page 213.

### *Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration.*

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and therefore awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunal override those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is delimited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule

in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably New South Wales and Victoria, have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from 1937 to 1955 were adopted for State awards and agreements, replacing declarations by the Industrial Commission (see page 225). The Industrial Court of Queensland also adjusts its basic wage after giving consideration to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series retail price index numbers.

A survey taken by the Commonwealth Statistician in April, 1954, showed that of 698,900 male workers in private and government employment in New South Wales, 45.4 per cent. were covered by State industrial awards and 43.5 per cent. by Commonwealth awards, the balance (11.1 per cent.) not being subject to any award. Of 248,800 female workers in private employment, 56.0 per cent. worked under State awards and 36.5 per cent. under Commonwealth awards, and 7.5 per cent. were not covered by any award.

## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

The principal State industrial tribunals are:—(a) the Industrial Commission; (b) Conciliation Commissioners; and (c) Conciliation Committees. The Industrial Commission comprises not more than twelve members, each of whom has the status of a Supreme Court judge. Three members may constitute a sitting of the Commission, but in respect of any particular matter it may delegate its powers and functions to any one member. In practice, this last provision is frequently made use of.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the functions (described below) conferred by the Industrial Arbitration Act on a conciliation committee, the chairman of a conciliation committee, the Industrial Registrar and Industrial Magistrates, as well as certain functions which belong to the Commission alone.

The principal function of a conciliation commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a conciliation committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lock-out or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a conciliation commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. If no agreement is reached, he may make an order or award in settlement, or he may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

At present (March, 1956) there are four conciliation commissioners, one of whom acts as Apprenticeship Commissioner, but provision exists for the appointment of additional commissioners for periods not exceeding one year. Conciliation commissioners hold office for seven years, and the Industrial Commission is required to summon them at least once every four months to a conference to discuss the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act, and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

Conciliation committees are established by the Minister on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission for any industry or calling or

combination of both. They consist of the chairman (a conciliation commissioner) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. When application is made to the Industrial Commission for the establishment of a particular conciliation committee, notice is served on all organisations likely to be affected or interested, and at the hearing they have the right to present their views. If it is decided to recommend the establishment of the committee, the Commission also includes recommendations as to the industries and callings to be covered, the number of members to be appointed, and the organisations on each side which are to have the right to nominate the proposed members. Each committee may inquire into and make an order or award determining any "industrial matter" in the industry or calling for which it has been constituted. The term "industrial matter" is given a very wide definition in the Industrial Arbitration Act, and both Act and definition have been the subject of numerous court decisions.

No award may be made for the payment of wages or salary in excess of £40 per week or £2,000 per annum. Appeal from the decision of a conciliation commissioner or a conciliation committee may be made to the Industrial Commission. Appeal from the decision of a single member of the Industrial Commission acting by delegation may be made to the full bench of the Commission.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate conciliation committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission. If application is made to the Commission, the matter may be dealt with by a full bench of three members, or it may be delegated to a single member or referred to a conciliation commissioner.

The Industrial Arbitration Act provides for the registration of trade unions (i.e., unions registered under the Trade Union Act) as industrial unions. Employees may approach the industrial tribunals only through a registered industrial union, but application may be made by any employer of not less than twenty employees in the industry, or by any industrial union of employers. An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the conciliation committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies within a specified locality, and for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Further particulars of the industrial tribunals are published in the chapter "Law and Crime".

#### INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Industrial unions and trade unions may make written agreements with employers which, when filed with the Industrial Registrar, become binding between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned.

The maximum term for which an agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until

varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties. An industrial agreement may not provide for wages for adults (except for apprentices or trainee apprentices) lower than the basic wages prescribed for the industry and area concerned, and upon any variation of the basic wages the rates of pay in an agreement may be adjusted accordingly by the Industrial Registrar upon application by any party to the agreement.

#### NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS.

The number of awards made and agreements filed by the State industrial tribunals since 1945-46 is shown below:—

**Table 186.—State Industrial Awards and Agreements.**

Year ended 30th June.	Awards Published.		Agreements Filed.	In Force at 30th June.	
	Principal.	Subsidiary.		Awards. †	Agreements. †
1946	66	1,119	21	676	179
1948	97	1,486	40	*	*
1949	175	1,879	48	*	*
1950	69	1,626	93	670	188
1951	81	1,761	44	694	208
1952	100	2,341	51	657	228
1953	64	2,539	60	668	257
1954	73	1,087	58	672	281
1955	26	442	29	685	310

\* Not available.

† Principal only.

Excludes subsidiary variations.

The subsidiary awards include a large number made by the Industrial Registrar in consequence of variations in the basic wage and other automatic variations directed by statute. Their number was unusually high in 1951-52 and 1952-53, partly as a result of the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, which provided for an increase of 19s. per week in the basic wage for State awards. Further variations of existing awards resulted from statutory amendments in 1951 and 1952 relating to the basic wage, long service leave, sick leave, preference in employment to unionists, and the right of union officials to enter employers' premises. The decline in the number of subsidiary awards in 1953-54 and 1954-55 was mainly due to the suspension of quarterly adjustments of the basic wage in September, 1953.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings may also be taken by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions, and the cases are dealt with by industrial magistrates.

#### ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Under the State arbitration system, all lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in any illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of £1,000 is prescribed. In addition, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) Strikes by employees of the Crown, semi-governmental and local government bodies;

- (b) **Strikes by employees in an industry**, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement; however, an industrial union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the members approve; and
- (c) **Strikes commenced prior to the expiry of fourteen days' notice given to the Minister.**

Trade unions whose members take part in or assist any illegal strike are liable to a maximum penalty of £500, but the union may avoid this penalty if, by the enforcement of its rules or other means, it has endeavoured to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike.

There are also provisions for the holding of a secret ballot, as directed by the Minister, in order to prevent or put an end to a strike, and to discourage picketing or declaring commodities black in connection with strikes. In addition, where a union instigates or aids any other union or any of its members in a strike or lockout for which a penalty is prescribed under the Act, the Industrial Commission may cancel the union's registration or any industrial award or agreement relating to that union or its members.

### COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The main authorities in the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration are the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Conciliation Commissioners. The Court, which began to function in 1905, consists of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor-General, with life tenure. The Conciliation Commissioners, first provided for in an amending Act of 1926, are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office until the age of 65 years. Conciliation Commissioners may be assigned to a particular industry or group of industries by the Chief Judge; otherwise the work of the Commissioners is organised and allocated by the Chief Conciliation Commissioner. Each judge and each Conciliation Commissioner is charged with the duty of endeavouring to reconcile the parties in industrial disputes, and for the purpose may convene compulsory conferences.

Important changes in the respective powers and functions of the Judges and the Conciliation Commissioners were introduced under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1947, but they have since been modified. The Court may make awards: (a) altering the basic wage for adult males and the principles on which it is computed; (b) determining and altering the basic wage for adult females and the principles on which it is computed; (c) altering the standard hours of work in any industry; and (d) granting or altering any provision for long service leave with pay. Jurisdiction in these matters may not be exercised except by three judges of the Court.

All other matters which may be dealt with in awards, notably the fixing of margins above the basic wage, are the function of Conciliation Commissioners. When this division of jurisdiction was introduced in 1947, appeals from the Commissioners to the Court were abolished, but since

1952 a limited right of appeal has existed where matters of paramount public interest are involved, and cases may be referred by Conciliation Commissioners to the Court.

The Commissioners have wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial trouble in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A Commissioner may act on his own volition and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or from a Minister to him or to the Registrar.

Failing success by conciliation, and only then, and without further formalities, the Commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. An award or order of a Conciliation Commissioner may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any Court whatsoever.

The Court or a Conciliation Commissioner may refer for report matters of dispute to a Local Industrial Board, consisting of a State industrial authority, or a board (consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman constituted by the Court or a Commissioner) and may delegate to the Board all or such of its or his powers as are deemed necessary to enable the Board to settle the dispute by amicable agreement.

Provision may be made in any award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms. Such boards serve a useful purpose in implementing awards and in removing causes of friction between employers and their employees.

In February, 1956, the High Court of Australia held that the provisions of the legislation empowering the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to punish unions for breaches of awards were invalid.

The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements include shipping, pastoral industries, shipbuilding, timber trades, clothing factories, breweries, glass works and rubber works, metal and printing trades, railways and tramways, journalists, and engine drivers.

### **CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION.**

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the Government of New South Wales and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment, viz., wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence. There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees not in the Special Division and whose salary does not exceed £1,750 per annum.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such an organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may make awards in respect of certain employees of the State Government.

For the public service of the Commonwealth, rates of pay and conditions of employment are regulated by a special tribunal constituted by an Arbitrator appointed by the Governor-General, with a limited right of appeal to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Decisions of the Arbitrator may be disallowed by a resolution of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament.

#### INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION—WARTIME REGULATIONS.

During the war years and in the immediate post-war period, industrial relations were controlled largely under regulations made under the National Security Act. Commonwealth tribunals had jurisdiction over industrial disputes, including those confined to any single State, and Commonwealth awards might be applied as common rules or industry-wide awards. Additional Conciliation Commissioners and conciliation officers were appointed, and special tribunals were set up for certain specific industries (e.g., coal mining, maritime, stevedoring) and to deal with wages and conditions for the employment of women. These wartime arrangements are described briefly on page 780 of Year Book No. 50.

#### HOURS OF WORK.

With the development of the industrial arbitration system, the working hours in organised trades and callings have become subject to awards and agreements.

Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of the industrial tribunals in regulating hours of work. Thus the Eight Hours Act of 1916 prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920 the 44-hour week was proclaimed in many industries on the recommendation of a special court, but in September, 1922, the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. From 4th January, 1926, until 1st July, 1947, the standard was 44 hours, except that in the latter half of the year 1930 the hours were 48 per week.

As required by an Act of 1932, the Industrial Commission conducted a public inquiry in June, 1933, after which it announced its decision to declare 44 hours per week as the standard applicable to industry generally, to be applied with a degree of elasticity—as under former statutes—in order to meet the varying needs of different industries.

A standard 40-hour week was introduced under the (State) Industrial Arbitration (Forty Hours Week) Act, 1947, as from 1st July, 1947, and in respect of workers under Commonwealth awards as from 1st January, 1948, in accordance with a judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration given on 8th September, 1947.

The New South Wales Act prescribes as maximum working time 8 hours during any consecutive 24 hours, 40 hours per week, or, in periods of 14, 21, and 28 consecutive days, of 80, 120, and 160 hours, respectively. A measure of elasticity in working the 40-hour week is afforded by permitting the 8 hours in a day to be exceeded if a working week of less than six days is observed, or less than 8 hours are worked on other days of the week under an award or agreement.

The Commonwealth Court's decision applies to workers in industries in which standard hours were not expressly fixed and those in which the standard hours were 44; in industries in which hours exceeded 44, a reduction in hours on the basis of the judgment might be sought of and granted



by a Judge or the Conciliation Commissioner concerned, by whom also the hours and days during which the work should be performed would be determined. Overtime may be permitted under certain conditions or it may be prohibited or restricted for the purpose of relieving unemployment by distributing the work available.

The hours of work in factories and shops are restricted in a general way by provisions of the Factories and Shops Act which prohibit the employment of youths under 16 years of age and of women for more than 44 hours in any week, though overtime not exceeding 3 hours in any day is allowed on 24 days in a year, or where necessary to meet the exigencies of trade, by written permission of the Minister, on 48 days.

Ordinarily the closing times of shops in shopping districts are the hours fixed by the industrial awards and agreements for the cessation of work by the employees. The closing hours of general shops, such as grocery, drapery, ironmongery, radio, millinery, boot, furniture, glassware and crockery shops and second-hand shops, are 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday in the metropolitan shopping district, 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday, in the Newcastle district, and 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday and 12.30 p.m. Saturday (except in towns specifically exempted by awards) in the country districts. In some country centres the weekly half-holiday is observed on days other than Saturdays.

Hairdressers must close at 5.45 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 12.45 p.m. Saturday. Chemists close at 7 p.m. Monday to Friday and 12.30 p.m. Saturday (1.0 p.m. in country shopping districts) with the option of re-opening between 6.30 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. on Saturday. Fish, cake and cooked provisions shops and tobacconists must close at 11.30 p.m., and restaurants, fish cafes, etc., at midnight Monday to Saturday. Milk bars and shops selling soft drinks and confectionery must close at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday. Fruit and vegetable shops close at 7.30 p.m. Monday to Thursday and Saturday and 8.30 p.m. Friday in the metropolitan district and at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the Newcastle and country districts. Newsagencies close at 7 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and 9 p.m. Monday to Saturday in country districts.

The opening and closing times fixed for shops for the sale of motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories are Monday to Friday 6 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., and Saturday, Sunday and public holidays 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. (except Christmas Day, Good Friday and Anzac Day, which are close holidays).

The ordinary hours of work per shift in the coal mines as fixed by an industrial award dating from 1st January, 1917, were eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Monday to Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The usual number of shifts was eleven per fortnight, though in many collieries there was no work in winning coal on Saturdays.

In 1939 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration reduced the maximum hours in coal mines ("from face to waggon") of underground workers to 40 per week, worked in shifts of eight hours, including one half-hour per shift for meal time counted as time worked, Monday to Friday inclusive. The ordinary hours of surface workers were fixed at 86 per fortnight in shifts of eight hours and one Saturday shift of six hours, including crib time (30 minutes) in all shifts counted as

time worked. In 1942 the hours of work for all employees in the coal-mining industry were made uniform when the Central Reference Board (see chapter "Mining Industry") reduced the ordinary hours of work for surface workers to 40 per week. The hours of underground workers in coal mines are reckoned from the time the first person working on a shift leaves the surface to the time the last man on the same shift returns to the surface.

The following statement compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for each State of the Commonwealth shows the average number of hours in a full working week (without overtime) for adult male workers in industrial occupations, except shipping and rural industries:—

**Table 187.—Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour, Adult Males, in Australia.**

At 31st December.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1916	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
1921	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
1931	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
1939	43.92	44.61	43.46	45.83	45.10	45.33	44.35
1945	43.50	43.91	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.59
1946	43.50	43.82	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.57
1947	41.11	43.68	43.18	42.84	43.15	43.27	42.51
1948	40.00	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.57	40.00	39.96
1949	39.99	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.54	40.00	39.96
1950	39.99	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.54	40.00	39.96
1951	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
1952	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
1953	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
1954	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
1955	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95

The average nominal working week for adult males in New South Wales was reduced from 48.5 hours in 1916 to 45.7 hours in 1921. Thereafter, except for a temporary increase of 1½ hours in 1930, the average declined steadily to 43½ hours in 1946. The figures for 1947 and 1948 reflect the introduction of the 40-hour week by New South Wales law in July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from January, 1948, resulting in observance of the shorter working week throughout Australia during 1948. Since 1949, the average nominal working week for males in New South Wales has remained at 39.99 hours.

#### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Certain days are observed as public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other services where the employees work on holidays, they receive recreation leave in lieu thereof, and in most cases extra wages for the time worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout the State as public holidays are as follows:—1st January (New Year's Day), 26th January (the Anniversary of the first settlement in Australia), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 25th April (Anzac Day), Christmas Day, 26th December (Boxing Day), and the Queen's Birthday.

If a public holiday falls upon a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls upon a Monday, the following day is usually a holiday. The Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II is 21st April, 1926, but the holiday is usually observed on a Monday early in June. Anniversary Day is usually observed on a Monday.

In addition to the days listed above, the day after Good Friday and the first Monday in August are bank holidays, observed in respect of banks and many other financial institutions and public offices.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or any part of the State. It is customary in certain districts to proclaim a day in each year as Labour Day. In the County of Cumberland, the first Monday in October is Labour Day.

#### ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

In New South Wales, an annual holiday with full pay has long been customary in some classes of employment, e.g., governmental services, banking and insurance, and in many commercial and industrial occupations. The High Court of Australia decided in 1912 that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration might award holidays with pay, and most current Commonwealth awards contain provision for annual leave with pay, usually for from one to two weeks.

In 1915 the Court of Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board in a proper case might grant a claim for annual holidays. The Annual Holidays Act, passed by the State Government in December, 1944, entitles every worker, including rural and domestic workers and those not covered by awards, to two weeks' holiday on full ordinary pay after twelve months' continuous service. The holidays must be taken within six months of becoming due (unless in exceptional circumstances the Industrial Registrar otherwise approves) in two consecutive weeks, or by arrangement between employer and employee, in two separate periods. Employers may not pay, and workers may not accept, money in lieu of holidays, and the worker must be given a week's notice of, and be paid in advance for, the holiday period. Should employment endure less than twelve months, the worker must be paid holiday pay when his employment is terminated in an amount equal to one-twenty-fifth of ordinary pay for the period of employment. Subsisting rights to holidays conferred otherwise than under the Act are preserved where such rights are more favourable to the worker than those which the Act provides.

#### LONG SERVICE LEAVE.

Under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration Act which came into operation from 1st July, 1951, employees working under State industrial awards became entitled to long service leave on full ordinary pay, but in terms of the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, all employees in New

South Wales are now entitled to long service leave on full ordinary pay, whether or not their other conditions of employment are covered by an award. The amount of the long service leave is three months after twenty years' service with one employer. For each whole year of service in excess of twenty, the employee is entitled to additional long service leave calculated on the basis of six and a half weeks' leave for ten years' service. Where the period of service is less than twenty years but more than ten, and the employee's services are terminated by the employer for any other reason than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee is entitled to a proportionate amount of leave on the basis of three months for twenty years' service.

The Act only applies to workers who are not entitled to long service leave under any other Act. The State arbitration tribunals may award long service leave on a more generous scale, and any such award then operates instead of the Act.

Applications have been made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for long service leave generally in Federal awards, but up to April, 1956, these had not been determined.

For many years, State public servants have been entitled to three months' long service leave after fifteen years' service, a further three months after twenty years, and three months for each additional ten years' service, to a maximum of twelve months in all. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to four and a half months' long service leave after fifteen years' service, plus additional leave for each subsequent year of service up to a maximum of twelve months' leave in all. In 1949 the Coal Industry Tribunal awarded long service leave in the coal mining industry, as indicated in the chapter "Mining Industry".

#### SICK LEAVE.

In recent years there has been an increasing tendency for industrial awards to provide for a limited amount of sick leave on full pay (usually one week per year). A survey in 1945 showed that sick leave provisions had been inserted in about 100 State awards. In 1950, out of 560 State awards examined, 350 provided for at least one week's sick leave on full pay each year.

Under the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1951, on application being made to the State Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee, a provision must be inserted in any State industrial award or agreement entitling every employee covered by the award or agreement to one week's sick leave on full pay for each year of service with an employer. Most State awards now current (March, 1956) contain this provision.

#### PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN.

Both State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals have authority to embody the principle of preference to unionists in their awards, etc., but this may not operate to prevent the employment of discharged service men and women to whom preference in employment is given under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55.

Prior to 1954, it was the practice of the State industrial tribunals to grant preference of employment to a union which substantially represented the trade concerned. Under an amendment of the State Industrial

Arbitration Act in 1953, it is compulsory for an employer in any industry to which an industrial award or agreement applies, to grant absolute preference of employment to union members. In addition, every employee engaged in such an industry must be, or become within a specified time, a member of an industrial union. An employer in such an industry must not knowingly continue in employment any worker who is not, or has not applied to become, a union member. Persons employed in a managerial capacity, ex-service men and women and students on vacation work are exempted from this provision, and exemption may also be allowed in the case of conscientious objectors.

The Commonwealth Court is authorised to grant preference to members of registered organisations, but in the exercise of the authority the Court adheres to the general principle that only in case of strong necessity should there be any interference with the employer's discretion in choosing his employees. Usually it refuses to order preference if the respondents undertake not to discriminate against unionists.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Records relating to industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are kept by the Department of Labour and Industry. The statistics do not measure the extent of all industrial dislocations attributable to industrial disputes. Dislocations caused to firms by industrial disputes in which they are not directly involved are not recorded.

In compiling the statistics, it is the rule to count as one dispute a stoppage by a section of employees in an industry and its subsequent extension to other employees in that industry in the same or in other localities. On the other hand, if employees in other industries cease work in sympathy with the striking unions, the sympathy strikes are counted as another dispute, that is, in addition to the original dispute.

The number involved in a dispute in a coal mine is counted as the number who cease work, or as the full complement of the mine, according to whether the mine is not, or is, obliged to cease operations because of the dispute. In any year some workers may be involved in more than one dispute, and the total for each year is the sum of the workers involved in each separate dispute.

In calculating the duration of the disputes, only working days (days on which work would ordinarily be performed) are counted. It is also assumed that work would have been continuous if the dispute had not occurred; where this assumption is not valid, because of intermittency of work and (particularly in the coal mining industry) the incidence of absenteeism, the duration of the disputes as shown tends to be overstated.

In analysing statistics of industrial disputes, especially in comparing them with those of other countries, careful consideration should be given to the method of computation and the definition of terms, as shown herein, because the practices vary greatly in different countries.

The following statement shows, so far as can be ascertained, the number of workers involved and the time lost in industrial disputes in 1939 and the last eleven years. Particulars are shown separately regarding disputes which originated during the year specified, and those which commenced at an earlier date.

Table 188.—Industrial Disputes, New South Wales.

Year.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.
1939 ...	1	532	533	50	211,565	211,615	850	445,633	446,483
1944 ...	3	994	997	291	312,211	312,502	1,566	732,425	733,991
1945 ...	...	1,158	1,158	...	324,491	324,491	...	1,878,753	1,878,753
1946 ...	3	983	986	960	262,195	263,155	17,020	898,731	915,751
1947 ...	2	1,326	1,328	7,650	291,276	298,926	379,000	747,560	1,126,560
1948 ...	...	1,506	1,506	...	276,551	276,551	...	775,055	775,055
1949 ...	3	1,300	1,303	627	215,405	216,032	39,128	978,391	1,017,519
1950 ...	...	1,694	1,694	...	359,192	359,192	...	619,150	619,150
1951 ...	...	1,443	1,443	...	479,181	479,181	...	736,822	736,822
1952 ...	3	1,294	1,297	166	374,409	374,575	3,248	755,274	758,522
1953 ...	...	1,119	1,119	...	309,408	309,408	...	739,413	739,413
1954 ...	1	1,131	1,132	64	253,911	253,975	2,368	531,876	534,244

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY.

A classification of the disputes according to mining and non-mining industries reveals that disputes leading to a suspension of work occur more frequently and are more extensive in the mining industry than in any other. Moreover, as a general rule, the time lost in coal mining exceeds the aggregate loss in other industries.

The following statement shows the particulars of the disputes in mining and in other industries which commenced in 1929 and later years. The working days during each dispute have been assigned to the year in which the cessation of work occurred, and for this reason the figures differ from those in the previous table, which show the workings days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which disputes originated.

Table 189.—Industrial Disputes According to Year of Commencement.

Year of Com- mence- ment.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.
1929 ...	300	30	330	94,692	5,984	100,676	3,689,891	746,486	4,436,377
1939 ...	497	35	532	202,621	8,944	211,565	382,458	64,771	447,229
1944 ...	780	214	994	205,660	106,551	312,211	450,165	282,260	732,425
1945 ...	945	213	1,158	222,344	102,147	324,491	653,264	1,245,499	1,898,763
1946 ...	878	105	983	180,352	81,343	262,195	299,570	992,301	1,291,871
1947 ...	1,183	143	1,326	220,570	70,706	291,276	392,091	355,469	747,560
1948 ...	1,379	127	1,506	228,630	47,921	276,551	532,900	281,283	814,183
1949 ...	1,186	114	1,300	166,379	49,026	215,405	733,474	244,917	978,391
1950 ...	1,526	168	1,694	221,002	138,100	359,192	293,783	325,367	619,150
1951 ...	1,247	196	1,443	335,228	143,953	479,181	408,448	331,622	740,070
1952 ...	1,105	189	1,294	193,928	180,481	374,409	273,573	481,701	755,274
1953 ...	933	186	1,119	138,410	170,998	309,408	354,833	386,948	741,781
1954 ...	957	174	1,131	165,583	88,328	253,911	256,137	275,739	531,876

Disputes which originated in 1929 involved 100,676 workers and caused the loss of 4,436,377 working days, of which 3,689,891 days were in respect of 94,692 mine workers. Of the total number of working days lost in 1939 as a result of industrial disputes, 382,458 or 85 per cent. were due to disputes in the mining industry. During the ten years 1945 to 1954, losses of man-working-days from industrial disputes averaged 911,892 per annum (419,807 in mining and 492,085 in non-mining industries). The average number of workers involved in respect of each industrial dispute in 1954 was 225 and the average number of days lost was 470.

The greatest loss of working days since 1939 occurred in 1945. In this year the number of days lost was 1,898,763, including 653,264 in the mining industry and 901,138 in the iron and steel industry. Disputes in these industries were also responsible for heavy losses in the following year (1946). Further particulars of working days lost through industrial disputes, classified according to industry, are given in the next table:—

**Table 190.—Industrial Disputes—Working Days Lost, Classified by Industry.**

Industry.	1939.	1949.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.		
						Metro- polis.	Other Districts.	Total.
Mining—Coal and Shale	381,963	732,223	381,098	256,323	344,501	...	249,337	249,337
Other... ..	495	1,251	27,350	17,250	10,332	...	6,800	6,800
Total, Mining	382,458	733,474	408,448	273,573	354,833	...	256,137	256,137
Other Industries—								
Building ... ..	49	222	21,056	4,168	51,411	18,055	15,443	33,498
Gas and Electric	*	771	2,413	9,152	23,257	1,740	69	1,809
Power ... ..	*	147,830	93,256	225,169	60,752	3,496	10,425	13,921
Iron and Steel ...	*	13,162	85,651	77,186	28,904	61,290	1,747	63,037
Manufacturing, Other	38,925	18,194	17,350	14,041	94,815	1,620	427	2,047
Slaughtering...	10,050	35,686	15,343	22,186	40,144	4,879	1,738	6,617
Transport ... ..	2,820	10,628	80,502	116,634	86,406	116,323	23,411	139,734
Waterside Workers	*	18,424	16,051	13,165	1,199	4,107	10,969	15,076
Miscellaneous ...	12,927							
Total, Other Industries	64,771	244,917	331,622	481,701	386,948	211,510	64,229	275,739
Grand Total	447,229	978,391	740,070	755,274	741,781	211,510	320,366	531,876

\* Not available; included in "Miscellaneous".

In recent years, apart from the mining industry, most of the working days lost through industrial disputes have usually occurred in the waterside workers', iron and steel, and other manufacturing industries. Of the total number of days lost in 1954, mining accounted for 256,137 or 48 per cent., waterside workers for 139,734 or 26 per cent., iron and steel and other manufacturing for 76,958 or 14 per cent., and building for 33,498 or 6 per cent.

Most of the industrial disputes other than mining occur in the metropolitan area. In 1954 the number of working days lost through disputes in industries other than mining was 275,739, and of this figure 211,510 or 76 per cent. related to the metropolitan area. Forty-six per cent. of the disputes in the building industry in 1954 occurred outside the metropolitan area.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—DURATION.

The following table shows particulars of the duration of industrial disputes which originated during the last six years:—

Table 191.—Industrial Disputes—Duration.

Year of Commence-ment.	Duration in Working Days.						
	Under 1 Day.	1 Day.	Over 1 to 10 Days.	Over 10 to 50 Days.	Over 50 to 100 Days.	Over 100 Days.	Total.
Number of Disputes.							
1949 ...	116	803	223	156	1	1	1,300
1950 ...	160	1,152	360	20	2	...	1,694
1951 ...	174	866	363	36	3	1	1,443
1952 ...	100	794	371	22	7	...	1,294
1953 ...	95	709	268	43	4	...	1,119
1954 ...	125	651	335	18	2	...	1,131
Number of Workers Involved.							
1949 ...	24,313	124,123	47,626	18,226	100	1,017	215,405
1950 ...	46,129	239,657	68,720	3,703	983	...	359,192
1951 ...	77,967	314,406	81,605	5,085	108	10	479,181
1952 ...	23,484	265,274	78,238	3,160	4,253	...	374,409
1953 ...	53,618	169,954	50,270	20,942	14,624	...	309,408
1954 ...	23,650	132,524	86,045	11,292	400	...	253,911
Number of Working Days Lost.							
1949 ...	4,083	124,123	144,764	586,442	6,100	112,879	978,391
1950 ...	11,505	239,657	238,134	58,571	71,283	...	619,150
1951 ...	26,975	314,406	271,772	115,881	9,176	1,860	740,070
1952 ...	10,511	265,274	295,484	65,713	118,292	...	755,274
1953 ...	26,274	169,954	167,628	231,346	146,579	...	741,781
1954 ...	13,464	132,524	203,572	153,296	29,020	...	531,876

Many disputes are of short duration, but they often involve large numbers of workers, and the resultant loss in working time is very considerable. For example, of the working days lost in 1954, 66 per cent. resulted from



disputes which endured for periods up to 10 days, and 29 per cent. from disputes lasting for over 10 and up to 50 days. Only 5 per cent. of the disputes which originated in 1954 lasted for more than 50 days.

The unusually large number (586,442) of working days lost in 1949 through disputes which lasted from 10 to 50 days was due to a general coal mining strike in that year.

Of the total number of workers involved in disputes in 1954, 242,219 or 95 per cent. were concerned in disputes lasting not more than 10 days.

The next table shows particulars of the duration of disputes in mining and other industries in 1954:—

**Table 192.—Industrial Disputes—Duration, 1954.**

Duration in Working Days.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.		
	Mining	Non-mining	Total	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.
Under 1 Day ...	86	39	125	7,317	16,333	23,650	4,101	9,363	13,464
1 Day ...	605	46	651	100,796	31,728	132,524	100,796	31,728	132,524
Over 1 to 10 Days ...	259	76	335	56,224	29,821	86,045	120,439	83,133	203,572
Over 10 to 50 Days	7	11	18	1,246	10,046	11,292	30,801	122,495	153,296
Over 50 to 100 Days	...	2	2	...	400	400	...	29,020	29,020
Total ...	957	174	1,131	165,583	88,328	253,911	256,137	275,739	531,876

Most of the disputes of short duration in 1954 occurred in the mining industry. Of the total number lasting one day or less, mining accounted for 691 or 89 per cent. However, disputes in the mining industry, though more numerous than in other industries, involved relatively fewer workers, with the result that mining disputes lasting one day or less were responsible for only 72 per cent. of the working days lost through such disputes. Mining disputes were responsible for 77 per cent. of the disputes lasting from 1 to 10 days, and 59 per cent. of the working days lost thereby. Sixty-five per cent. of the disputes which endured for more than 10 days occurred in non-mining industries. There were no disputes in 1954 which lasted more than 100 days.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—CAUSES.

The causes of industrial disputes, as classified by the Department of Labour and Industry, are shown in the following table up to the year 1951. In this table, disputes regarding the employment of non-union labour are included in the category "employment of persons, etc.". Those pertaining to the recognition of a union and the enforcement of union rules are classified under the head of "trade unionism." Disputes involving more than one cause are allocated to the cause which appears to be the principal issue. The general coal strike of 1949, however, was not treated in this way; claims related to wages, hours and long service leave, and arbitrary allocation to any one of these causes could not reasonably be made.

Table 193.—Industrial Disputes—Causes—Working Days Lost, 1946 to 1951.

Year of Commencement.	Wages.	Hours.	Working Conditions.	Employment of Persons or Classes of Persons.	Trade Unionism.	Sympathy.	Miscellaneous.	Not Stated.	Total, All Causes.
MINING INDUSTRY.									
1946 ...	49,720	1,212	110,217	53,735	15,119	7,037	49,017	13,513	299,570
1947 ...	97,553	1,526	71,184	34,310	30,417	51,046	82,453	23,602	392,091
1948 ...	139,116	5,209	79,528	66,389	75,149	77,487	61,721	28,301	532,900
1949 ...	55,488	8,597	22,627	23,640	1,186	16,468	590,737*	14,731	733,474
1950 ...	38,392	5,605	73,321	50,328	7,735	7,802	90,793	19,807	293,783
1951 ...	178,384	3,830	80,909	26,929	7,524	27,514	61,440	21,918	408,448
INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINING.									
1946 ...	657,093	57,990	91,876	124,160	676	43,671	16,835	...	992,301
1947 ...	200,941	88,772	14,850	12,441	21,671	490	15,604	700	355,469
1948 ...	98,255	21,447	2,860	41,409	103,406	1,469	10,937	1,500	281,283
1949 ...	170,786	1,119	2,564	29,396	4,772	19,018	17,242	20	244,917
1950 ...	170,772	2,209	16,003	71,658	21,015	450	43,179	81	325,367
1951 ...	98,842	185	26,451	34,694	49,611	13,879	107,710	250	331,622
ALL INDUSTRIES.									
1946 ...	706,813	59,202	202,093	177,895	15,795	50,708	65,852	13,513	1,291,871
1947 ...	298,494	90,298	86,034	46,751	52,088	51,536	98,057	24,302	747,560
1948 ...	237,371	26,656	82,888	107,798	178,555	78,956	72,658	29,801	814,183
1949 ...	226,274	9,716	25,191	53,036	5,958	35,486	607,979*	14,751	978,391
1950 ...	209,164	7,814	89,324	121,986	28,750	8,252	133,972	19,888	619,150
1951 ...	277,226	4,015	107,360	61,623	57,135	41,393	169,150	22,168	740,070

\* Includes general coal strike, 548,422 working days, claiming long service leave, 35-hour week, and 30s. per week wage increase.

Disputes in regard to wages are normally responsible for a greater proportion of the working days lost in all industries than any other single cause. Of the total number of days lost in 1950 and 1951, wages disputes were responsible for 34 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively. Working conditions are also an important cause of disputes, especially in the mining industry; in the six years ended in 1951, disputes over working conditions were responsible for 17 per cent. of the aggregate number of days lost in the mining industry and 6 per cent. in other industries.

The basis of the classification of causes was altered in certain respects in 1952, and the particulars for the last three years as shown in the next table, are not strictly comparable with those in Table 193. In particular, details of disputes regarding the employment of non-unionists are included under the heading "Trade Unionism" in the new classification.

Table 194.—Industrial Disputes—Causes, 1952 to 1954.

Cause.	Working Days Lost.		1954.				
	1952.	1953.	Dis- putes.	Workers In- volved.	Working Days Lost.		
					Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.
Terms of Employment—							
Wages ... ..	214,626	48,074	30	29,470	11,583	52,300	63,883
Hours ... ..	40,729	30,571	11	5,736	17	6,517	6,534
Leave, Pensions, etc. ...	1,470	20,064	5	2,881	1,746	1,166	2,912
Managerial matters ...	171,536	383,434	470	92,584	92,820	91,197	184,017
Physical working con- ditions ... ..	59,876	129,986	238	44,053	71,065	26,043	97,108
Trade Unionism—							
Sympathy ... ..	60,401	1,816	...	...	...	...	...
Other ... ..	140,177	44,930	146	22,344	32,218	11,376	43,594
Miscellaneous ... ..	37,213	63,258	44	29,690	18,608	86,233	104,841
Not stated ... ..	29,246	19,648	187	27,153	28,080	907	28,987
Total ... ..	755,274	741,781	1,131	253,911	256,137	275,739	531,876

In 1954, disputes over managerial matters (discipline, promotion procedures, etc.) involved more workers (92,584 or 37 per cent. of the total), and resulted in the loss of more working days (184,017 or 35 per cent. of the total) than disputes arising from any other cause. Other important causes of disputes in 1954 were physical working conditions (responsible for 18 per cent. of the working days lost), and wages (12 per cent. of the working days lost).

## WAGES

Wages paid to industrial workers in New South Wales are regulated for the most part by the industrial arbitration tribunals and special authorities described in the preceding chapter. The wages fixed by these authorities are minimum rates only, and there is no restriction on the payment of higher rates.

### WARTIME CONTROL OF WAGES.

During the war (1939-45), the payment of wages either higher or lower than award rates (except for merit, special ability, etc.) was prohibited, and special measures governed women's wages, largely to encourage them to enter employment. From February, 1942, wage rates were stabilised, except for correction of anomalies or for the purpose of promotion, incremental progression, and automatic cost of living adjustments.

Wage pegging was relaxed in March, 1946, to the extent of permitting variation by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of standard hours, the basic wage, and the principles of its determination. From December, 1946, industrial authorities were permitted to raise wage rates in certain circumstances, within limits prescribed by a "formula", which allowed increases in male marginal rates of up to 25 per cent. over pre-war rates; to award rates of wages to females up to 75 per cent. of the male rates; to adjust marginal rates in order to relate them to those ruling in other occupations; and to adjust piece, penalty, and shift rates.

From 9th April, 1947, industrial authorities were empowered to alter remuneration in any type of case.

Further particulars of the wartime and early post-war control of wages are given on pages 790 to 792 of Year Book No. 50.

### THE BASIC WAGE.

#### THE LIVING WAGE IN STATE AWARDS FROM 1914 TO 1937.

Within the State jurisdiction, the Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of fixing a living or minimum wage for the guidance of the wage-fixing tribunals in 1914, and in 1918 the living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal after inquiry into the cost of living became a statutory right of men and women working under industrial awards. Information relating to the standard of living and living wage determinations up to April, 1937, the date of the last declaration by the State tribunal, is given on page 670 of the Year Book for 1938-39. In October, 1937, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the State for the sake of uniformity.

The following statement shows the variations in the living wages from February, 1914, to April, 1937, as determined by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in the years 1914 to 1916, by the Board of Trade from 1918 to 1925, and later by the Industrial Commission:—

**Table 195.—Living Wages Declared by New South Wales Industrial Authority.**

Date of Declaration.	Living Wage, per week.		Date of Declaration.	Living Wage, per week.	
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.		Adult Males.	Adult Females.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
1914—Feb., 16	48 0	...	1923—Apr., 10	79 0	40 0
1915—Dec., 17	52 6	...	—Sept., 7	82 0	41 6
1916—Aug., 18	55 6	...	1925—Aug., 24	84 0	42 6
1918—Sept., 5	60 0	...	1927—June, 27	85 0	46 0
—Dec., 17	...	30 0	1929—Dec., 20	82 6	44 6
1919—Oct., 8	77 0	...	1932—Aug., 26	70 0	38 0
—Dec., 23	...	39 0	1933—Apr., 11	68 6	37 0
1920—Oct., 8	85 0	...	—Oct., 20	66 6	36 0
—Dec., 23	...	43 0	1934—Apr., 26	67 6	36 6
1921—Oct., 8	82 0	...	1935—Apr., 18	68 6	37 0
—Dec., 22	...	41 0	1936—Apr., 24	69 0	37 6
1922—May, 12	78 0	...	—Oct., 27	70 0	38 0
—Oct., 9	...	39 6	1937—Apr., 24	71 6	38 6

The family unit covered by the living wage for men consisted of a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, inclusive; a man and wife only in 1927; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929 and later. Men's wages were supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State for dependent children under statutory school leaving age from June, 1927, one child in each family being excluded from endowment from December, 1929.

#### THE BASIC WAGE IN STATE AWARDS SINCE 1937.

The living wage determinations of the Industrial Commission applied generally throughout the State to all industries within its jurisdiction. When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted by the State in October, 1937, provision was made for assessing different rates for certain districts, according to the practice of the Commonwealth Court. As explained on page 228, the basic wage under the Commonwealth jurisdiction is not related to a defined family unit, and formerly consisted of the "needs basic wage", subject to periodical adjustment and a constant loading addition. The "needs basic wage" fixed by

the Court for the metropolitan area and the districts of Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla was adjusted according to the retail price index numbers for Sydney, and the rate for the County of Yancowinna according to the index numbers for Broken Hill. Prior to July, 1951, the rate for other localities was 3s. per week less than the metropolitan rate. The usual fixed loading addition was 6s. per week, but in certain awards, such as those covering Crown employees (i.e., employees of the State Government and statutory bodies), the fixed loading was 5s. per week.

On 12th October, 1950, the Commonwealth Court announced its decision in the 1949-50 basic wage case, which resulted in an increase of 19s. in the basic wage for adult males in New South Wales. The New South Wales Parliament then enacted the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, under the authority of which the Industrial Commission increased the Sydney basic wage for males under State awards by 19s. from the first pay period in December, 1950. Where the former fixed loading was 5s., the amount of the increase was £1.

A further amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act, assented to in June, 1951, provided that the basis for all State industrial awards and agreements (including those covering Crown employees) was to be the basic wage for Sydney, except in the case of employees in the County of Yancowinna, where the basic wage for Broken Hill was to apply. The effect of this amendment was to remove the difference of 3s. between the basic wage for the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and the basic wage for other parts of the State (excluding the County of Yancowinna).

Up to August, 1953 (see page 230), except where an award or agreement provided otherwise, the basic wages were subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals according to the retail price index numbers of the preceding quarter. From December, 1937, to December, 1939, inclusive, the adjustments were made in March, June, September, and December, and from February, 1940, to August, 1953, the rates were adjusted a month earlier—in February, May, August, and November. The quarterly adjustments ceased after August, 1953, following a decision to that effect by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but they were re-introduced in State awards in New South Wales from the first pay period in November, 1955, under an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act. Particulars of the rates for adult males and females in Sydney, as adjusted since that date are as follows:—

	Male Rate.			Female Rate.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
November, 1955 .. .. .	12	13	0	9	9	6
February, 1956 .. .. .	12	15	0	9	11	0
May, 1956 .. .. .	12	16	0	9	12	0

Particulars of the Sydney basic wage for adult males in Commonwealth awards, which was the same as for State awards from 1937 to 1955, are given in Table 196.

A brief statement of the position with regard to the basic wage for adult females is given on page 231. Particulars of the basic wage applicable to adult females under State awards at various dates between 1937 and 1950 were published on page 365 of Year Book No. 52.

## BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS.

The principles to be adopted for the determination of the basic wage are not defined in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, although the Act prescribes that cases relating to alterations in the basic wage or the principles on which it is computed are to be decided by the Chief Judge and at least two other Judges. A definition of the basic wage was incorporated in the Act for the first time in 1949 (see page 229).

The general principles observed by the Court were stated in 1941 by the Chief Judge in the following terms: "The Court has always conceded the 'needs' of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing the basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter, and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end, economic possibilities have always been the determining factor. . . . What should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary, and ancillary forms. . . . More than ever before, wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook".

The major decisions which governed basic wage determinations between 1908 and 1947, traced below, are reviewed in greater detail on pages 795 to 797 of Year Book No. 50.

In 1908 the Court adopted the "Harvester rate" (apparently based on the needs of a family "of about five persons") as the standard wage. In the period of rapidly rising prices after the 1914-18 war, it became the practice to adjust the wage in accordance with changes in the cost of living as indicated by retail price index numbers. The "Powers 3s." was added to the Harvester equivalent in 1921 to cover possible increases in prices in intervals between adjustments. During the depression, from February, 1931, rates of wages (including basic and margin elements) were reduced by 10 per cent. by order of the Court.

In April, 1934, the Court abolished the "Powers 3s.", restored the 10 per cent. to margins, and simplified the method of assessment and adjustment. The "C" series index numbers (described on page 165) then became the basis of adjustments, and separate rates were prescribed for certain provincial towns and in certain industries.

From June, 1937, to December, 1950, the basic wage comprised (a) the needs basic wage, which was varied with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a fixed loading (6s. in New South Wales, with some exceptions), known as the "prosperity loading" added by the Court in 1937. In the same year, the Court introduced its own quarterly index numbers for the periodical adjustments, known as the "Court series", based upon the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series indexes. Adjustments prior to February, 1940, were made two months after the end of each quarter, and after that date, from the first pay period in February, May, August, and November. The minimum variation in the basic wage was 2s. from April, 1934, until June, 1937, when it became 1s., with the weekly rates adjusted to the nearest shilling.

The Court commenced the hearing of an application by certain Australian trade unions for an increase in the basic wage in August, 1940, and in its judgment of 7th February, 1941, the Court refused to grant any

increase, mainly owing to the uncertainty of the economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. In this judgment, the Court commended the proposed Commonwealth system of child endowment (which commenced on 1st July, 1941), and stated that such a system would greatly simplify future determinations of the basic wage. The question of an increase in the basic wage was revived in October, 1946, and on 13th December, 1946, the Court gave an interim judgment directing an increase of 7s. in the basic wage and continuing the existing loadings unchanged. Existing relationships between male, female, and juvenile award rates were preserved, but rates for females whose remuneration had been fixed under certain wartime controls were not affected by the judgment.

On 22nd February, 1949, the Court commenced the hearing of a series of union claims relating to the basic wage, which included the following:—

- (a) A claim for an immediate interim increase of £2 per week for all adults;
- (b) A determination of the actual cost of living (a man, wife and three children) based on a standard of living relating to socially necessary requirements and the productive capacity of industry;
- (c) A basic wage of £10 per week for all adults, subject to differences to allow for different costs of living in different capital cities;
- (d) Annual adjustments of the basic wage on the basis of the productive capacity of industry;
- (e) Quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to compensate for variations in the cost of living resulting from price variations and other factors;
- (f) A female basic wage equal to that for males.

In May, 1949, the claim for an interim increase in the basic wage was rejected. Subsequently, difficulties arose from the Court's rulings as to its powers in this case, and particularly in relation to the basic wage for females. As a result, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 2), 1949, which came into force in October, 1949, for the first time inserted a definition of the basic wage in the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, viz., that wage or that part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (or female, as the case may be), without regard to the work or the industry in which he is engaged. The Act also empowered the Court to make an order or award determining or altering the basic wage for adult females, or the principles on which it is computed.

The Court's decision was announced on 12th October, 1950, and, as amplified by subsequent announcements, it had the following effects on the basic wage for males:—

- (a) The former fixed loadings (4s., 5s. or 6s., according to the area) were to be made uniform at 5s. per week;
- (b) An average amount of £1 (£1 1s. where the former fixed loading was 4s., and 19s. where the former fixed loading was 6s.) was to be added to the basic wage; and
- (c) The total of all these sums was in future to be adjustable in accordance with variations in the cost of living, as indicated by the "C" Series Index of Retail Prices, and a new Court Series of Index Numbers was prepared to give effect to this.



The Court fixed the basic wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

The increased rates were to operate from the first pay period in December, 1950.

In June, 1952, a number of employers' organisations in the engineering and metal trades industries submitted the following claims to the Arbitration Court:—

- (a) Reductions in the basic wage in various awards ranging up to £2 9s. per week (£2 7s. in the case of the Sydney basic wage);
- (b) A reduction in the female basic wage from 75 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the male basic wage;
- (c) Abandonment of the quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in favour of periodic review by way of enquiry after a fixed term at the Court's discretion or on application by any interested party;
- (d) An increase in working hours from forty to forty-four per week, to be worked in either five or five and a half days.

In its decisions, announced on 12th September, 1953, the Court refused to grant any of the employers' claims except the abolition of quarterly adjustments of the basic wage in awards relating to the twenty-five unions involved in the case. The Court expressed the view that cost of living adjustments had been a contributing factor in the inflationary spiral, and that there was good ground for expecting that in the immediate future the economy would enter a period of relatively stable prices, especially of consumer goods. It also suggested that the quarterly adjustments should remain suspended so long as the estimate of what was a just and reasonable basic wage continued to be based on the ability of industry to sustain a certain wage level.

Following the decision of September, 1953, the Commonwealth Court was approached by further groups of employers for abolition of the quarterly adjustments in awards applying in their respective industries, and by November, 1953, the quarterly adjustments had been abolished in all Commonwealth awards. On 23rd October, 1953, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales ruled that the Commonwealth Court's decision also applied in all State awards.

In December, 1955, the Australian Council of Trade Unions and seventeen trade unions applied to the Commonwealth Court for the following: (a) the restoration of quarterly cost-of-living adjustments; (b) an increase in the basic wage to compensate for the loss of the adjustments since their suspension in October, 1953; and (c) an additional increase of £1 in the basic wage. The decision of the Court, announced on 25th May, 1956, was that the basic wage for males should be increased by 10s. per week and the female rate by 7s. 6d. per week, but the judgment stated that this did not represent "an authority to continue the use of adjustment systems based on variations in the purchasing power of money or in the cost of goods and services". The Court refused to grant a higher increase than 10s. per week on the ground that this would have created a risk of inflation and unemployment.

In fixing basic rates in an award in a particular industry, the Court may have regard to special circumstances affecting the industry and the cost of living in places of its location; consequently, basic rates in various Commonwealth awards may differ considerably.

A statement of the weekly basic wage rates for adult males in Commonwealth awards in each capital city of Australia at intervals since 1929 is given in the next table:—

**Table 196.—Basic Wages (per week) Adult Males, Commonwealth Awards—Australian Capitals.**

Date.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide	Perth.	Hobart.	Average Six Capital Cities.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929—February	91 0	86 0	80 0	84 0	85 0	83 0	87 0
1933—February	66 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
1937—June	72 0	69 0	68 0	69 0	71 0	69 0	70 0
1939—September	81 0	81 0	76 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
1942—February	91 0	89 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	87 0	88 0
1943—February	98 0	98 0	91 0	93 0	92 0	94 0	96 0
1944—Feb. & May	99 0	97 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
1945—February	99 0	98 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
1946—February	99 0	98 0	93 0	94 0	94 0	95 0	96 0
1947—February	108 0	107 0	103 0	102 0	103 0	104 0	106 0
1948—February	114 0	113 0	107 0	108 0	107 0	110 0	111 0
1949—February	124 0	123 0	118 0	119 0	118 0	121 0	122 0
1950—February	135 0	134 0	127 0	129 0	131 0	131 0	133 0
1951—February	173 0	170 0	159 0	166 0	166 0	165 0	169 0
1952—February	216 0	209 0	199 0	205 0	205 0	208 0	210 0
May	223 0	212 0	207 0	211 0	214 0	214 0	216 0
August	235 0	224 0	213 0	224 0	222 0	222 0	227 0
November	237 0	228 0	216 0	229 0	228 0	230 0	231 0
1953—February	238 0	229 0	215 0	225 0	229 0	232 0	231 0
May	241 0	232 0	217 0	228 0	231 0	239 0	234 0
August	243 0	235 0	218 0	231 0	236 0	242 0	236 0
1956—June	253 0	245 0	228 0	241 0	246 0	252 0	246 0

#### THE BASIC WAGE FOR FEMALES.

Prior to 1950, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided that the basic wage for females should not be less than 54 per cent. of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual figure found in New South Wales awards, and it was common, though it cannot be said to have been general, in Commonwealth awards. During the war (1939-45), the Women's Employment Board awarded rates of 75 per cent., 90 per cent., and even occasionally 100 per cent., of male rates.

There was no Commonwealth statutory provision relating to the female basic wage until 1947, when the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court was empowered to alter the minimum rates of remuneration for adult females in an industry. In 1948 this provision was altered to read "determining or altering" such minimum rates. Finally, during the course of the 1949-50 basic wage case, the power was further clarified by the amendment mentioned above, and a definition of the female basic wage to correspond with that for males was inserted in the Act.

In the judgment of the Commonwealth Court announced on 12th October, 1950, it was decided that the basic rate for women should be 75 per cent. of the male rate. In New South Wales the Industrial Arbitration (Basic

Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, provided that, after considering the Commonwealth judgment, the Industrial Commission was to review the terms of any award for female workers and make such orders as it deemed reasonable and proper, but no such order was to vary rates of pay so as to provide for rates lower than the female basic wage as enunciated by the Commonwealth Court. The Commission gave several lengthy judgments relating to these matters, the effect of which was briefly that, while it might not award rates of pay lower than the new basic wage found by the Commonwealth Court, that basic wage contained an amount of £1 attributable to secondary considerations rather than to needs. This £1 was to be regarded as a marginal rate of wage, and the remaining £5 3s. 6d. of the female basic wage (as it then stood) was to be regarded by all State tribunals as the true or foundational basic wage for females. Nevertheless, the requirement of the Act that no female wage under a State award should fall short of the Commonwealth basic wage for females, had the effect of making the whole rate of £6 3s. 6d. subject to adjustment for changes in retail prices.

Particulars of the Sydney basic wage for adult females in Commonwealth awards since December, 1950, are shown below:—

**Table 197.—Basic Wage for Adult Females, Sydney, Commonwealth Awards.**

Month of Change.	Amount per week.	Month of Change.	Amount per week.	Month of Change.	Amount per week.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1950—Dec.	123 6	1952—Feb.	162 0	1953—Feb.	178 6
1951—Feb.	129 6	May	167 0	May	180 6
May	135 0	August	176 0	August	182 0
August	144 6	Nov.	177 6	1953—June	189 6
Nov.	155 0				

#### BASIC WAGE DETERMINATION IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Basic wages are determined by State industrial tribunals in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia under State laws. Since October, 1937, under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration Act, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has been required to adopt (in State awards) basic wages as determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration; formerly the Industrial Commission determined the basic wage to be applied in State awards (see page 225). An amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act in 1955 provided for the re-introduction of automatic cost-of-living adjustments from November, 1955 (see page 227). The Industrial Court of Queensland has adjusted basic wage rates according to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series index numbers since March quarter, 1942. Prior to 1953, the Victorian wages boards were required to adopt Commonwealth award rates where applicable, but under the Labour and Industry Act, 1953, the boards must provide in their determinations that wages shall be adjusted periodically in accordance with the appropriate retail price index. In Tasmania the standard of the Commonwealth Court is observed to a large extent, but

quarterly cost-of-living adjustments were re-introduced in February, 1956. Since December, 1946, the "living wage" applied by the South Australian Board of Industry has been the same as the Commonwealth basic wage.

The Western Australian Arbitration Court determines a basic wage in June of each year, which it may review whenever quarterly data relating to the cost of living supplied by the State Statistician reveals a change of 1s. or more a week. The Court generally follows the decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but several adjustments were made in 1955 and 1956 to compensate for cost-of-living increases.

The State basic wage determinations for adult males are related to family units of a man and wife with three children in Queensland and South Australia, and with two children in Western Australia.

The basic wage rates under State awards operating in each capital city in March, 1956, were as follows:—

**Table 198.—Basic Wage Rates under State Awards—March, 1956.**

Capital City.	State.	Rate per Week.		Proportion of Female Rate to Male Rate.  per cent.
		Adult Male.	Adult Female.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sydney ... ..	New South Wales ...	12 15 0	9 11 0	75
Melbourne ... ..	Victoria ... ..	12 11 0	9 8 0	75
Brisbane ... ..	Queensland ... ..	11 9 0	7 14 0	67
Adelaide ... ..	South Australia ...	11 11 0	8 13 0	75
Perth ... ..	West Australia ...	12 13 8	8 4 11	65
Hobart ... ..	Tasmania ... ..	12 19 0	9 14 0	75

## SECONDARY (OR MARGINAL) WAGES.

Awards of industrial tribunals usually add to the minimum or basic wage some further amount (the "secondary" or "marginal" wage) in respect of special features associated with the various occupations, e.g., the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work and the conditions under which it is performed. By the division of functions introduced in 1947, claims for variation of margins in Commonwealth awards are heard by Conciliation Commissioners.

In recent years, many unions have approached the various arbitration tribunals for substantial increases in the marginal portions of award rates of pay. The unions have claimed that (a) the real value of the marginal rate has decreased sharply because of steep increases in the cost of living, and (b) since the basic wage has increased steeply (as a result of the automatic cost-of-living adjustments and the special additions awarded by the tribunals themselves), the former relationship between the marginal element and the basic wage element has been destroyed.

An application for variation of the Metal Trades Award to provide increased margins was referred to the Full Court by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1953. In its judgment, given in November, 1954, the Commonwealth Court laid down the basis for a new structure of margins in the metal trades. This decision had special significance, as variations in the Metal Trades Award have tended to lead the way to similar variations in other awards.

In its judgment, the Court accepted, as the real object of any adjustment, the need to restore the position of the skilled employee in relation to the unskilled. The effect of the increased cost of living on this relative position was referred to as follows: "We have not forgotten that nominal value of the fitter's skill must tend to increase with the increase in the nominal prices of essential commodities". The Court also took into consideration the capacity of the economy to pay higher margins for skilled workers, both in the metal trades, and in other industries likely to be affected indirectly by the judgment. As the appropriate basis of its new adjustment of the fitter's margin, the Court took the assessment made by Judge Beeby in 1937, and held that the margins in this award should, in general, be fixed at two and one half times the amount awarded in 1937. Where the margin for any classification was already more than two and one half times the 1937 figure, there should be no reduction.

While the Court emphasised that this decision dealt only with the metal trades industry, it pointed out that it might afford general guidance to all authorities operating under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, or under any legislation which provides for a wage-fixing tribunal subject to the general control of the Court. Since the decision, the formula has been applied by Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioners in the majority of applications coming before them.

Following on the Commonwealth Court's judgment of 5th November, 1954, a number of applications were made to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales for increases in rates of pay, relying partly on the judgment of the Commonwealth Court. In a decision intended to lay down some general principles which it would follow in dealing with such applications, the Commission reviewed its decisions on margins over the previous four years. However, it stated that the Commonwealth judgment did not justify the claim that all rates of pay prescribed by State awards should now be re-assessed, or that the Commonwealth formula should be applied by wage-fixing authorities in New South Wales for the re-assessment of all minimum wage rates, nor did the judgment imply that there should be a general increase in State award rates of wages.

The Commission referred to its statutory obligation to fix true minimum rates of pay, whether times were good or bad, whereas the Commonwealth Court regarded it as proper to assess rates of pay according to the economic position of the Australian community. The Commission laid down the general principle that awards based on the Commonwealth Metal Trades Award should be varied to accord with the new Commonwealth rates. In addition, where award rates have been fixed in relation to the rate of pay for a fitter, employees in that industry would have the right to apply for variation of their rates of pay. Other cases would be governed by the method of approach and the principles formerly applied in the fixation of minimum rates of pay by the Industrial Commission. Each application would then be considered in the light of its special circumstances.

#### RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages for, as distinct from actual earnings in, various occupations at the close of 1929 and later years are shown in the following statement. Except where specified, the figures indicate the minimum amounts payable for a full week's work on the basis of the weekly, daily, or

hourly rates fixed by industrial awards and agreements, and for occupations not subject to industrial determination the ruling or predominant rates are stated. The table contains particulars of a few occupations only, but similar information relating to a large number of callings is published annually in the "Labour Report" of the Commonwealth Statistician.

**Table 199.—Award Rates of Wages for Adult Males in Various Occupations, New South Wales.**

Occupation.	At 31st December.																	
	1929.		1939.		1946.		1949.		1950.		1951.		1952.		1953.		1954.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Manufacturing—</b>																		
Cabinetmaker ... ..	108	6	108	0	142	0	182	0	215	0	257	0	287	0	293	0	293	0
Boilermaker ... ..	123	0	112	0	144	0	184	0	217	0	259	0	289	0	295	0	318	0
Coppersmith ... ..	118	6	113	0	145	0	185	6	218	6	260	6	290	6	296	6	320	6
Fitter ... ..	118	6	112	0	144	0	184	0	217	0	259	0	289	0	295	0	318	0
Baker, bread ... ..	128	6	120	0	148	0	187	0	220	0	267	0	297	0	303	0	303	0
Bootmaker ... ..	102	6	105	0	135	6	166	0	199	0	244	0	275	0	280	0	280	0
Tailor (ready-made) ...	108	0	101	0	136	0	181	0	214	0	254	0	285	0	290	0	290	0
Compositor (hand) (jobbing)	116	0	109	0	141	0	190	0	223	0	265	0	295	0	301	6	318	0
<b>Building—</b>																		
Bricklayer ... ..	126	6	126	6	155	0	198	0	231	0	291	8	326	8	333	4	333	4
Carpenter ... ..	125	0	126	6	156	6	198	0	231	0	298	4	331	8	338	4	338	4
Painter ... ..	116	0	115	6	145	6	190	0	223	0	281	8	315	0	321	8	321	8
Plumber ... ..	127	0	125	6	154	0	199	0	232	0	290	6	324	0	330	9	330	9
<b>Mining—</b>																		
Coalwheeler per day*	18	3	18	8	27	3	35	1	41	8	50	1	56	1	57	3	57	3
<b>Transport—</b>																		
Railway loco-driver {	114	0	108	6	143	6	181	0	215	0	256	0	286	0	292	0	317	0
to {	139	0	144	0	179	0	224	0	258	0	299	0	329	0	335	0	392	0
Wharf-labourer per hour	2	11	2	10	4	0	5	3	6	0	7	2½	8	2	8	10	8	10
<b>Rural Industries—</b>																		
Shearer per 100 sheep ...	41	0†	35	6	46	9	71	6	109	9	159	6	143	9	146	0	146	0
Standard minimum wage‡	82	6	82	0	108	0	132	0	165	0	207	0	237	0	243	0	243	0

\* Northern district.

† Less 2s. 3d. per week.

‡ State awards.

The wages of coalminers are based on contract rates, which vary according to the conditions of the seams or places where the coal is mined. Particulars of the award rates of wages for various classes of workers in the rural industries are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

#### AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES.

The average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult males and adult females in various groups of industries and the weighted average for all groups in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. For the computations, particulars are obtained in respect of 870 male and 84 female occupations. The industrial awards and agreements are the main sources of information, and for the few occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are ascertained from employers and from secretaries of trade unions.

The occupations are classified into fourteen industrial groups, and the averages are calculated on the basis of the weekly rates payable to adult male employees in the metropolitan district, except in regard to the mining, shipping, and rural industries, which are conducted for the most part outside the metropolitan area.

In determining the average wage in each group, an arithmetic mean is taken (that is, the sum of the rates is divided by the number of occupations), no detailed system of weights being applied owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons employed in each occupation. In computing the average for all the industries combined, the average for each industrial group is weighted in accordance with the relative number of workers employed in that group.

The average rates are nominal, and as they take no account of payments in excess of award rates, for overtime, or as bonuses, etc., they are not a measure of average weekly earnings of wage-earners. Moreover, the weekly rates do not measure changes in the nominal cost of labour in terms of wages because of variations from time to time and as between industries in the normal working week. Consequently, the average nominal hourly rates provide a better basis of comparison for certain purposes.

Index numbers of average weekly and hourly nominal rates of wages at the close of certain years since 1929 for adult males and adult females, as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician, are given below. These are to be regarded as illustrating trends in wage rates rather than their absolute level.

**Table 200.—Index Numbers of Average Nominal Rates of Wages in N.S.W.**

At 31st December.	Adult Males.		Adult Females.	
	Weekly Rates. *	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates. †	Hourly Rates.
1929 ... ..	201	201	198	222
1936 ... ..	167	173	163	188
1939 ... ..	189	196	196	219
1945 ... ..	238	241	262	299
1946 ... ..	255	259	296	331
1947 ... ..	276	300	310	365
1948 ... ..	312	340	368	452
1949 ... ..	335	365	398	488
1950 ... ..	409	439	515	632
1951 ... ..	497	532	630	773
1952 ... ..	555	598	714	876
1953 ... ..	579	613	730	896
1954 ... ..	582	617	731	908
1955 ... ..	605	646	754	926

\* Base: Weighted average for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) = 100.

† Base: Weighted average for Australia in April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) = 100.

The table reveals a material reduction in the difference between the average nominal rates of wages of men and women since before the 1939-45 war. Between 1939 and 1946, the weekly rates increased by 35 per cent. for adult males and 51 per cent. for adult females, and between 1946 and 1955, the increases were 137 per cent. for men and 154 per cent. for women. In December, 1955, the average nominal weekly wage for men was 220 per cent. and for women 284 per cent. higher than in December, 1939. Between 1939 and 1954, the average nominal hourly rates for adult males more than trebled and those for females more than quadrupled.

The increases in the years 1939 to 1942 reflect the increases in the basic wage as shown in Table 196, with the addition of war loadings in some industries. Wage pegging rendered movements negligible from 1942 to 1945, but since the war there has been a rapid and continuous increase

in wages as a result of the relaxation of wartime controls and the general post-war rise in prices. The index numbers of average nominal wage rates were also affected by the special interim increase of 7s. in the basic wage awarded in December, 1946, and a further special increase of 19s. in October, 1950 (see page 229). Hourly rates rose in 1947 and 1948 as a result of the introduction of the forty-hour week in State awards from July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from 1st January, 1948. Wage rates were comparatively stable in 1954, partly owing to the suspension of the quarterly adjustments of the basic wage, and the index numbers for that year show very little movement as compared with the previous year. The index numbers rose again in 1955 as a result of increases in marginal wage in certain awards.

The average nominal weekly wages in the various groups at the end of selected years since 1929 are shown below. In the shipping, pastoral, and domestic industries, where food and lodgings are supplied, their value has been added to the rates of wages. The amounts shown are to be regarded as an index of changes expressed in money terms rather than as actual current averages.

Table 201.—Average Nominal Weekly Wages\* in Industries, Adult Males.

Industrial Group.	At 31st December.							
	1929.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Works, etc....	107 9	102 9	206 2	248 3	279 2	285 2	285 10	308 11
2. Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, etc.	103 10	100 10	201 0	243 10	273 10	279 10	287 7	293 10
3. Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Manufacture and Distribution	101 2	99 4	201 2	244 1	275 10	282 10	283 6	294 4
4. Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, Rope, Cordage, etc....	96 10	92 3	200 7	240 6	271 0	276 6	276 6	281 8
5. Books, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	123 6	120 9	240 1	282 4	312 5	319 10	329 5	336 3
6. Other Manufacturing ...	103 7	99 1	201 3	245 0	277 2	283 10	285 10	295 11
7. Building... ..	114 7	110 0	218 10	269 8	305 5	313 0	313 0	337 9
8. Mining, Quarries, etc. ...	112 9	113 1	212 0	254 1	284 2	290 2	290 2	302 6
9. Railway and Tramway Services	107 8	97 4	203 10	245 8	277 3	286 0	301 5	313 6
10. Other Land Transport ...	97 1	96 10	198 4	243 11	273 11	279 11	280 4	293 5
11. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc....	106 2	99 1	228 4	269 10	301 6	307 2	307 2	310 3
12. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, etc. ...	100 9	80 2	226 0	281 9	306 0	339 11	339 11	347 3
13. Domestic, Hotels, etc.†	92 7	92 1	194 11	234 4	264 4	270 8	271 4	282 5
14. Miscellaneous ... ..	96 5	95 2	199 1	241 4	271 6	278 1	278 2	292 2
All Industries ... ..	102 11	96 7	209 6	255 0	284 8	296 8	298 4	310 1

\* See comments above Table 200.

† Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.



The following table shows the average nominal weekly wages payable to adult females in industry groups in which women are mainly employed:—

**Table 202.—Average Nominal Weekly Wages\* in Industries, Adult Females.**

At 31st December.	Food, Drink, etc. (3).	Clothing, Textiles, etc. (4).	All Other Manufacturing (1, 2, 5 and 6).	Domestic, Hotels, etc.† (13).	Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. (14).	All Groups.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929 ...	48 8	54 5	53 4	52 9	55 1	53 11
1939 ...	49 7	50 8	49 11	52 6	60 5	53 3
1950 ...	135 5	137 7	145 10	132 0	149 7	139 11
1951 ...	165 8	167 9	178 7	163 6	181 10	171 1
1952 ...	188 2	190 7	202 1	186 0	204 11	193 11
1953 ...	192 6	194 9	206 0	190 6	210 3	198 5
1954 ...	193 6	194 9	207 2	191 5	210 3	198 9
1955 ...	201 5	195 8	211 11	197 9	226 6	205 0

\* See comment above Table 200.

† Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

#### INDEX NUMBERS—NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

The foregoing tables relate to the nominal rates of wages, that is, the actual amounts of money payable in return for labour, and in order to show the effective value of these amounts it is necessary to relate them to the purchasing power of money, as in the following statement. For this purpose the average rates of wages have been reduced to index numbers, and these index numbers have been divided by index numbers of retail prices in Sydney computed from the Commonwealth Statistician's total "C" series index numbers (see page 165). The results indicate very approximately the changes in the effective wage.

The nominal wage for each of the years ended June, as shown in the table, represents the mean of the average rates at the end of the four quarters. Index numbers, calculated on the foregoing basis, are as follows:—

**Table 203.—Nominal and Effective Wages in New South Wales.**

Year ended June.	Average Nominal Wage for a Full Week's Work—Adult Males.		Index Number of Retail Prices, Sydney, Total, "C" Series. †	Index Number of Effective Wages (Full Work).
	Amount.	Index Number.		
Average, 1923-27*	s. d.			
1929	96 0	100	100	100
1929	102 10	107	103	104
1933	85 0	88	83	107
1939	95 2	99	91	109
1944	121 5	126	112	110
1945	121 3	126	112	113
1946	121 10	127	113	112
1947	129 6	135	116	116
1948	143 3	149	123	121
1949	160 7	167	135	124
1950	173 9	181	147	123
1951	209 10	219	170	129
1952	257 3	268	210	128
1953	285 6	297	228	130
1954	296 6	309	234	132
1955	299 11	312	235	133

\* Calendar years.

† Mean of the Commonwealth Statistician's index number for Sydney (base: average six capital cities in 1923-27 = 100) for the four quarters of each financial year expressed in ratio to the index number for Sydney (102) for the base period 1923-27.

The rates of wages, nominal and effective, as stated in the foregoing tables are based on the rates payable to employees under awards or agreements or predominant rates for work without intermittency or overtime, and not on actual earnings.

### WAGES PAID IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Commonwealth Statistician compiles quarterly estimates of the average weekly total wages paid and the average earnings, based upon employment and wages as recorded in pay-roll tax returns (which cover about 80 per cent. of total employment) and estimates of the unrecorded balance, but not including pay of members of the armed forces. The figures are not adjusted seasonally, but a seasonally adjusted quarterly index of average weekly earnings in Australia is published in the "Monthly Review of Business Statistics".

The following table shows particulars of the average weekly total wages paid in New South Wales, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, together with the average weekly earnings per male unit, which represents total wages divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units equal the number of males plus a proportion of females, based on the approximate ratio of average female earnings to average male earnings.

Table 204.—Wages and Salaries Paid and Average Earnings per Male Unit,  
New South Wales.\*

Year ended June.	Total Wages and Salaries Paid—Weekly Average.	Quarter ended—	Total Wages and Salaries Paid—Weekly Average.	Year ended June.	Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit.	Quarter ended—	Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit.
	£ thous.		£ thous.		£		£
1946	4,966	1953—Mar.	14,241	1946	6·57	1953—Mar.	14·70
1947	5,838	June	15,456	1947	6·81	June	15·84
1948	6,976	Sept.	15,654	1948	7·73	Sept.	16·01
1949	8,133	Dec.	16,753	1949	8·73	Dec.	16·87
1950	9,018			1950	9·50		
1951	11,385			1951	11·46		
1952	14,364	1954—Mar.	15,303	1952	14·24	1954—Mar.	15·33
1953	15,090	June	16,463	1953	15·50	June	16·38
1954	16,043	Sept.	16,765	1954	16·15	Sept.	16·60
1955	17,357	Dec.	17,918	1955	16·96	Dec.	17·53
		1955—Mar.	16,511			1955—Mar.	16·07
		June	18,235			June	17·64
		Sept.	18,454			Sept.	17·79
		Dec.	19,683			Dec.	18·83

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Since 1945-46, there has been a rapid increase in total wages and salaries paid in New South Wales, partly owing to increased employment and partly to higher wages and salaries. The rise in wage rates is reflected in the average weekly earnings per male unit, which increased by 45 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1949-50, and by 79 per cent. between 1949-50 and 1954-55. The average weekly earnings per male unit in 1954-55 amounted to £16 19s. representing an increase of only 5 per cent. as compared with 1953-54, but 158 per cent. as compared with 1945-46. The weekly average of total wages and salaries paid in 1952-53 was affected by the decline in employment which began towards the end of 1951.

The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal factors. For example, the figures for the December quarter are usually, though not invariably, higher than those for the previous September quarter and the following March quarter.

Actual average weekly earnings (which include overtime, bonus payments, etc.) considerably exceeded the average nominal weekly wage rates for adult males shown in Table 201, notwithstanding that juniors and their earnings are included in the averages, and that there are losses of working time through sickness, absenteeism, adverse weather, and other causes.

#### *Wage Earnings in Industries.*

There are records of actual wage payments in the rural, manufacturing and mining industries and of the payments made to New South Wales and Commonwealth Government employees. There is no record of the total wages paid in private commercial and transport enterprises, the professions, building and construction industries, etc.

Most wage and salary earners in New South Wales are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (see page 190), and as shown on page 196, the estimated amount of wages paid to such workers was £707,396,000 in 1953-54, and £800,755,000 in 1954-55. The amount of salaries and wages paid in factories (distinguishing government and private establishments) is shown in the chapter "Factories", and particulars of wages paid in the mining industry are given in the chapter "Mining Industry." Information regarding wages paid in rural industries is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The following statement shows the amount of salaries and wages paid in New South Wales to employees of the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 205.—Salaries and Wages Paid to Government Employees in N.S.W.**

Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Commonwealth Government.	Total.	Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Commonwealth Government.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1939	29,526	5,844	35,370	1950	74,488	33,325	107 808
1945	41,265	18,971	60,236	1951	89,564	44,832	134,396
1946	43,535	17,030	60,565	1952	116,059	53,315	169,374
1947	49,867	17,558	67,425	1953	125,567	57,034	182,601
1948	60,261	22,323	82,584	1954	130,250	57,678	187,928
1949	67,284	27,027	94,311	1955	143,356	60,078	203,434

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to government employees in New South Wales, employees of the Commonwealth Government accounted for 17 per cent. in 1938-39 and 30 per cent. in 1954-55.

## VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The value of production, as shown in this chapter, relates to the primary industries—pastoral, agricultural, dairying and farmyard, mining, forestry, fisheries, and trapping—and to the manufacturing industries. The values of production in some important activities, such as building and construction, transport and trade and commerce, are not included.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated value of production of primary and manufacturing industries in various years since 1928-29. The *gross value at principal markets*, in the case of rural industries, has been ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The *gross value at place of production* excludes marketing costs. In the case of *primary production*, the *net value* excludes the value of seed and fodder used and the value of the principal goods and services provided by other industries. The *net value of manufacturing production* represents the value added to raw materials, and it is taken as the value of the manufactured goods at the factory, less the cost of materials used, fuel, etc. These terms are explained in more detail in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Factories".

**Table 206.—Primary and Manufacturing Industries—Value of Production.**

Year.	Primary Production.*			Manufacturing Industries— Net Value of Production. †	Primary and Manufacturing Industries— Net Value of Production. †
	Gross Value at Principal Markets.	Gross Value at Place of Production.	Net Value at Place of Production.		
	£ thousand.				
1928-29	100,509	90,099	82,042	73,627	155,669
1930-31	60,920	51,212	45,608	49,524	95,132
1935-36	86,444	76,759	69,313	69,470	138,783
1938-39	85,653	74,899	63,538	90,266	153,804
1944-45	120,143	109,170	95,216	159,875	255,091
1945-46	146,257	132,432	117,008	153,179	270,187
1946-47	148,959	137,316	121,040	186,546	307,586
1947-48	250,451	230,460	210,326	218,611	428,937
1948-49	249,196	230,364	209,657	251,199	460,856
1949-50	326,904	304,153	283,532	283,201	566,733
1950-51	484,661	460,740	438,616	366,108	804,724
1951-52	390,885	362,335	332,807	443,391	776,198
1952-53	490,716	451,624	414,918	457,742	872,660
1953-54	486,530	445,179	404,970	520,043	925,013
1954-55	444,731	407,388	364,636	583,128	947,764

\* Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Five distributions of such profits have been made, viz., £9,423,000 in 1949-50, £9,423,000 in 1951-52, £6,027,000 in 1952-53, £6,241,000 in 1953-54 and £4,891,000 in 1954-55.

† At place of production.

The total net value of primary and manufacturing production fell from £156 million in 1928-29 to £95 million in 1930-31, during the economic depression, but it rose again to £154 million in 1938-39. Thereafter, under the combined influence of increased production and the upward trend of prices, the value rose to a peak of £805 million in 1950-51, but it fell in the next year to £776 million as a result of a 24 per cent. decline in the net value of primary production and a 13 per cent. increase in the value of manufacturing production. In 1952-53 the figure rose again to £873 million, mainly as the result of a 25 per cent. increase in the net value of primary production. In 1953-54 a slight fall in the value of primary production was more than compensated by an increase of 14 per cent. in the value of manufacturing production. The combined value of production in 1954-55, viz., £948,000,000, was the highest on record; 39 per cent. of this figure represented the net value of primary production and 61 per cent. the net value of manufacturing production.

The value of primary production is subject to a much greater degree of fluctuation than the value of manufacturing production, because of its dependence on seasonal conditions and on export markets. The net value of manufacturing production rose each year from £153 million in 1945-46 to £583 million in 1954-55. The net value of primary production, on the other hand, increased from £117 million in 1945-46 to £439 million in 1950-51, but it fell to £333 million in the next year largely because of a decline in the price of wool and in the quantity produced; it rose again to £415 million in 1952-53, but fell to £365 million in 1954-55.

The share of the manufacturing industries in the total net value of production, as shown in Table 206, varies considerably from year to year, mainly because of the greater degree of variation in the value of primary production. The net values of primary and manufacturing production were almost equal in 1935-36, but in 1938-39 the value of manufacturing production exceeded that of primary production by 42 per cent. The value of manufacturing production continued to exceed primary production until 1949-50, when the values were approximately the same, but in each of the last four years the value of manufacturing production considerably exceeded that of primary production, the excess in 1954-55 being 59 per cent.

The net value of primary and manufacturing production per head of population in New South Wales in 1954-55 was £275, viz., primary £106 and manufacturing £169.

#### ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the estimated gross value of production of the various branches of primary industry, at the place of production, at intervals since 1920-21. The values for mines and quarries, as stated, for the years 1920-21 to 1930-31 relate to the calendar years 1921 to 1931, and for 1935-36 to 1954-55 to the calendar years 1935 to 1954, respectively.

Table 207.—Gross Value of Primary Production at Place of Production.

Year.	Rural Industries.				Forestry, Fisheries, and Trapping.	Mines and Quarries. *	Total, Primary Industries.
	Pastoral.	Agri- cultural.	Dairying and Farmyard.	Total, Rural Industries.			
	£ thousand.						
1920-21 ...	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	4,089	10,192	83,437
1928-29 ...	40,679	19,356	14,559	74,594	5,298	10,207	90,099
1930-31 ...	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	2,669	6,341	51,212
1935-36 ...	33,641	16,796	14,112	64,549	4,165	8,045	76,759
1938-39 ...	24,894	18,459	16,359	59,712	3,485	11,702	74,899
1944-45 ...	38,697	21,995	25,403	86,095	7,071	16,004	109,170
1945-46 ...	35,426	44,719	27,308	107,453	8,933	16,046	132,432
1946-47 ...	53,869	26,150	27,048	107,067	10,442	19,807	137,316
1947-48 ...	75,100	87,764	31,916	194,780	9,493	26,187	230,460
1948-49 ...	97,429	53,887	35,409	186,725	10,769	32,870	230,364
1949-50 ...	142,185	75,479	40,744	258,408	10,450	35,295	304,153
1950-51 ...	305,234	50,457	45,785	401,476	13,162	46,102	460,740
1951-52 ...	158,647	65,968	53,492	278,107	16,351	67,877	362,335
1952-53 ...	211,802	74,711	70,228	356,741	17,718	77,165	451,624
1953-54 ...	210,229	76,325	68,917	355,471	17,345	72,363	445,179
1954-55 ...	184,504	56,862	69,441	310,807	18,348	78,233	407,388

\* Calendar year. See text above table.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in the prices of wool.

In agriculture, wheat is the outstanding product. Seasonal conditions which affect the extent of cultivation and the size of the harvests are the cause of frequent fluctuations in the annual values of agricultural production, apart from the variations in the price of this cereal, which depends upon the state of oversea markets rather than upon local supply and demand. When the influence of both factors—season and price—bears in the same direction, up or down, the fluctuations are considerable.

The gross value of production in the rural industries in 1954-55 was £310,807,000, including pastoral £184,504,000 (or 60 per cent.), agriculture £56,862,000 (or 18 per cent.), and dairying and farmyard £69,441,000 (or 22 per cent.). In the same year the value of mining production was £78,233,000, and forestry and fisheries production £18,348,000.

*Gross Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.*

The following table indicates the principal elements in the value of pastoral and dairying production in 1938-39 and the last five years:—

**Table 208.—Pastoral and Dairying Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.**

Season.	Pastoral Production.				Dairying and Farmyard Production.			
	Wool.	Sheep and Cattle Slaughtered.*	Other.†	Total.	Butter, Cheese and Milk.	Poultry.	Other.‡	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.			
1938-39	17,076	8,032	(—) 214	24,894	9,889	3,853	2,617	16,359
1950-51	281,396	28,902	(—) 5,064	305,234	23,172	14,913	7,700	45,785
1951-52	129,564	33,779	(—) 4,696	158,647	25,353	18,848	9,291	53,492
1952-53	181,989	32,336	(—) 2,523	211,802	39,459	20,090	10,679	70,228
1953-54	171,901	39,044	(—) 716	210,229	36,391	19,883	12,643	68,917
1954-55	146,983	43,088	(—) 5,567	184,504	38,515	18,071	12,855	69,441

\* Excludes dairy cows and calves. The value of skin wool obtained from sheep slaughtered is included under "Wool".

† Mainly net interstate imports of cattle.

‡ Mainly dairy cows, calves and pigs slaughtered.

In 1954-55, the value of wool, which is the main item of pastoral production, was £146,983,000, or 79 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production. Most of the balance (21 per cent.) represents the value of sheep and cattle slaughtered (exclusive of all calves and dairy cows). The item "Other" consists of (a) the value of stud yearling horses sold, and (b) the value of net interstate imports or exports of sheep and cattle. In 1954-55, the value of the stud yearlings was £306,000, the value of net interstate exports of sheep was £3,688,000, and the value of net interstate imports of cattle was £9,561,000, necessitating a deduction of £5,567,000 from the total gross value of pastoral production. Further particulars of pastoral production are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Butter, cheese and milk normally comprise about half the gross value of dairying and farmyard production; in 1954-55 they amounted to £38,515,000, or 55.4 per cent. of the total. Since 1945-46, milk has been the largest of the three items, its value being consistently greater than that of butter. In 1954-55 the gross value of milk produced was £20,347,000, butter £17,517,000, and cheese £651,000. Other items in the value of dairying and farmyard production in 1954-55 were: Poultry, £18,071,000, or 26.0 per cent.; dairy cows, calves and pigs slaughtered, £12,119,00, or 17.5 per cent.; and honey and beeswax, £736,000, or 1.1 per cent. The gross value of dairying and farmyard production includes Commonwealth Government subsidies to the dairying industry. The amount of Commonwealth subsidy to dairy farmers in New South Wales was £2,765,000 in 1953-54, and £3,128,000 in 1954-55. Further particulars of dairying and farmyard production are contained in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

*Gross Value of Agricultural Production.*

The next table shows the gross value of the principal items of agricultural production in 1938-39 and the last five years:—

**Table 209.—Agricultural Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.**

Year ended 31st March.	Cereals.		Hay.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other.	Total.
	Wheat.	Other.					
	£ thousand.						
1939 ...	6,695	1,510	4,250	1,460	2,688	1,856	18,459
1951 ...	25,661	4,145	3,376	5,788	7,692	3,795	50,457
1952 ...	25,623	7,215	6,273	7,449	13,875	5,533	65,968
1953 ...	36,973	7,400	7,519	6,154	11,684	4,981	74,711
1954 ...	35,309	7,310	8,206	6,574	13,490	5,346	76,325
1955 ...	18,448	7,399	8,277	5,283	12,222	5,233	56,862

The gross value of agricultural production fluctuates considerably from year to year, partly because of variations in the quantities harvested, and partly because of changes in market prices. Wheat, which is the principal agricultural commodity, represents a different proportion of the total value of agricultural production according to the size of the harvest. For instance, the quantity of wheat produced in 1947-48, an exceptionally good year, was 95 million bushels, and its gross value was £65,000,000, or 74 per cent. of the value of all agricultural production, whereas in 1951-52, the harvest was only 40 million bushels, and the value £26,000,000, or 39 per cent. of the total. In 1954-55 the harvest was 38 million bushels, valued at £18,448,000 or 32 per cent. of the total value of agricultural production.

Apart from wheat, the principal item in the value of agricultural production in 1954-55 was fruit, the gross value of which was £12,222,000, or 21 per cent. of the total. In the same year other important items of agricultural production were vegetables (£5,283,000, or 9 per cent.), cereals other than wheat (£7,399,000, or 13 per cent.), and hay (£8,277,000, or 15 per cent.).

The value of agricultural production does not include the value of produce grown on holdings which are less than 1 acre in extent and from which returns are not collected, but this deficiency would only be considerable for certain types of vegetables.

Further particulars of the value of agricultural production are given in the chapter "Agriculture".



*Gross Value of Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping.*

The following table shows separate particulars of forestry, fisheries and trapping production:—

**Table 210.—Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.**

Year ended 30th June.	Forestry.	Fisheries.	Trapping.	Total.
£ thousand.				
1939... ..	2,261	620	604	3,485
1951... ..	8,966	1,730	2,466	13,162
1952... ..	12,461	1,821	2,069	16,351
1953... ..	13,692	2,233	1,793	17,718
1954... ..	12,905	2,642	1,798	17,345
1955... ..	13,686	2,739	1,923	18,348

As Table 210 indicates, fisheries and trapping represent a very small proportion of the gross value of primary production. The total value of forestry, fisheries and trapping production in 1954-55 was £17,900,000, and of this amount forestry comprised £13,686,000, or 75 per cent. Most of the value of trapping production consists of rabbits (valued at £1,647,000 in 1954-55).

Further particulars are given in the chapters "Forestry", "Fisheries", and "Pastoral Industry".

*Gross Value of Mine and Quarry Production.*

Particulars of the principal items of mining production are given in the following table:—

**Table 211.—Mine and Quarry Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.**

Year.	Coal Mining.	Silver-Lead- Zinc Mining.	Other Mining and Quarrying.	Total.
£ thousand.				
1939... ..	7,027	5,887		12,914
1949... ..	16,122	15,560	3,613	35,295
1950... ..	22,121	19,725	4,256	46,102
1951... ..	31,466	30,536	5,875	67,877
1952... ..	43,283	25,992	7,890	77,165
1953... ..	41,630	22,817	7,916	72,363
1954... ..	42,762	26,672	8,799	78,233

The principal minerals extracted in New South Wales are coal, lead and zinc. In 1954 the gross value of coal produced was £42,762,000, or 55 per cent. of the total value of mine and quarry production, and the value of silver-lead-zinc production was £26,672,000, or 34 per cent. of the total. The major factor responsible for the increase in the value of mining production in recent years was higher prices. Further details of mine and quarry production are contained in the chapter "Mining Industry".

#### NET VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION—PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Particulars of the net value of manufacturing production according to the principal classes of industry are shown in the following table:—

**Table 212.—Manufacturing Production—Net Value at Place of Production.**

Year ended 30th June.	Class of Industry.							
	Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	Textiles and Clothing	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Chemicals, Paint, Oils, etc.	Paper, Stationery, Printing, etc.	Woodwork-ing and Basketware.	Other.	Total.
	£ thousand.							
1939 ...	31,691	9,780	16,106	6,393	6,538	3,247	16,511	90,266
1951 ...	152,038	49,308	41,292	28,698	24,705	16,332	53,737	366,108
1952 ...	190,198	54,424	49,781	33,470	30,190	21,539	63,789	443,391
1953 ...	193,042	55,377	57,333	35,522	28,308	20,546	67,614	457,742
1954 ...	213,011	65,122	61,929	42,025	33,052	23,719	81,185	520,043
1955 ...	245,699	67,026	64,433	49,967	37,043	26,064	92,896	583,128

The principal class of manufactures is industrial metals, machines and conveyances. In 1954-55, the net value of production of this industrial group was £245,699,000, or 42 per cent. of the total. Other important groups in 1954-55 were textiles and clothing (£67,026,000, or 11 per cent. of the total), food, drink, and tobacco (£64,433,000, or 11 per cent.), and chemicals, paint and oils (£49,967,000, or 8 per cent.).

#### PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated net value of primary and manufacturing production in various years since 1928-29. As explained earlier, the net value of primary production is the gross value at the place of production less the cost of seed, fodder, etc., and the net value of manufacturing production is the value of the manufactured goods at the factory, less the cost of materials used, etc.

**Table 213.—Primary and Manufacturing Production—Net Value at Place of Production.**

Year.	Primary Industries.							Manufacturing Industries.	Primary and Manufacturing Industries.
	Pastoral.	Agri-cultural.	Dairying and Farm-yard.	Total Rural Industries.	Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping.	Mining.	Total Primary.		
	£ thousand.								
1928-29	40,356	15,631	12,092	68,079	5,241	8,722	82,042	73,627	155,669
1930-31	17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751	2,608	5,249	45,608	49,524	95,132
1935-36	32,799	14,139	11,466	58,404	4,117	6,792	69,313	69,470	138,783
1938-39	23,613	13,401	13,147	50,161	3,429	9,948	63,538	90,266	153,804
1944-45	37,452	17,499	20,080	75,031	7,048	13,137	95,216	159,875	255,091
1945-46	34,043	39,345	21,596	94,984	8,908	13,116	117,008	153,179	270,187
1946-47	52,666	20,351	21,179	94,196	10,338	16,506	121,040	186,546	307,586
1947-48	73,757	79,308	25,692	178,757	9,284	22,285	210,326	218,611	428,937
1948-49	95,640	46,205	28,991	170,836	10,623	28,198	209,657	251,199	460,856
1949-50	140,027	69,078	33,943	243,048	10,293	30,191	283,532	283,201	566,733
1950-51	302,642	44,492	38,852	385,986	12,996	39,634	438,616	366,108	804,724
1951-52	154,886	58,333	44,508	257,227	16,195	59,385	332,807	443,391	776,198
1952-53	206,872	66,623	60,642	334,137	17,547	63,234	414,918	457,742	872,660
1953-54	202,439	68,342	58,985	329,766	17,144	58,060	404,970	520,043	925,013
1954-55	175,446	48,711	58,323	282,480	18,160	63,996	364,636	583,128	947,764

Details regarding deductions from the gross values are published in the chapters of this volume relating to the rural industries.

## OVERSEA TRADE

### CONTROL OF OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Parliament makes laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia.

The first Commonwealth Act relating to customs came into operation by proclamation on 4th October, 1901. The Act, with amendments, provides administrative machinery in relation to customs, prescribes the manner in which duties are to be computed and paid, and authorises the inspection of imports and exports.

Prior to federation, a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as overseas trade. On 8th October, 1901, when the Customs Tariff Act of 1902 was introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament, a uniform tariff for all the States was imposed, trade and commerce between the States became free, and the power of the Commonwealth to impose duties of customs and excise became exclusive except that the State of Western Australia was given the right to levy duty on interstate imports for a period of five years.

Prior to January, 1956, matters relating to trade and customs were administered by two Commonwealth Departments, viz., Trade and Customs, and Commerce and Agriculture. Since that date, the functions of these Departments have been divided among three Departments, viz., Trade, Customs and Excise, and Primary Industry.

### DEPARTMENT OF TRADE.

The functions of the Department of Trade relate to the formation of trade policy, and include the general oversight of import licensing, the collection and dissemination of commercial information, international trade exhibitions and fairs, trade promotion and general trade enquiries. The administration of export aspects of trade agreements, and the negotiation of such agreements in collaboration with other Commonwealth Departments, is an important part of the Department's work. The Department also assists these Departments in maintaining contact with international organisations such as the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

The reputation of Australian products in overseas markets is protected by regulations made under the Customs and Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Acts, in which are prescribed minimum standards in respect of the preparation, manufacture, quality, grading, packing and labelling of practically all foodstuffs exported. These standards are enforced by departmental inspectors.

Trade representation abroad is conducted by Trade Commissioners who have been appointed for service in the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya, Hong Kong, Burma, Egypt, the United States of America, British West Indies, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The Agent-General is the official representative of the Government of New South Wales in London.

*Control of Imports.*

Under the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations promulgated in December, 1939, no goods may be imported into the Commonwealth unless a licence for their importation has been issued by the Department of Trade, or they have been specifically exempted from the application of the regulations. These restrictions were at first applied only to imports from non-sterling countries with the object of conserving non-sterling exchange and to enable priority in shipping space to be given to essential imports. In December, 1941, as a result of a fall in Australia's sterling balances in London and changes in the general war situation, the restrictions were extended to cover a wide range of imports from sterling countries. The situation remained basically the same during the remainder of the war and in the immediate post-war period.

As Australia's external financial position improved the restrictions were progressively relaxed until, by November, 1950, imports from most countries had been exempted from the application of the regulations, and, with minor exceptions, the restrictions applied only to imports from the dollar countries and Japan. This position obtained until March, 1952.

In 1951-52, following a fall in the price of wool and a considerable increase in the volume of imports, Australia incurred a substantial deficit in the balance of payments on current account. Oversea reserves fell rapidly in the latter part of 1951 and early 1952, and from 8th March, 1952, licences were again required for practically all imports from every source except Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island, the object being to achieve a substantial reduction in the value of imports in 1952-53. For this purpose the bulk of the imported commodities was divided into two groups, "A" and "B". In the case of Category A, the value of imports was to be limited to an annual value equivalent to 60 per cent. of the value of similar imports in 1950-51 (i.e., a reduction from £155,402,000 in 1950-51 to £93,241,000 in 1952-53); in the case of Category B, the corresponding limit was 20 per cent., i.e., a reduction from £207,598,100 in 1950-51 to £41,519,600 in 1952-53. Imports outside these categories were brought under administrative control. From 1st April, 1953, restrictions on imports from sources other than the dollar countries and Japan were to some extent relaxed; in particular, the base year limit was raised to 70 per cent. for Category A and to 30 per cent. for Category B. Restrictions on imports were again increased in certain respects in October, 1954, April, 1955, and September, 1955.

The controls imposed by the Import Licensing Regulations were introduced for reasons connected with the balance of payments. In addition, the Customs Act provides for the prohibition of the importation of specified types of commodities. Import items prohibited are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and they include dangerous drugs, firearms, undesirable publications and articles dangerous to public health.

*Control of Exports.*

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subjected to prescribed conditions or restrictions. Export items controlled in this way are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. The principal objects are to safeguard supplies of essential commodities in Australia, to control the export of goods which

are the subject of Empire Marketing Agreements, and to strengthen the control (under the Banking Act, 1945) over the export of capital in the form of goods.

Under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, which came into force in January, 1947, foreign exchange transactions are subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank, primarily for the purpose of controlling the export of capital in the form of goods. The Regulations prescribe that a licence must be obtained from the Department of Trade for the export of any goods not specially exempted from control. Foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank, which pays the exporter an equivalent amount in Australian currency.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The Commonwealth Department of Customs and Excise, which is under the direction of a cabinet minister, is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties, and for the administration of various controls over the import and export of goods. A brief description of the customs tariff scale, international trade agreements and allied matters is given on page 252 *et seq.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY.

The Department of Primary Industry is responsible for assisting in the administration of government policy in relation to the marketing of primary products. This involves oversea export and interstate marketing arrangements for which the Commonwealth has constitutional authority, and the organisation of primary industries for marketing purposes; it includes the negotiation of bulk purchase and sales contracts in association with industry organisations and marketing boards, consideration of proposals for international commodity agreements and investigation of proposals for the establishment of central authorities for the export marketing of particular primary products. The Department maintains close contact with all marketing organisations which have been constituted by Commonwealth legislation to control the export and distribution abroad of certain Australian commodities.

#### CUSTOMS TARIFF.

##### TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board Act, 1921-53, provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of seven members, two of whom shall be administrative officers of the Department of Trade. Members of the Board are appointed for terms of not less than one year nor more than five years. The Act prescribes that the Minister shall refer to the Board for investigation such matters as appeals against the decisions of the Comptroller-General in respect of the interpretation of the tariff; the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties or for bounties; the effect of bounties; proposals for applying preferential tariffs to any country; and questions such as whether undue advantage is being taken of tariff protection by charging unnecessarily high prices. In addition, the Minister may require the Board to inquire into the classification of goods under by-law items in the tariff or

the determination of the value of goods for duty, and he may request it to report as to the effect of the customs and excise tariffs and of the customs laws on the industries of the Commonwealth, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of industries in relation to the tariff.

#### CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Australian Customs Tariff is based on the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods of British origin. The principles for determining margins of preference in the case of goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom are laid down in the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act, 1932, and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see page 254). Under the Act of 1932, Australia is to maintain minimum margins of preference between the British Preferential Tariff and either the Intermediate or General Tariff. The General Agreement establishes maximum margins of preference.

There are three scales of customs duty, as follows:—

*The British Preferential Tariff* applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that they have been shipped from the United Kingdom without transshipment. It also applies to the majority of goods originating in Canada, New Zealand and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and to certain exports of Ceylon, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the non-self-governing British Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories.

*The Intermediate (or "Most-Favoured Nation") Tariff*, which became effective from 1st January, 1937, applies to countries with which Australia has negotiated trade agreements (including agreements negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), and to countries which accord Australia reciprocal "most-favoured-nation" tariff treatment by reason of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom.

*The General Tariff* applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have been extended, or which are not entitled to special rates of import duty under Acts of Parliament.

#### PRIMAGE DUTIES.

Primage duty is a supplementary customs duty introduced in 1930. Under the Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Act, 1934-1950, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are levied on imports according to the origin and type of goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea, and a number of specified goods for use by primary producers are exempt from primage duty; also exempt are many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are imposed on Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, and on proclaimed commodities from British non-self-governed colonies and protectorates. Primage duties at concessional rates are payable on a limited number of goods the product of certain countries, including the United States. Revenue from primage duties in New South Wales is shown in Table 236.

## SALES TAX.

Since 1st August, 1930, certain goods imported into Australia, as well as local secondary products, have been subject to sales tax. Where the sales tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the importer is a manufacturer or wholesaler registered under the Sales Tax Assessment Act. It is payable on the sum of the following:—(a) the value of the goods for duty purposes; (b) the customs duty payable; and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Certain imports from Fiji, New Zealand, Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island are exempt. Particulars as to rates of sales tax, etc., are published in the chapter, "Public Finance."

The total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1954-55 was £39,503,935, and of this sum £1,647,000 or 4 per cent. was collected by the Trade and Customs Department.

## TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Brief particulars of trade agreements in force between Australia and various other countries are given below:—

*United Kingdom.*—A reciprocal trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia came into force on 14th October, 1932 (see above). The general effect of the agreement was that Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian exports in return for tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods.

*Canada.*—A reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and Australia which came into force on 1st October, 1925, was replaced by a new agreement from 3rd August, 1931. With some exceptions, the basis of the new agreement was the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment.

*New Zealand.*—A reciprocal trade agreement between New Zealand and Australia came into force on 1st December, 1933, superseding an earlier agreement of 1922. With some exceptions, the basis of the new agreement was the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment. Goods produced or manufactured in New Zealand are not subject to primage duty.

*Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.*—In June, 1955, a trade agreement was negotiated with the Federation. Australia's principal undertaking was to grant an exclusive tariff preference to the Federation on unmanufactured tobacco, a concession formerly accorded to Southern Rhodesia only under an agreement now terminated. The Federation accorded preferential tariff treatment on a wide range of Australian export products, including wheat and powdered and condensed milk.

*Union of South Africa.*—Under a trade agreement between Australia and the Union of South Africa which came into force from 1st July, 1935, the products of South Africa or of the mandated territory of South-West Africa entering Australia, and the products of Australia entering either of these countries, are subject to customs duties not higher than those imposed by the importing country on like products from the most favoured foreign nation. A reciprocal tariff arrangement under which products of Mozambique are admitted duty-free to South Africa is exempt from the agreement.

*Foreign Countries.*—Prior to 1939, Australia entered into bilateral trade agreements with Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece and



Switzerland. In 1951 Australia entered into a trade agreement with Israel, under which each country undertook to accord most-favoured-nation tariff treatment to imports from the other. A similar agreement was concluded with Iceland in 1952.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANISATION.

An outline of the events leading to the drafting of the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organisation, and of the scope of the Charter itself, is given on page 52 of Official Year Book No. 53.

In accordance with the decision reached at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in March, 1948, the Charter was submitted to the governments of the various nations represented at the Conference, but owing to the predominant influence of the United States in world trade, most other countries waited for a decision from that country before determining their own attitude to the Charter. The Havana Charter was not approved by the United States Congress, and with the creation of a structure for an Organisation for Trade Co-operation (see below) to administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it is unlikely that the Charter will come into force. The United States Government has stated that it intends to submit the question of participation in the Organisation for Trade Co-operation to Congress for approval.

#### *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.*

In April, 1947, the member nations of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment engaged in negotiations designed to reduce tariff barriers. The results of the negotiations were incorporated in a draft General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which came into force provisionally from 1st January, 1948, after the signing of a Protocol of Provisional Application by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Part I of the Agreement comprises schedules of negotiated tariff reductions (see below) and an undertaking to extend most-favoured-nation treatment to other participating countries, except where existing preferences are deemed valid. Part II applies only to the extent to which it is not inconsistent with existing legislation in the respective countries; it consists of undertakings regarding commercial policy to prevent tariff concessions being offset by other protective measures. However, each country retains the right (a) to impose new duties for protective purposes, except in respect of commodities where rates of duty have been fixed under the General Agreement; (b) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (c) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by any negotiated tariff or preference reduction.

In December, 1955, the General Agreement was being provisionally operated by 34 countries, viz.:—Nine British countries (Australia, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Canada, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia and Union of South Africa); the United States of America; thirteen European countries (including France, Belgium, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia); and eleven other countries (including Brazil, Chile, Japan and Indonesia). Australia has exercised its right, as provided in the Agreement, not to apply the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as between Australia and Japan.

The participating countries carried out a comprehensive review of the terms of the Agreement at Geneva, between October, 1954, and March, 1955, in the light of experience over the previous seven years. They reaffirmed the basic objectives of the Agreement, adapted its provisions to meet changed conditions, and elaborated the objectives and structure of an organisation, to be known as the Organisation for Trade Co-operation, to administer the Agreement.

The General Agreement and the Agreement for an Organisation for Trade Co-operation do not come definitively into force until instruments of acceptance have been lodged by countries accounting for 85 per cent. of the total external trade of the countries signatory to the Final Act. No country has yet definitively accepted the Agreements, but the Commonwealth Parliament has given approval for it to be signed by Australia after the United Kingdom and the United States have done so.

Under the provisions of the Agreements, three rounds of tariff negotiations have been held, viz.; at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947; at Annecy, France, in 1947; and at Torquay, England, in 1950-51. As a result of these negotiations, Australia obtained tariff concessions on the principal products of which Australia is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were the result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiation by other countries; in the latter case, the benefits occurred through the operation, under the Agreement, of the most-favoured-nation principle. A further round of tariff negotiations commenced at Geneva in January, 1956.

## STATISTICS OF OVERSEA TRADE.

### SOURCE OF STATISTICS.

Statistics of the overseas trade of the various States of Australia are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from records of the Department of Customs and Excise. The particulars of imports as shown in this chapter include those re-exported for consumption in other States or elsewhere. Exports classified as "Australian Produce" include products of other Australian States which have been shipped overseas at ports in New South Wales, but they do not include products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

The values, as shown in the following tables relating to goods imported and exported overseas, are based on the values recorded by the Department of Customs and Excise.

### *Valuation of Imports.*

*The values of goods imported from overseas*, as shown in this chapter, are expressed in Australian currency free on board at port of shipment. This basis was adopted, as from 15th November, 1947, for the valuation of goods for *ad valorem* duty, in terms of the Customs Amendment Act, 1947. Conversion to Australian currency is based on the commercial rates of exchange.

In the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book, the values of overseas imports were shown, as recorded, in British currency, and represented the sum of the following:—(a) The actual price paid by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the

country of export at the date of exportation, whichever was the higher; (b) all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and (c) 10 per cent. of the amounts (a) and (b).

#### *Valuation of Exports.*

*The value of goods exported* is recorded in Australian currency and includes the cost of containers. Until 1st July, 1937, most commodities were assessed at their value in the principal markets in Australia, though a different method, as described in the Official Year Book, 1938-39, was adopted at various dates for sugar, wool, wheat, flour and butter.

Since 1st July, 1937, the values of exports generally have been assessed as follows:—

- (1) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (2) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale. As regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

#### *Overseas Trade in the War Years.*

An account of "civil" and Government overseas trade during the war years is given on pages 121 and 122 of Official Year Book No. 50.

During the war (1939-1945), lend-lease and mutual aid agreements resulted in heavy imports on Commonwealth Government account. In 1943-1944, imports of merchandise into New South Wales free of duty for the Commonwealth Government amounted to £70,141,000 or 62 per cent. of total imports of merchandise. In the same year, exports of merchandise on Government account from New South Wales were valued at £18,757,000 or 35 per cent. of total exports. Thereafter there was a gradual decline (except for a slight increase in the proportion of Government exports in 1944-45), and in 1947-48 the proportion of imports and exports on Government account in New South Wales trade was only 3 per cent.

#### *Overseas Imports and Exports—Total Value.*

The following table (No. 214) shows the total value of the overseas imports and exports of New South Wales relative to those of Australia, during various years from 1920-21 to 1954-55. The figures do not include the value of exports in the form of ships' stores.

In the total overseas trade of Australia in 1954-55, the share of New South Wales was 35.0 per cent.; exports were 28.5 per cent. and imports 41.0 per cent. of the Commonwealth totals. A relatively high share of imports is usual, Sydney being the port of entry for some merchandise destined ultimately for other States.

During the war (1939-45), there was a steady increase in the values of New South Wales overseas imports and exports in spite of some fluctuation, and in the first post-war year, viz., 1945-46, imports were 40 per cent.

greater and exports 67 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. After the war, oversea trade values rose at an accelerated rate, mainly owing to the continuous upward trend of import and export prices. Between 1945-46 and 1950-51, oversea cargoes discharged and shipped at New South Wales ports increased by 60 per cent. and 2 per cent., respectively, whereas the value of imports rose by 246 per cent. and the value of exports by 283 per cent. The value of imports reached the record figure of £429,000,000 in 1951-52, fell to £210,000,000 in 1952-53 when there were severe governmental restrictions on imports, and rose again to £346,000,000 in 1954-55 after the controls had been to some extent relaxed. The value of exports fell from £326,000,000 in 1950-51 to £201,000,000 in 1951-52, mainly owing to a decline in the quantity and value of wool exported; the value rose to £270,000,000 in 1952-53, but declined again to £221,000,000 in 1954-55.

In 1951-52 the value of imports was more than double that of exports, but in the next year, when restrictions were imposed, the value fell to 22 per cent. below the value of exports. In 1954-55, however, as the result of a substantial rise in the value of imports and a significant fall in the value of exports, the former exceeded the latter by 56 per cent. and import controls previously relaxed were re-imposed.

Products of the primary industries comprise the bulk of the exports from New South Wales, and seasonal conditions cause great variation in the quantities available for shipment oversea. Wide fluctuations in prices of the principal export commodities, added to changes in volume, normally render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. The export of manufactures and semi-manufactures, such as prepared foods, iron and steel, electrical goods and machinery is of some importance, although they represent a small proportion of the total value of exports.

**Table 214.—Oversea Imports and Exports, New South Wales and Australia, Including Bullion and Specie.**

Year ended 30th June.	N.S.W. Oversea Imports.	N.S.W. Oversea Exports.			N.S.W. Total Trade Oversea.	Australia. Total Trade Oversea.
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce. (Re-exports)	Total.		
VALUE IN £A THOUSAND, F.O.B.						
1921	65,944	48,303	4,299	52,602	118,546	281,219
1929	57,777	47,170	2,119	49,289	107,066	272,335
1939	52,899	41,528	4,375	45,903	98,802	257,250
1945	115,402	58,221	2,616	60,837	176,239	370,279
1946	87,714	73,651	3,190	76,841	164,555	402,145
1947	94,021	113,074	3,506	116,580	210,601	518,513
1948	151,917	131,730	3,020	134,750	286,667	749,700
1949	178,119	173,316	3,438	176,754	354,873	957,867
1950	214,617	213,560	3,091	216,591	431,208	1,151,765
1951	303,976	321,933	3,704	325,637	629,613	1,725,667
1952	429,104	195,754	5,706	201,460	630,564	1,728,431
1953	210,148	264,780	5,302	270,082	480,230	1,385,381
1954	280,537	258,058	5,117	263,175	543,712	1,509,940
1955	346,096	214,845	5,812	220,657	566,753	1,617,906

NOTE. — Table 214 is continued on the following page.

**Table 214.—Oversea Imports and Exports, New South Wales and Australia, Including Bullion and Specie—continued.**

Year ended 30th June.	N.S.W. Oversea Imports.	N.S.W. Oversea Exports.			N.S.W. Total Trade Oversea.	Australia. Total Trade Oversea.
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce. (Re-exports)	Total.		
VALUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1921	31 11 3	23 2 4	2 1 2	25 3 6	56 14 9	51 19 7
1929	23 5 2	18 19 9	0 17 1	19 16 10	43 2 0	42 17 5
1939	19 6 9	15 3 8	1 12 0	16 15 8	36 2 5	37 2 1
1945	39 15 6	20 1 4	0 18 0	20 19 4	60 14 10	50 7 10
1946	29 18 3	25 2 4	1 1 9	26 4 1	56 2 4	54 2 8
1947	31 14 7	38 3 3	1 3 8	39 6 11	71 1 6	68 19 3
1948	50 12 3	43 17 9	1 0 1	44 17 10	95 10 1	98 2 8
1949	58 8 4	56 16 10	1 2 7	57 19 5	116 7 9	122 17 2
1950	68 4 6	67 17 5	0 19 8	68 17 1	137 1 7	143 3 7
1951	93 17 4	99 8 3	1 2 10	100 11 1	194 8 5	207 16 9
1952	129 11 4	59 2 2	1 14 5	60 16 7	190 7 11	202 13 3
1953	62 8 6	78 13 1	1 11 6	80 4 7	142 13 1	158 12 4
1954	82 7 7	75 15 7	1 10 1	77 5 8	159 13 3	169 13 0
1955	100 0 10	62 2 1	1 13 7	63 15 8	163 16 6	177 19 8

Particulars of the quantity and value of the principal commodities imported and exported are shown in Tables 221 to 227, and further details are published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

*Oversea Imports and Exports—Merchandise and Bullion and Specie.*

The annual values of imports and exports shown in Table 214 include consignments of bullion and specie (mainly gold), which relate to the trade of the Commonwealth rather than that of New South Wales. Particulars of merchandise and bullion and specie exported are given in the following statement:—

**Table 215.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie (N.S.W.).**

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.		Exports.					
	Mer- chandise.	Bullion and Specie.	Merchandise.			Bullion and Specie.		
			Aus- tralian Produce.	Other. (Re- exports).	Total.	Aus- tralian Produce.	Other. (Re- exports).	Total.
£A thousand, f.o.b.								
1921	65,918	26	44,533	4,283	48,816	3,770	15	3,785
1929	57,585	192	46,994	2,089	49,083	177	29	206
1939	49,907	2,991	36,320	1,367	37,687	5,208	3,008	8,216
1945	112,814	2,588	58,211	2,616	60,827	10	...	10
1946	86,076	1,638	73,530	2,860	76,390	121	330	451
1947	93,030	991	113,043	3,476	116,519	31	30	61
1948	150,352	1,565	131,655	3,007	134,662	75	13	88
1949	177,211	908	173,195	3,414	176,609	121	24	145
1950	214,030	587	213,451	3,075	216,526	49	16	65
1951	301,702	2,274	321,878	3,695	325,573	55	9	64
1952	426,818	2,286	188,245	5,663	193,908	7,509	43	7,552
1953	206,955	3,193	244,327	5,191	249,518	20,453	111	20,564
1954	277,927	2,610	244,233	5,081	249,314	13,825	36	13,861
1955	343,472	2,624	201,060	5,808	206,868	13,784	5	13,789

## OVERSEA TRADE BY PORTS.

The great bulk of the overseas trade of New South Wales is handled at the port of Sydney; in 1954-55 only 5.8 per cent. of the imports and 11.3 per cent. of the exports passed through other ports. Particulars of the overseas trade of the principal ports of New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

**Table 216.—Oversea Trade of N.S.W. by Ports, Including Bullion and Specie.**

Year ended 30th June	Sydney.*	Newcastle.	Port Kembla.	Other Ports.	Total.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
£A thousand, f.o.b.					
1939	50,962	1,849	87	.....	52,898
1950	207,765	4,637	2,215	.....	214,617
1951	291,065	5,825	7,086	.....	303,976
1952	411,731	9,786	7,587	.....	429,104
1953	194,817	8,668	6,663	.....	210,148
1954	268,223	9,239	3,075	.....	280,537
1955	326,193	9,497	10,406	.....	346,096
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
£A thousand, f.o.b.					
1939	42,203	2,894	724	82	45,903
1950	190,625	24,429	1,342	195	216,591
1951	293,756	29,458	2,312	111	325,637
1952	184,310	12,957	4,124	69	201,460
1953	240,977	22,230	6,159	716	270,082
1954	227,032	29,520	6,045	578	263,175
1955	195,817	21,594	2,777	469	220,657

\* Including trade by air.

The proportion of total overseas imports handled at Newcastle was 3.5 per cent. in 1938-39 and 2.7 per cent. in 1954-55, and the proportion of exports was 5.1 per cent. and 9.8 per cent. respectively. Of the imports in 1954-55, £4,135,000 or 44 per cent. consisted of petrol and oils, and £1,512,000 or 16 per cent. of iron and steel. Exports from Newcastle in 1954-55 included wool £15,162,000, iron and steel £1,412,000, wheat and flour £2,370,000, and eggs £694,000.

Overseas imports at Port Kembla were valued at £10,406,000 in 1954-55, as compared with £2,215,000 in 1949-50 and £87,000 in 1938-39; in 1954-55 they included copper and copper-base alloys £7,260,000, petrol and kerosene

£923,000, phosphatic rock £160,000, and sulphur £249,000. Oversea exports from Port Kembla increased from £838,000 in 1948-49 to £6,159,000 in 1952-53 and £6,045,000 in 1953-54, but fell to £2,777,000 in 1954-55. Oversea exports from ports other than Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla in 1954-55 were valued at £469,000, and consisted almost entirely of timber for New Zealand; the ports of export were Coff's Harbour £370,876, Eden £95,753, and Clarence Heads £2,485.

#### DIRECTION OF TRADE.

Trade between New South Wales and other British countries usually shows a pronounced excess of imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, India and Ceylon, and an excess of exports to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. The excess of imports in trade with the United Kingdom was approximately £63,887,000 in 1953-54, and £92,024,000 in 1954-55, and in trade with Canada it was £6,454,000 and £11,748,000 respectively.

With India, Pakistan and Ceylon, there was an excess of imports of about £10,556,000 in 1954-55, as compared with £3,863,000 in 1953-54. Exports to New Zealand exceeded imports therefrom by about £11,808,000 in 1953-54 and by £13,204,000 in 1954-55. Total imports of merchandise from British countries exceeded exports by £108,167,000 or 110 per cent. in 1954-55, as compared with £59,977,000 or 52 per cent. in 1953-54 and £7,125,000 or 33 per cent. in 1938-39.

In trade with most European countries there is normally a substantial excess of exports; for instance, total exports of merchandise to Europe in 1953-54 exceeded imports by £44,650,000. In 1954-55, however, as a result of a fall in exports from New South Wales and a substantial increase in the value of imports, the excess of exports in trade with Europe declined steeply to £7,969,000.

In normal years, imports considerably exceed exports in the case of Indonesia and the United States of America. In 1954-55 the excess of imports was £5,840,000 in the case of Indonesia and £30,916,000 in the case of the United States.

In recent years, Japan has imported considerably more from New South Wales than it has exported to it. In 1954-55, exports to Japan totalled £22,188,000, as compared with only £8,546,000 for imports. Imports from the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf (£5,127,000 in 1954-55) consist almost entirely of petroleum oils.

Total exports of merchandise to foreign countries exceeded total imports therefrom in 1952-53 and 1953-54, but in 1954-55 there was an excess of imports amounting to £21,468,000.

The direction of the oversea trade of New South Wales is indicated in the following statement, which shows the value of imports from and of exports to the principal countries in the last three years. Particulars of the imports relate to the country of origin.

Table 217.—Direction of Oversea Trade of N.S.W.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
MERCHANDISE.						
	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.
United Kingdom ...	82,519	128,370	143,078	80,362	64,483	51,054
Canada ...	7,669	7,338	12,558	1,010	884	810
New Zealand ...	1,884	3,386	3,807	12,430	15,194	17,011
India, Pakistan and Ceylon ...	10,232	14,005	17,118	8,381	10,142	6,562
Malaya and Singapore...	3,505	4,785	6,651	3,888	5,403	4,387
Hong Kong ...	342	1,037	1,306	1,435	1,785	1,191
Union of South Africa...	1,129	1,626	1,674	813	710	712
New Guinea and Papua	3,363	2,723	3,675	6,714	8,233	8,224
Other Pacific Islands ...	773	964	1,015	5,822	5,878	5,830
Other British Countries	12,680	11,727	15,580	2,481	3,272	2,514
Total, British ...	124,096	175,961	206,462	123,336	115,984	98,295
European Countries—						
Belgium ...	1,668	2,877	5,177	12,606	14,099	12,680
France ...	2,615	4,575	7,701	24,366	25,462	20,650
Germany ...	5,512	9,055	13,815	9,526	9,850	10,168
Italy ...	2,172	4,776	4,923	17,255	20,775	13,667
Other ...	11,787	20,605	26,024	6,357	16,352	8,444
Asiatic Countries—						
Persia (Iran) ...	68	31	210	150	100	134
China ...	823	1,169	1,031	94	1,188	590
Japan ...	1,171	2,738	8,546	34,389	22,787	22,188
Bahrein Islands ...	5,024	5,158	5,127	94	174	120
Other ...	3,296	4,975	4,728	2,922	4,720	2,298
Indonesia ...	5,411	6,480	7,402	689	1,589	1,562
Egypt ...	467	453	141	521	232	318
United States ...	35,584	30,307	42,018	13,363	11,443	11,102
Other Foreign Countries	3,295	3,205	3,196	3,850	4,559	4,650
Total, Foreign ...	78,843	96,404	130,039	126,182	133,330	108,571
* Country not stated ...	4,016	5,562	6,971	...	...	2
Total, All Countries	206,955	277,927	343,472	249,518	249,314	206,868
BULLION AND SPECIE.						
	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.
British Countries ...	3,187	2,609	2,623	11,993	7,738	11,890
Foreign Countries ...	2	1	1	8,571	6,123	1,899
Total ...	3,193†	2,610	2,624	20,564	13,861	13,789

\* Includes outside packages and containers.

† Includes £ 3,900, country not disclosed.

In recent years, there has been some degree of fluctuation in the relative importance of trade with various countries. For instance, imports from Canada and New Zealand comprised a smaller proportion of total imports from British countries in 1954-55 than in 1938-39, whereas a larger proportion of imports in 1954-55 came from Malaya and Singapore, Hong Kong, South Africa and New Guinea and Papua. In respect of exports to British countries over the same period, there was a decline in the relative importance of Canada, and an increase in the relative importance of India and Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, and New Guinea and Papua. Between 1938-39 and 1947-48 the United States' share in exports of merchandise from New South Wales to foreign countries grew from 8.6 per cent. to 17.3 per cent., and in foreign imports from 39.7 per cent. to 56.6 per cent.; in 1954-55 the proportions were 10.2 per cent. in respect of exports and 32.3 per cent. in respect of imports.



The following table shows the value of imports of merchandise from British and foreign countries in each year since 1944-45:—

Table 218.—Origin of Oversea Imports of Merchandise, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Country of Origin.							Total Imports.	
	British.			Foreign.					Not Stated. ★
	United King- dom.	Other.	Total.	Europe.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.		
VALUE IN £A THOUSAND, F.O.B.									
1945	40,648	20,924	61,572	187	41,606	7,530	49,323	1,919	112,814
1946	29,993	16,773	46,766	805	22,751	7,964	31,520	7,790	86,076
1947	30,884	26,168	57,052	5,369	18,896	6,486	30,751	5,227	93,030
1948	56,990	35,425	92,415	13,375	30,779	10,189	54,343	3,594	150,352
1949	85,070	36,948	122,018	19,761	18,171	13,037	51,019	4,174	177,211
1950	106,482	39,834	146,316	22,137	23,026	18,460	63,623	4,091	214,030
1951	133,221	63,585	196,806	45,079	26,026	28,370	99,527	5,369	301,702
1952	175,465	66,749	242,214	84,309	49,269	42,768	176,346	8,258	426,818
1953	82,519	41,577	124,096	23,754	35,534	19,555	78,843	4,016	206,955
1954	128,370	47,591	175,961	41,888	30,307	24,209	96,404	5,562	277,927
1955	143,078	63,384	206,462	57,641	42,018	30,380	130,039	6,971	343,472
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF TOTAL IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.									
1945	36.0	18.6	54.6	0.1	36.9	6.7	43.7	1.7	100
1946	34.9	19.5	54.4	0.9	26.4	9.2	36.5	9.1	100
1947	33.2	28.1	61.3	5.8	20.3	7.0	33.1	5.6	100
1948	37.9	23.6	61.5	8.9	20.5	6.7	36.1	2.4	100
1949	48.0	20.9	68.9	11.1	10.3	7.4	28.8	2.3	100
1950	49.8	18.6	68.4	10.3	10.8	8.6	29.7	1.9	100
1951	44.2	21.0	65.2	14.9	8.7	9.4	33.0	1.8	100
1952	41.1	15.7	56.8	19.8	11.5	10.0	41.3	1.9	100
1953	39.9	20.1	60.0	11.5	17.2	9.4	38.1	1.9	100
1954	46.2	17.1	63.3	15.1	10.9	8.7	34.7	2.0	100
1955	41.7	18.4	60.1	16.8	12.2	8.9	37.9	2.0	100

\* Includes outside packages and containers.

During the war years, the value of imports of merchandise from Europe declined to negligible proportions, and imports from other countries underwent considerable fluctuation. Before the war, the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom averaged between 38 and 40 per cent. per annum; the proportion fell to 28.2 per cent. in 1943-44, rose to 49.8 per cent. in 1949-50 and declined to 41.7 per cent. in 1954-55. The share of other British countries in imports declined from 23 per cent. in the early war years to 18.6 per cent. in 1944-45; thereafter it rose to 28.1 per cent. in 1946-47, but declined to 18.4 per cent. in 1954-55, which compares with an annual average of about 12 per cent. in the ten years 1926-27 to 1935-36, and 16 per cent. in the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41.

The proportion of imports of merchandise from Europe rose to the pre-war average of 11 per cent. in 1948-49, and increased to a peak of 19.8 per cent. in 1951-52; it fell to 11.5 per cent. in the next year but rose to 16.8 per cent. in 1954-55. During the war years, the bulk of foreign imports came from the United States; imports from that country reached a peak of 94 per cent. of all foreign imports in 1943-44. The proportion of imports from the United States was 20.5 per cent. in 1947-48, but in 1954-55 it was only 12.2 per cent., as compared with the pre-war average of 16 per cent. Imports from foreign countries other than Europe and the United States comprised 6.7 per cent. of total imports in 1944-45 and 8.9 per cent. in 1954-55.

The value and proportion of exports to British and foreign countries in 1954-55 and the preceding ten years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 219.—Destination of Oversea Exports of Merchandise from New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Country of Destination.								Total Exports.
	British.			Foreign.				Not Stated.	
	United Kingdom	Other.	Total.	Europe.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.		
VALUE IN £A. THOUSAND, F.O.B.									
1945	15,294	19,575	34,869	654	9,645	3,743	14,042	11,917	60,828
1946	15,621	22,684	38,305	7,519	11,790	7,624	26,933	11,152	76,390
1947	22,843	32,313	55,156	30,021	17,720	13,622	61,363	...	116,519
1948	39,224	36,584	75,808	37,395	10,213	11,246	58,854	...	134,662
1949	63,360	40,031	103,391	49,871	8,037	15,310	73,218	...	176,609
1950	70,850	40,954	111,804	68,428	16,190	20,104	104,722	...	216,526
1951	88,813	39,994	128,807	108,675	46,620	41,471	196,766	...	325,573
1952	47,672	41,251	88,923	56,040	18,014	30,931	104,985	...	193,908
1953	80,362	42,974	123,336	70,110	13,363	42,709	126,182	...	249,518
1954	64,483	51,501	115,984	86,538	11,443	35,349	133,330	...	249,314
1955	51,054	47,241	98,295	65,609	11,102	31,860	108,571	2	206,868
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.									
1945	25.1	37.8	62.9	1.1	15.9	6.1	23.1	14.0	100
1946	20.4	29.7	50.1	9.9	15.4	9.9	35.2	14.7	100
1947	19.6	27.7	47.3	25.8	15.2	11.7	52.7	...	100
1948	29.1	27.2	56.3	27.1	7.6	9.0	43.7	...	100
1949	35.9	22.6	58.5	28.2	4.6	8.7	41.5	...	100
1950	32.7	18.9	51.6	31.6	7.5	9.3	48.4	...	100
1951	27.3	12.3	39.6	33.4	14.3	12.7	60.4	...	100
1952	24.6	21.2	45.8	28.9	9.3	16.0	54.2	...	100
1953	32.2	17.2	49.4	28.1	5.4	17.1	50.6	...	100
1954	25.9	20.6	46.5	34.7	4.6	14.2	53.5	...	100
1955	24.7	22.8	47.5	31.7	5.4	15.4	52.5	...	100

During the war, the proportional distribution by countries of exports of merchandise from New South Wales fluctuated rather more than that of imports. The United Kingdom's share fell sharply from 52.9 per cent. in 1939-40 to 19.1 per cent. in 1941-42; it rose to 35.9 per cent. in 1948-49, but was only 24.7 per cent. in 1954-55, as compared with an annual average of about 40 per cent. in the nineteen-thirties. The share of other British countries rose from 23.4 per cent. in 1940-41 to 43.2 per cent. in 1942-43, and then declined steadily to 12.3 per cent. in 1950-51; it increased again to 21.2 per cent. in the next year, and in 1954-55 it was 22.8 per cent.

Exports to Europe had virtually ceased by 1940-41, but in each year since 1946-47 the proportion has been higher than it was in 1938-39 (*viz.*, 24.9 per cent.). The bulk of the merchandise exported to foreign countries during the war years was sent to the United States. The latter's share in the total exports of merchandise was 3.6 per cent. in 1938-39, 35.2 per cent. in 1941-42 and 4.6 per cent. in 1948-49; it rose to 14.3 per cent. in 1950-51, but declined again to 4.6 per cent. in 1954-55. The years 1940-41 to 1945-46 were marked by a high proportion (reaching 14.7 per cent. in 1945-46) of exports not recorded by country of destination. The proportion of merchandise exported to foreign countries other than Europe and the United States was 15.4 per cent. in 1954-55, as compared with 6.1 per cent. in 1944-45.

## CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A classification of oversea imports and exports (New South Wales) in the last three years is shown in the following table. The items are grouped in accordance with a statistical classification adopted by the Department of Customs and Excise.

Table 220.—Classification of Oversea Imports and Exports, N.S.W.

Classification.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
VALUE IN £A. THOUSAND, f.o.b.						
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ...	1,877	2,609	3,543	23,243	19,235	15,621
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	8,079	11,292	13,965	24,140	25,457	19,672
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors ...	859	836	1,255	261	230	248
IV. Tobacco and Preparations thereof ...	9,264	9,897	8,837	256	263	285
V. Live Animals ...	315	463	537	312	276	326
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs ...	806	1,883	1,721	157,687	157,836	129,828
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres ...	9,063	11,825	9,779	655	668	392
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	4,577	7,680	8,373	245	205	366
(b) Textiles ...	13,385	36,283	38,612	436	761	1,027
(c) Apparel ...	1,530	5,224	5,987	274	313	251
IX. Oils, Fats, and Waxes ...	25,285	29,027	30,621	1,701	1,216	984
X. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes ...	681	1,767	2,821	502	600	638
XI. Rocks and Minerals (including Ores and Concentrates) ...	1,847	2,288	3,056	3,342	3,700	2,689
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) ...	40,669	41,051	67,895	14,930	17,161	10,544
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances ...	11,900	11,989	13,819	1,237	1,481	1,783
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) ...	34,767	36,599	40,347	3,963	4,646	6,538
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manu- factures ...	4,296	5,096	8,055	230	336	515
(b) Leather and Leather Manu- factures ...	124	252	346	1,050	1,094	924
XIV. Wood and Wicker ...	3,561	7,065	9,152	2,396	1,713	1,254
XV. Earthenware, China, Glass, etc. ...	2,247	4,845	6,204	595	784	873
XVI. (a) Paper and Board, incl. Pulp ...	7,145	11,589	16,850	215	210	284
(b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery ...	2,555	4,105	4,666	1,191	1,489	1,642
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Timepieces	1,331	4,190	5,438	231	304	293
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments ...	3,591	6,484	6,870	816	980	747
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilisers ...	5,783	10,533	14,167	3,089	2,199	2,543
XX. Miscellaneous ...	11,418	13,055	20,556	6,521	6,157	6,601
Total Merchandise ...	206,955	277,927	343,472	249,518	249,314	206,868
XXI. Bullion and Specie ...	3,193	2,610	2,624	20,564	13,861	13,789
Total ...	210,148	280,537	346,096	270,082	263,175	220,657

Machinery, metals and metal manufactures form the most important class of imports, their value in 1954-55 being £122,061,000 or 35.5 per cent. of total imports of merchandise, as compared with £87,336,000 and 42.2 per cent. in 1952-53. Imports of yarns, textiles and apparel in 1954-55 amounted to £52,972,000 or 15.4 per cent. of the total. Other important classes, with the proportion of all imports of merchandise in 1954-55 shown in brackets, are as follows: oils, fats and waxes (mainly petroleum oils), £30,621,000 (8.9 per cent.); paper, £16,850,000 (4.9 per cent.); foodstuffs and beverages of vegetable origin (mainly tea), £13,965,000 (4.1 per cent.); vegetable substances and fibres, £9,779,000 (2.8 per cent.); rubber and manufactures (mainly crude rubber and motor tyres), £8,055,000 (2.3 per cent.); and tobacco, etc., £8,837,000 (2.6 per cent.).

Foodstuffs and animal substances (mainly wool and skins) form the bulk of the merchandise exported; together, these classes were valued at £205,070,000 or 82.2 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1952-53, and £165,121,000 or 79.8 per cent. of the total in 1954-55.

Exports of metals, metal manufactures and machinery in 1954-55 were valued at £18,865,000 or 9.1 per cent. of the total, as compared with £23,288,000 or 9.3 per cent. in 1953-54. Other important classes of exports in 1954-55 were yarns, textiles and apparel (£1,644,000), drugs and chemicals (£2,543,000), rocks and minerals (£2,689,000), oils and fats (£984,000), and timber (£1,254,000).

## ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Particulars of the more important articles imported in the last three years are given in Tables 221 to 225 inclusive. The following statement shows the principal items of food, beverages and tobacco imported into New South Wales in those years:—

**Table 221.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Food, Beverages and Tobacco.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Tinned Fish ... .. lb.	3,456	6,540	8,504	630	1,080	1,611
Tea ... .. lb.	26,599	25,028	25,207	5,285	5,720	8,436
Coffee ... .. lb.	2,078	2,977	2,831	435	679	702
Cocoa Beans ... .. lb.	4,489	7,659	7,160	576	1,429	1,537
Whisky ... .. pf. gal.	329	262	399	818	662	1,025
Tobacco and Cigarettes ... lb.	24,687	24,802	24,100	9,264	9,897	8,837
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	3,072	5,167	5,452
Total, Classes I to IV inclusive ...	...	...	...	20,080	24,634	27,600

In 1954-55 the value of imports of articles in the food, beverages and tobacco group was 37 per cent. greater than in 1952-53. Tea and tobacco and cigarettes are the principal items in this group, and in 1954-55 they comprised 63 per cent. of the total value. The quantity of tinned fish imported in 1954-55 was 8.5 million lb., as compared with 3.5 million lb. in 1952-53. In the same period, the quantity of cocoa beans imported rose by 60 per cent. and the quantity of coffee by 36 per cent.

The following table shows the principal items of skins, fibres, textiles, etc., imported. Some important items in this group, notably raw cotton, cotton yarns, and rayon and nylon yarns, and cotton and rayon piecegoods, were considerably greater in 1954-55 than in 1952-53, in respect of both quantity and value. In respect of quantities imported, cotton and rayon piecegoods increased by 265 per cent. in 1954-55, rayon and nylon yarns by 29 per cent. and raw cotton by 56 per cent., as compared with 1952-53.

Table 222.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Skins, Fibres, Textiles, etc.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Goatskins ... .. lb.	*	518	675	92	213	294
Copra ... .. cwt.	657	526	587	2,674	2,239	2,575
Cotton, Raw ... .. lb.	12,934	22,317	20,208	2,376	3,696	3,539
Plastics, Gums and Resins ... ..	...	...	...	1,249	3,074	829†
Yarns—Cotton ... .. lb.	612	1,717	1,823	351	831	926
—Rayon, Nylon, etc. ... .. lb.	6,455	12,321	8,333	2,453	4,469	3,618
Bags and Sacks ... .. doz.	210	367	1,031	1,027	870	2,452
Piecegoods—						
Not Knitted or Lockstitched—						
Cotton and Linen ... .. sq. yds.	34,425	126,105	133,699	6,295	18,559	19,429
Rayon ... .. sq. yds.	7,425	20,575	19,051	2,125	6,076	5,820
Woollen ... .. sq. yds.	157	919	1,086	101	532	638
Other ... ..	...	...	...	3,376	5,007	6,254
Apparel and Attire ... ..	...	...	...	529	1,626	2,062
Trimmings and Ornaments ... ..	...	...	...	548	2,099	2,192
Linoleum ... .. sq. yds.	1,590	5,605	4,369	304	1,200	931
Carpets ... .. sq. yds.	301	1,852	3,286	435	2,918	3,371
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	5,426	9,485	9,542
Total, Classes VI to VIII incl. ...	...	...	...	29,361	62,894	64,472†

\* Not available.

† Excludes Plastic Materials.

The next statement shows the quantity and value of oils, pigments and minerals imported. Petroleum oils constitute by far the largest item in this group; their value in 1954-55 was £27,134,000 or 74 per cent. of the total for the group. The quantity of petroleum and shale spirit imported in 1954-55, viz., 191 million gallons, was 17 per cent. greater than in 1952-53. In the same period, imports of crude petroleum increased by 70 million gallons or 43 per cent. The petroleum and shale spirit imported in 1954-55 included 15 million gallons of aviation spirit. Imports of linseed oil, colour pigments and asbestos were considerably greater in respect of quantity in 1954-55 than in 1952-53.

Table 223.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Oils, Pigments and Minerals.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Petroleum Oils—						
Crude Petroleum* ... .. gal.	162,824	186,395	233,235	6,596	6,928	8,090
Petroleum and Shale Spirit ... .. gal.	163,891	195,369	191,431	9,644	11,442	10,824
Kerosene (Power and Other) ... .. gal.	37,536	38,182	39,093	1,869	1,952	1,991
Residual Oil, Solar Oil ... .. gal.	100,954	108,836	92,998	3,683	4,114	3,356
Lubricating Oil ... .. gal.	9,576	9,813	17,172	1,565	1,199	2,116
Other ... ..	...	...	...	460	585	757
Total ... ..	...	...	...	23,817	26,220	27,134
Linseed Oil ... .. gal.	1,176	2,678	2,615	627	1,187	1,016
Colour Pigments for Paints ... .. cwt.	115	278	346	637	1,654	2,719
Asbestos, Crude and Fibre ... .. cwt.	218	198	365	702	743	1,366
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	2,030	3,278	4,262
Total, Classes IX, X and XI ...	...	...	...	27,813	33,082	36,497

\* Including once run Distillate from Crude Petroleum.

Particulars of metals and metal manufactures (including machinery), rubber and timber imported in the last three years are as follows:—

**Table 224.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Metals, Metal Manufactures, Rubber and Timber.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>						
Plate and Sheet ... cwt.	844	644	1,606	4,177	2,983	6,920
Other ... cwt.	1,019	582	2,244	4,719	2,728	6,583
Aluminium and Alloys ... cwt.	146	244	262	1,729	2,205	3,256
Copper and Alloys ... cwt.	383	87	595	5,003	1,423	10,209
Cutlery and Safety Razor Blades ...	...	...	...	511	1,037	1,191
Hand Tools ...	...	...	...	744	1,450	1,969
Builders' Hardware ...	...	...	...	353	387	532
Aircraft and Parts ...	...	...	...	6,370	4,196	5,016
Motor Vehicles and Parts ...	...	...	...	11,080	18,029	25,553
Tractors and Parts ...	...	...	...	3,223	4,237	5,384
Wire (not Electrical) ...	...	...	...	695	951	1,574
Electrical Cable and Wire ... cwt.	123	46	33	2,144	885	755
Telephone and Telegraph Equipment ...	...	...	...	1,222	644	1,133
Electrical Equipment, Other ...	...	...	...	8,534	10,460	11,931
Household Machines ...	...	...	...	264	1,174	1,476
Office Machinery ...	...	...	...	2,198	3,109	3,669
Textile Machinery ...	...	...	...	1,917	2,425	3,091
Metal-working Machinery ...	...	...	...	3,925	3,567	4,206
Excavating Machinery ...	...	...	...	1,391	541	740
Rubber, Crude ... cwt.	259	365	449	3,051	3,417	5,697
Timber, Undressed ... sup. ft.	72,967	154,152	194,517	3,133	6,359	7,956
Other Items ...	...	...	...	28,933	29,845	30,774
<b>Total, Classes XII to XIV incl....</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>95,316</b>	<b>102,052</b>	<b>139,615</b>

The value of imports in this group in 1954-55, viz., £139,615,000, was 46 per cent. greater than in 1952-53, the expansion being mainly due to an increase in the quantities imported. The group as a whole represented 41 per cent. of all merchandise imported in 1954-55.

Certain items, notably plate and sheet iron and steel, aluminium and alloys, copper and alloys, rubber and timber, were considerably greater in respect of quantity in 1954-55 than in 1952-53, the increases being approximately double in the case of iron and steel and considerably more than double in the case of timber. Of the total value of the group in 1954-55, motor vehicles, tractors and parts represented £30,937,000 (or 22 per cent.), and iron and steel £13,503,000 (or 10 per cent.). Other valuable items in 1954-55 included electrical equipment, various types of machinery, crude rubber (valued at £5,697,000), and timber (valued at £7,956,000).

The principal items of miscellaneous merchandise imported are shown in Table 225. Imports of paper of various kinds comprised 28 per cent. of the total value of the group in 1952-53 and 22 per cent. in 1954-55. The quantity of printing paper imported in the latter year was 146 per cent. greater than in 1952-53, and the quantity of writing and wrapping paper was 153 per cent. greater. The total value of the items in the miscellaneous group was more than twice as great in 1954-55 as in 1952-53; substantial increases were recorded in respect of all items in the table except

prefabricated houses and buildings, which declined from £1,872,000 in 1952-53 to £211,000 in 1954-55. In 1954-55 the miscellaneous group represented 22 per cent. of the value of all imports of merchandise.

**Table 225.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Principal Miscellaneous Items.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Paper—Pulp ... .. ton	4	15	18	267	770	1,036
Printing ... .. ton	54	94	133	4,148	6,455	9,668
Writing and Typewriting cwt.	57	87	117	509	640	892
Wrapping ... .. cwt.	170	325	457	1,323	2,473	3,397
Other ... ..	...	...	...	898	1,251	1,857
Total, Paper ... ..	...	...	...	7,145	11,589	16,850
Crockery, Glass and Glassware ...	...	...	...	1,234	3,362	4,415
Books and Periodicals ... ..	...	...	...	1,795	2,483	2,696
Fancy Goods—Toys ... ..	...	...	...	145	731	1,029
Other ... ..	...	...	...	183	761	1,145
Jewellery and Timepieces ... ..	...	...	...	1,003	2,699	3,264
Cinematograph Films ... .. lin. ft.	86,737	92,465	93,288	1,363	1,436	1,591
Surgical and Dental Instruments, etc.	...	...	...	568	1,110	1,329
Drugs and Medicines ... ..	...	...	...	2,408	3,709	5,416
Fertilizers ... .. cwt.	2,644	3,388	2,960	286	415	411
Salts of Acids ... ..	...	...	...	603	907	2,057
Prefabricated Buildings						
Houses ... .. No.	543	*	*	812	1	1
Other ... .. No.	121	*	*	1,060	804	210
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives ...	...	...	...	3,131	2,620	4,268
Synthetic Resins ... .. lb.	†	†	10,981	†	†	2,198
Outside Packages of all Imports ...	...	...	...	3,496	4,985	6,028
Other Items ... ..	...	...	...	9,153	17,653	22,380
Total, Classes V and XV to XX inclusive ... ..	...	...	...	34,385	55,265	75,288

\* Not available.

† Previously included in Class VII.

#### ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Exports are recorded statistically in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Customs and Excise; normally this is within a few days of shipment. In the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. Consequently, the exports as recorded for a particular period are not necessarily related to production in that period.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales. In regard to wool, wheat, butter, etc., the quantities available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, but during the war, restrictions on shipping, etc., impeded the flow of exports, particularly of wool.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the principal commodities in the food, beverages and tobacco group exported from New South Wales in the last three years:—

**Table 226.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Food, Beverages and Tobacco.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
Butter ... .. lb.	3,802	2,031	2,558	730	410	478
Butter Substitutes ... .. lb.	894	1,305	964	182	217	156
Honey ... .. lb.	832	1,266	7,906	46	58	358
Processed Milk ... .. lb.	34,486	21,903	28,697	3,406	2,173	2,314
Egg in Shell ... .. doz.	9,208	6,005	10,330	1,953	1,256	1,891
Eggs not in Shell ... .. lb.	11,329	18,009	11,301	1,707	2,927	1,192
<b>Meats and Soups—</b>						
Frozen Beef and Veal ... .. lb.	34,808	46,153	21,993	2,663	3,252	2,085
" Mutton and Lamb ... .. lb.	25,693	24,143	10,478	1,379	1,176	789
" Poultry ... .. prs.	334	138	92	626	346	288
" Rabbits ... .. prs.	2,080	2,306	681	628	647	200
" Offals ... .. lb.	5,677	5,697	4,841	356	387	432
Tinned Meats ... .. lb.	43,977	27,624	24,638	7,379	4,208	3,550
" Soups ... .. lb.	357	332	268	27	61	41
Other Meats ... ..	...	...	...	733	786	816
<b>Total Meats and Soups ... ..</b>	...	...	...	13,791	10,863	8,201
Wheat ... .. bush.	7,623	7,904	7,259	6,360	6,513	5,288
Flour ... .. cntls.	4,030	5,295	4,651	8,866	10,320	7,292
<b>Total Wheat and Flour ... ..</b>	...	...	...	15,226	16,833	12,580
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	1,662	2,994	1,875
Other Prepared Grains ... ..	...	...	...	448	1,107	950
Biscuits ... .. lb.	2,001	2,622	2,993	154	196	228
<b>Vegetables and Pulse—</b>						
Potatoes, Fresh ... .. cwt.	74	43	35	151	90	64
Preserved in Liquid or Pulped ... .. lb.	1,451	2,286	1,935	134	144	128
Other ... ..	...	...	...	120	142	125
<b>Total Vegetables and Pulse ... ..</b>	...	...	...	405	376	317
<b>Fruits—Fresh ... ..</b>	...	...	...	315	377	287
Dried ... .. lb.	3,048	2,838	1,581	259	317	158
Preserved ... .. lb.	16,447	23,165	23,598	1,031	1,555	1,645
<b>Total Fruits ... ..</b>	...	...	...	1,605	2,249	2,090
Jams ... .. lb.	1,484	1,037	2,011	97	70	111
Confectionery (incl. cakes, choco- late, etc.) ... .. lb.	9,827	2,732	1,248	758	349	237
Alcoholic Beverages ... ..	...	...	...	201	208	231
Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc. ... .. lb.	324	354	334	222	251	233
Other Items, Classes I to IV ... ..	...	...	...	4,894	2,347	1,825
<b>Total, Classes I to IV ... ..</b>	...	...	...	47,487	44,884	35,267
All Other Merchandise ... ..	...	...	...	196,840	199,349	165,793
<b>Total Exports of Merchandise     (Aust. Produce) ... ..</b>	...	...	...	244,327	244,233	201,060

The total value of exports in the food, beverages and tobacco group in 1954-55, viz., £35,267,000, represented 18 per cent. of all exports of Australian origin from New South Wales, as compared with 19 per cent. in 1952-53. Of the total value of this group of commodities, wheat and flour comprised 32 per cent. in 1952-53 and 36 per cent. in 1954-55.

Exports of certain foodstuffs were substantially smaller in respect of quantity in 1954-55 than in 1952-53. The decline was most marked in the case of meats of the various kinds, butter, processed milk, dried fruits and confectionery. The quantity of beef and veal exported in 1954-55 was 37 per cent. less than in 1952-53, mutton and lamb 59 per cent. less, and



tinned meats 44 per cent. less. Greater quantities of honey, biscuits, preserved vegetables and jams were exported in 1954-55 than in the earlier year. The decline in exports of rabbits in recent years has been mainly due to their destruction by myxomatosis.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of merchandise, other than food, beverages and tobacco, exported from New South Wales in the last three years:—

**Table 227.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Articles other than Food, Beverages and Tobacco.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£A thousand, f.o.b.		
<b>Hides and Skins—</b>						
Rabbit and Hare ... lb.	2,123	1,440	1,568	334	321	429
Sheepskins ... No.	4,588	4,624	4,280	4,730	5,116	4,590
Other ...	...	...	...	993	961	1,155
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,057</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>6,174</b>
<b>Wool—Greasy ... lb.</b>	<b>365,899</b>	<b>369,986</b>	<b>342,732</b>	<b>137,930</b>	<b>136,634</b>	<b>110,051</b>
Scoured and Carbonized ... lb.	20,870	23,639	26,198	9,752	11,237	10,737
Tops, Noils, etc. ... lb.	9,120	5,193	5,323	3,510	2,938	2,178
<b>Total Wool (as in Grease) lb.</b>	<b>430,900</b>	<b>432,500</b>	<b>411,000</b>	<b>151,192</b>	<b>150,809</b>	<b>122,966</b>
<b>Live Animals ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>Vegetable Substances and Fibres ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>Piecegoods ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>Yarns ... lb.</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Apparel ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>Animal Oils and Fats ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>Stearine ... lb.</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Paints and Varnishes, etc. ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>Coal ... ton</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>1,115</b>
<b>Silver-lead Concentrates ... cwt.</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Zinc and Zinc Concentrates ... cwt.</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>716</b>
<b>Iron and Steel ... cwt.</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>10,048</b>	<b>4,087</b>
<b>Pig Lead ... cwt.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>Electrical Machinery and Equipment ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,487</b>
<b>Machinery other than Electrical ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>5,061</b>
<b>Wire ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>838</b>
<b>Hand Tools ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Vehicles and Parts ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1,063</b>
<b>Rubber Tyres and Tubes ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Leather and Manufactures ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>921</b>
<b>Glass and Glassware ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Timber, Undressed ... sup.ft.</b>	<b>35,584</b>	<b>29,515</b>	<b>19,682</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>940</b>
<b>Books and Periodicals ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,104</b>
<b>Stationery ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>2,390</b>
<b>Surgical and Scientific Instruments ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Passengers' Effects ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>Goods Exported per Parcel Post ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Arms, Ammunition and Explosives ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>948</b>
<b>Other Items, Classes V to XX ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>10,521</b>	<b>11,732</b>
<b>Total, Classes V to XX ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>196,840</b>	<b>199,349</b>	<b>165,793</b>
<b>Food, Beverages and Tobacco ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>47,487</b>	<b>44,884</b>	<b>35,267</b>
<b>Total Exports of Merchandise (Aust. Produce) ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>244,327</b>	<b>244,233</b>	<b>201,060</b>

Wool comprised 47 per cent. of the value of all Australian merchandise exported from the State in 1938-39, 62 per cent. in 1952-53, and 61 per cent. in 1954-55. The value of wool exported in 1954-55 was £122,966,000 and the value of hides and skins £6,174,000; these items together represented 78 per cent. of the value of all merchandise other than foodstuffs and tobacco exported in 1954-55. The quantity of wool exported in 1954-55 was 411 million lb. as in the grease, compared with 431 million lb. in 1952-53 and 379 million lb. in 1938-39.

Table 227 indicates that manufactures comprise a relatively small proportion of the merchandise exported overseas from New South Wales. Apart from foodstuffs, wool and skins, the most important commodities exported in 1954-55 were electrical and other machinery (£6,548,000), drugs and chemicals (£2,390,000), iron and steel (£4,087,000), coal (£1,115,000), vehicles and parts (£1,063,000), and books and periodicals (£1,104,000). These items together with foodstuffs, wool and skins aggregated £180,714,000, or 90 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1954-55.

Exports of some important items, notably iron and steel, pig lead, silver-lead concentrates and timber, were considerably smaller in 1954-55 than in 1952-53.

#### OVERSEA IMPORTS BY CLASSES AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

Of the textiles, apparel, metal manufactures, machinery and some other classes of manufactured goods imported into New South Wales, a larger proportion comes from the United Kingdom than from any other country, but significant quantities of metal manufactures and machinery are imported from the United States. Tobacco comes mainly from the United States, and, in recent years, large quantities of cigarettes have been imported from the United Kingdom. Most of the tea comes from Ceylon. The bulk of the petroleum oils is imported from Indonesia, Arabia, British North Borneo and Iran. India and the United States supply most of the raw cotton; most of the hessian and jute goods, and bags and sacks are imported from India.

In 1954-55, the United Kingdom supplied textiles valued at £19,791,000 and metals, metal manufactures, and machinery, valued at £73,589,000 representing 51 per cent. and 60 per cent., respectively, of all imports of these goods; in 1953-54 these proportions were 58 per cent. and 69 per cent., respectively. Other imports from the United Kingdom in 1954-55 were apparel £2,939,000, yarns £4,318,000, earthenware, china, etc., £3,705,000, paper and stationery £9,835,000, scientific instruments, etc., £3,075,000 and drugs and chemicals, £7,367,000. Imports of tobacco, etc., £1,132,000, consisted mainly of cigarettes.

Imports from Canada in 1954-55 included metals, metal manufactures and machinery £4,529,000, timber £3,435,000 and paper and pulp £2,263,000; these items together comprised 81 per cent. of all imports from Canada. Imports from India, Pakistan and Ceylon included foodstuffs of vegetable origin (mainly tea), £8,392,000 or 49 per cent., and fibres, yarns and textiles (mainly raw cotton and jute goods), £7,098,000 or 41 per cent. Imports from New Zealand are mainly primary products; £2,915,000 or 70 per cent. of the merchandise imported from that country in 1954-55 consisted of foodstuffs, animals, animal and vegetable substances, and timber. Imports of crude rubber come mostly from Malaya.

The following table shows overseas imports in classes in 1954-55, according to the principal countries of origin:—

**Table 228.—Overseas Imports, N.S.W.—Classes and Countries of Origin, 1954-55.**

Class.	United Kingdom.	India, Pakistan and Ceylon.	New Zealand.	Canada.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.
£A thousand, f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ...	663	...	528	257	31	2,064	3,543
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ...	577	8,392	119	...	2	4,875	13,965
III. Alcoholic Liquors ...	1,092	...	...	4	2	157	1,255
IV. Tobacco, etc. ...	1,132	...	...	395	5,190	2,120	8,837
V. Live Animals ...	82	1	388	...	34	32	537
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs ...	114	384	505	4	2	712	1,721
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres ...	316	1,483	443	...	2,294	5,243	9,779
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres ...	4,318	2,442	...	279	33	1,801	8,373
(b) Textiles ...	19,791	3,173	19	29	119	15,481	38,612
(c) Apparel ...	2,939	4	10	1	23	3,010	5,987
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes ...	1,361	915	247	1	3,175	24,922	30,621
X. Pigments, Paints, etc. ...	1,239	3	...	3	1,054	522	2,821
XI. Rocks and Minerals ...	243	43	28	781	787	1,174	3,056
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) ...	39,297	7	64	3,778	8,480	16,269	67,895
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances ...	10,877	...	25	375	1,185	1,357	13,819
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) ...	23,415	9	110	376	11,678	4,759	40,347
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures ...	1,421	51	5	9	325	6,244	8,055
(b) Leather and Manufactures ...	264	28	1	...	14	39	346
XIV. Wood and Wicker ...	165	3	932	3,435	2,154	2,463	9,152
XV. Earthenware, China, etc. ...	3,705	1	32	35	422	2,009	6,204
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc. ...	6,236	86	199	2,263	286	7,780	16,850
(b) Stationery, etc. ...	3,599	1	27	10	421	608	4,666
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc. ...	1,393	54	1	3	9	3,978	5,438
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments	3,075	6	3	179	1,248	2,359	6,870
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ...	7,367	18	28	125	1,521	5,108	14,167
XX. Miscellaneous ...	8,397	14	93	216	1,529	4,279	14,528
XXI. Bullion and Specie ...	...	...	376	...	1	2,247	2,624
Total ...	143,078	17,118	4,183	12,558	42,019	121,112	340,068

NOTE.—Imports of outside packages and containers are excluded.

Predominant among goods imported from the United States in 1954-55 were tobacco, etc., £5,190,000; vegetable substances and fibres, £2,294,000; oils, £3,175,000; metals and metal manufactures, £8,480,000; machinery, £12,863,000; and timber, £2,154,000. These items together represented 81 per cent. of all imports from the United States.

In recent years, considerable quantities of textiles and metal manufactures have been imported from the countries of western Europe. For instance, imports from Western Germany in 1954-55, viz., £13,585,000, included textiles valued at £1,854,000 (14 per cent. of total imports from

that country), and metal manufactures and machinery valued at £5,109,000 (38 per cent.). Of total imports from Italy in the same year, textiles comprised £1,695,000 or 34 per cent., and metal manufactures and machinery £780,000 or 16 per cent. Imports of textiles (£1,429,000) and metal manufactures (£1,785,000) from Belgium, together represented 72 per cent. of all imports from that country in 1954-55. Of the total imports from Sweden in 1954-55, £2,987,000, or 55 per cent., consisted of pulp, paper and board.

Imports from Japan in 1954-55 totalled £8,546,000. Of this amount, metals and metal manufactures comprised £1,563,000 or 18 per cent., and textiles £4,006,000 or 47 per cent.

#### OVERSEAS EXPORTS BY CLASSES AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

Oversea exports of Australian produce in classes in 1954-55, according to the principal countries of destination, are shown below:—

**Table 229.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Classes and Countries of Destination, 1954-55.**

Class.	United Kingdom.	India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.	New Zealand.	New Guinea and Papua.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.
£A thousand, f.o.b.							
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ...	9,298	1,609	43	549	301	3,795	15,595
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ...	4,804	1,849	1,022	1,333	14	10,187	19,209
III. Alcoholic Liquors ...	4	...	16	57	...	154	231
IV. Tobacco, etc. ...	...	...	1	100	...	132	233
V. Live Animals ...	2	...	35	31	28	158	254
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs ...	32,990	49	227	...	9,737	86,563	129,566
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres ...	9	...	185	3	135	38	370
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres ...	2	...	80	26	...	218	326
(b) Textiles ...	96	...	402	72	36	318	924
(c) Apparel ...	4	...	43	77	2	105	231
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes ...	69	115	88	54	11	241	578
X. Pigments, Paints, etc. ...	...	2	292	134	...	195	623
XI. Rocks and Minerals ...	272	9	309	8	120	1,830	2,548
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) ...	493	1,148	5,028	966	131	1,933	9,699
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances ...	32	202	508	198	5	541	1,486
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) ...	379	1,297	1,965	341	12	1,067	5,061
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures ...	154	1	144	108	1	95	503
(b) Leather and Manufactures ...	576	10	69	15	12	239	921
XIV. Wood and Wicker ...	20	1	886	82	3	181	1,173
XV. Earthenware, China, etc. ...	...	2	661	70	...	124	857
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc. ...	...	...	221	17	...	24	262
(b) Stationery, etc. ...	158	20	1,140	79	8	194	1,599
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc. ...	16	5	92	21	41	63	238
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments ...	47	16	129	94	8	131	425
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ...	211	54	1,024	203	139	759	2,390
XX. Miscellaneous ...	177	58	1,252	2,546	72	1,653	5,758
XXI. Bullion and Specie ...	39	...	35	28	25	13,658	13,785
Total ...	49,852	6,447	15,897	7,212	10,841	124,596	214,845

Exports to the United Kingdom consist mainly of wool and foodstuffs. Of the total exports of Australian produce to the United Kingdom in 1954-55, viz., £49,852,000, foodstuffs comprised £14,102,000 or 28 per cent., animal substances (mainly wool) £32,990,000, or 66 per cent., and all other items £2,760,000, or 6 per cent.

Of the exports to India, Pakistan and Ceylon in 1954-55, foodstuffs comprised £3,458,000 or 54 per cent., and metal manufactures and machinery £2,647,000, or 41 per cent. The most important group of exports to New Zealand is metals, metal manufactures and machinery; in 1954-55 these items amounted to £7,501,000, or 47 per cent. of all Australian produce exported to that country from New South Wales. Other exports to New Zealand included foodstuffs (£1,065,000), timber (£886,000), paper and stationery (£1,361,000) and drugs and chemicals (£1,024,000). Of the total exports to the Commonwealth Territories of New Guinea and Papua in 1954-55, food comprised £1,882,000 or 26 per cent., and metal manufactures and machinery £1,505,000 or 21 per cent.; the balance, viz., £3,825,000, was distributed over the remaining classes. Exports to Canada in 1954-55 totalled only £790,000, and of this amount, £353,000, or 45 per cent., consisted of wool and skins. Of the State's exports of Australian produce to the United States in 1954-55, viz., £10,841,000, wool, hides, and skins (chiefly rabbit furs) and other animal substances accounted for £9,737,000, or 90 per cent.

Exports of Australian produce from New South Wales to the European countries, Belgium, France, Western Germany and Italy in 1954-55, aggregated £56,926,000. The greater parts of these exports, viz., £54,292,000 or 95 per cent., consisted of animal substances (mainly wool). Foodstuffs exported to these countries in 1954-55 were valued at £1,488,000.

Exports of Australian produce from New South Wales to Japan in 1954-55 amounted to £22,028,000, including wool and skins £21,430,000, or 97 per cent. of the total export.

#### EXPORTS OF STAPLE ITEMS—COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

Particulars are shown in the following statement regarding the destinations of the exports of some staple commodities in 1938-39 and each of the last three years:—

**Table 230.—Destination of Principal Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce.**

Country.	Quantity.				Value.			
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
WOOL.								
	thousand lb. (as in the grease).				£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ...	133,900	133,400	110,900	108,200	6,200	47,449	38,592	32,228
Canada ...	5,700	2,200	1,900	1,600	275	520	450	344
France ...	90,400	60,800	64,100	56,600	3,729	20,385	21,216	16,488
Belgium ...	55,900	41,600	50,700	49,300	2,225	11,198	12,911	11,697
Other European Countries	47,200	79,900	114,300	90,600	2,387	28,698	43,708	28,514
United States ...	10,100	24,600	22,800	33,200	596	9,430	7,790	8,972
Other Countries ...	36,000	88,400	67,800	71,500	1,809	33,512	26,142	24,723
Total ...	379,200	430,900	432,500	411,000	17,221	151,192	150,809	122,966

**Table 230.—Destination of Principal Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—continued.**

Country.	Quantity.				Value.			
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.

## HIDES AND SKINS.

					£A thousand, f.o.b.			
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	314	695	692	691
France ...	...	...	...	...	456	3,764	4,097	3,917
United States ...	...	...	...	...	403	488	541	598
Other Countries ...	...	...	...	...	404	1,110	1,068	968
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,577	6,057	6,398	6,174

## WHEAT.

	thousand bushels.				£A thousand, f.o.b.			
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
United Kingdom ...	4,526	1,947	4,016	2,939	653	1,613	3,300	2,177
India and Pakistan ...	300	1,803	2,057	1,460	39	1,575	1,611	1,017
New Zealand ...	1,663	28	734	396	218	26	659	283
Netherlands ...	...	708	...	389	...	583	...	277
Other Countries ...	8,542	3,137	1,097	2,075	1,131	2,563	943	1,534
Total ...	15,031	7,623	7,904	7,259	2,041	6,360	6,513	5,288

## FLOUR.

	tons (2,000, lbs.)				£A thousand, f.o.b.			
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
United Kingdom ...	33,093	36,307	7,885	22,486	196	1,522	272	637
Ceylon ...	446	53,679	92,033	25,804	2	2,445	3,539	762
Fiji ...	4,415	11,943	10,233	11,069	29	536	403	360
Indonesia ...	33,626	5,469	29,275	40,744	228	276	1,198	1,309
Malaya and Singapore	33,656	11,448	49,508	59,559	219	520	1,937	1,960
Other Countries ...	187,932	82,667	75,819	72,900	1,179	3,567	2,971	2,264
Total ...	293,168	201,513	264,753	232,562	1,853	8,866	10,320	7,292

## IRON AND STEEL.

	tons.				£A thousand, f.o.b.			
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
United Kingdom ...	47,191	86,787	70,048	8,722	369	2,446	2,068	182
India, Pakistan and Ceylon ...	16,513	5,971	50,740	20,963	122	297	1,725	681
Malaya and Singapore ...	19,254	1,240	9,159	161	218	101	475	14
New Zealand ...	61,850	51,499	56,865	51,355	696	2,461	2,836	2,520
Fiji ...	1,401	1,426	2,734	2,096	38	101	185	176
Other Countries ...	70,695	43,687	93,608	15,313	429	1,225	2,759	514
Total ...	216,904	190,610	283,154	98,610	1,872	6,631	10,048	4,087

Of the total quantity of wool exported from New South Wales in 1954-55, 26 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 48 per cent. to European countries, and 8 per cent. to the United States. In the same year, 10 per

cent. of the hides and skins exported went to the United States and 63 per cent. to France, as compared with 26 per cent. and 29 per cent. respectively, in 1938-39.

The proportion of wheat and flour exported to the different countries fluctuates from year to year according to the size of the Australian crop, and the shortage or surplus of grain in the importing countries; in 1954-55 large quantities of wheat were sent to the United Kingdom (45 per cent. of the total) and India and Pakistan (20 per cent.). Of the total quantity of flour exported in 1954-55, Malaya and Singapore took 26 per cent., Indonesia 17 per cent., Europe 11 per cent., and the United Kingdom 9 per cent.

New Zealand took 29 per cent. of the total quantity of iron and steel (216,904 tons) exported from New South Wales in 1938-39, and the United Kingdom 22 per cent. In 1954-55 only 98,610 tons were exported, and of this quantity 52 per cent. was sent to New Zealand, and 21 per cent. to India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

#### RE-EXPORTS.

The value of merchandise re-exported oversea from New South Wales was £3,694,909, or 1.1 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1950-51 and £5,807,332, or 2.8 per cent. in 1954-55. The principal items re-exported in the last five years are shown in Table 231.

**Table 231.—Re-exports of Merchandise Oversea from New South Wales.**

Commodity.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£A F.O.B.				
Petroleum and Shale Oils ...	423,526	571,156	485,032	332,515	390,993
Foodstuffs and Beverages ...	382,035	460,688	379,795	289,938	506,561
Textiles and Apparel ...	333,084	273,123	126,260	94,086	122,960
Machinery and Electrical Equipment ...	616,562	940,200	1,204,748	1,515,035	1,773,780
Metals and Metal Manufactures ...	374,419	635,214	1,130,509	964,439	844,777
Arms and Defence Stores and Equipment ...	361,729	1,236,974	221,930	142,740	90,750
All other Items ...	1,203,554	1,545,565	1,642,769	1,742,263	2,077,511
Total Re-exports of Merchandise ...	3,694,909	5,662,920	5,191,043	5,081,016	5,807,332

Most of the merchandise re-exported in 1954-55 was sent to New Guinea and Papua, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Most of the defence stores, etc., re-exported in 1951-52 were sent to Japan.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS—SHIPS' STORES.

The figures relating to oversea exports, as shown in the foregoing tables, do not include exports in the form of ships' stores. This is an important branch of the trade of the State, as may be seen from the following statement of the value of ships' stores exported from New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 232.—Ships' Stores Exported Oversea from New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Fuel Oil.	Bunker Coal. *	Foodstuffs and Beverages.	Other Items.	Total.
	£A F.O.B.				
1939	93,503	497,145	290,336	181,813	1,062,797
1950	1,084,684	592,000	1,241,580	507,652	3,425,916
1951	1,383,359	536,700	1,338,195	347,116	3,605,370
1952	1,923,143	444,000	1,114,268	453,468	3,934,879
1953	1,503,085	269,800	1,107,897	826,715	3,707,497
1954	1,089,053	185,000	929,201	658,951	2,862,205
1955	1,021,660	165,000	1,087,819	1,797,093	4,071,572

\* Partly estimated.

The amount of bunker coal exported as ships' stores in 1938-39 was 516,655 tons, and the value was £497,145, or 47 per cent. of the total; in 1954-55 the amount was only 38,733 tons, valued at £165,000, or 4 per cent. of the total. Fuel oil has increased in importance from 9 per cent. of all ships' stores exported in 1938-39 to 25 per cent. in 1954-55. The proportion of foodstuffs and beverages included in the ships' stores exported in 1954-55 was 27 per cent.

Australian produce comprised £895,899 or 84 per cent. of the ships' stores exported in 1938-39 and £1,750,893 or 43 per cent. in 1954-55. The bulk of the produce re-exported as ships' stores consists of fuel and other oils.

## AUSTRALIAN IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES.

The following table shows index numbers of Australian oversea import prices for the last four years, as compiled by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. They relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin. The base of the index is the weighted average prices of selected groups of commodities in 1950-51, taken as 100.

Table 233.—Import Price Index Numbers, Australia.

Base: 1950-51 = 100.

Year ended 30th June.	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Basic Materials.	Fuels and Lubri- cants.	Textiles.	Base Metals.	Metal Manu- factures.	Motor Vehicles.	Electrical Machin- ery and Equip- ment.	All Items.
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	103	105	101	114	122	116	115	113	112
1953	105	80	99	92	123	117	118	119	106
1954	110	76	102	90	112	116	115	117	104
1955	125	80	98	92	110	122	113	118	106



Since 1950-51, import prices have remained fairly stable, as compared with the steep and rapid increases which occurred in the early post-war years. Although the index number for all items rose to 112 in 1951-52, it was only 106 in 1954-55. Of the constituent items of the index, the greatest increases since 1950-51 were recorded in respect of food, drink and tobacco (25 per cent.) and metal manufactures (22 per cent.). The index number for basic materials was 20 per cent. lower in 1954-55 than in 1950-51. The figures for textiles and fuels and lubricants were also slightly below the 1950-51 level.

The table below shows a series of Australian export price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from the prices of 20 commodities which normally constitute about 80 per cent. of all exports. The prices of the commodities are weighted by the average annual exports (production in the case of gold) during the three years, 1933-34 to 1935-36. The percentage distribution of the base aggregate for "All Groups" is as follows: Wool, 45.6; Wheat, 17.0; Butter, 11.4; Metals, 6.9; Meats, 6.6; Gold, 7.0; and a group of items not shown in the table (sugar, dried fruits, tallow and hides), 5.5.

**Table 234.—Export Price Index Numbers, Australia.**

Base of each section: Average of 3 years ended 30th June, 1939 = 100.

Year ended 30th June.	Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Metals. *	Meats. †	Gold.	All Groups (including Gold).
1939 ... ..	79	66	101	84	96	103	83
1945 ... ..	117	154	147	129	122	120	130
1946 ... ..	117	213	147	196	123	122	146
1947 ... ..	173	305	173	308	139	122	203
1948 ... ..	287	420	193	372	146	122	283
1949 ... ..	365	413	233	478	171	122	332
1950 ... ..	473	400	250	421	196	164	383
1951 ... ..	999	432	271	689	209	176	654
1952 ... ..	564	436	291	811	263	184	473
1953 ... ..	616	445	313	504	314	186	483
1954 ... ..	615	411	325	450	338	179	474
1955 ... ..	538	357	313	511	344	178	431

\* Non-ferrous—silver, copper, tin, zinc, lead.

† Beef, lamb, mutton, pork.

During the war years, export price index numbers were comparatively stable at a level somewhat above the pre-war average, until the last year, 1944-45, when there were considerable increases in the case of wheat and butter. During the next four years, the index numbers for wool, wheat, butter and metals increased very rapidly. In 1949-50 all the index numbers again increased except wheat and metals, which registered a slight fall, and in 1950-51 extraordinary increases were recorded for wool (from 473 to 999) and metals (from 421 to 689).

In the next year, 1951-52, the index number for all items fell by 28 per cent. to 473 from the record figure of 1950-51, owing to a very steep fall in the price of wool, and in spite of a sharp rise in metal prices. After a temporary rise to 483 in 1952-53, the number for all items declined to 431 in 1954-55, mainly owing to lower prices for wool and wheat.

**EXCISE TARIFF.**

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth on a number of articles manufactured and consumed in Australia. Duties on stimulants and narcotics are the chief source of revenue. Rates of duty on most dutiable commodities increased considerably between 1939 and September, 1942, and duties on methylated spirits, carbonic acid gas and dry batteries and cells were abolished in November, 1946. Duties on petrol, matches and wireless valves were reduced in November, 1946, July, 1948, and September, 1949, respectively. A duty was imposed on coal for the first time from 1st November, 1949 (see chapter "Mining Industry"), and the rates of excise on beer, spirits, tobacco and cigarettes were increased substantially from 27th September, 1951. The duties on spirits were reduced from 10th September, 1953, and the rates on beer, spirits, tobacco and cigarettes were again increased from 16th March, 1956.

The following table show the rates of duty on the principal articles at intervals since 1939 and the gross amount collected in respect of each article in 1954-55:—

**Table 235.—Excise Tariffs—Rates of Duty and Duty Levied on Principal Articles.**

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Rate of Excise Duty at 30th June.						Year ended 30th June, 1955.	
		1939.	1945.	1952.	1954.	1955.	1956.	Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W.	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W.*
Beer ... ..	gallon	s. d. 1-9	s. d. 4-7	s. d. 7-2	s. d. 7-2	s. d. 7-2	s. d. 9-10	84,276,558	£ 30,199,100
Spirits—									
Brandy ... ..	proof gal.	26-0	53-6	84-6	63-6	33-6	49-0	254,590	462,189
Gin ... ..	"	28-0	56-6	87-6	66-6	66-6	82-0	159,375	529,920
Whisky ... ..	"	26-0	54-6	85-6	64-6	64-6	80-0	113,959	367,519
Rum ... ..	"	28-0	56-6	87-8	66-6	66-6	82-0	328,523	1,092,340
Tobacco† ... ..	lb.	5-2	10-11½	14-5	14-5	14-5	18-5	9,010,819	6,490,474
Cigarettes† ... ..	lb.	7-0	20-9½	25-10	25-10	25-10	31-10	8,597,616	11,105,254
Cigarette papers and tubes ... ..	60 papers	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	0-1½	54,714,515	398,960
Playing cards	doz. packs	2-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	77,500	38,750
Coal ... ..	ton	...	...	0-8	0-8	0-8	0-8	14,065,860	468,862
Petrol ... ..	gallon	0-5½	0-9½	0-8½	0-8½	0-8½	0-11½	‡	} 4,408,158
Matches ... ..	gross boxes	0-6	8-0	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6	‡	
Wireless valves	each	1-9	3-9	2-9	2-9	2-9	2-9	‡	

\* See also Table 236.

† Rates on imported leaf.

‡ Not available for publication separately.

§ Less 4½ per cent.

**CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.**

The following statement shows the net amount of customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales under each division of the tariff during 1938-39 and each of the last four years. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other States, but do not include duties on goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Customs duties collected in New South Wales declined from £46,000,000 in 1951-52 to £28,000,000 in 1952-53, owing to the imposition of restrictions on imports, but collections rose again to £43,000,000 in 1954-55 as a result of the relaxation of import controls.

Collections of excise duties in New South Wales rose from £40,000,000 in 1951-52 to £56,000,000 in 1954-55, or by 40 per cent., mainly owing to increases in production.

**Table 236.—Customs and Excise Net Revenue Collected in New South Wales.**

Tariff Division.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Customs—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Stimulants, Ale, Beer, etc. ...	694,264	1,485,755	1,085,783	1,190,344	1,356,549
Narcotics (Tobacco) ...	2,233,312	12,456,824	10,159,454	9,859,001	8,323,889
Sugar ...	5,450	(—) 406	288	1,457	3,480
Agricultural Products and Groceries ...	667,764	864,545	524,851	707,008	808,886
Apparel and Textiles ...	1,219,018	5,515,671	1,610,230	4,946,973	5,763,023
Metals and Machinery ...	1,118,322	5,871,079	2,829,449	3,961,413	5,378,022
Oils, Paints, and Varnishes ...	3,453,278	7,016,227	6,669,541	7,796,293	7,982,752
Earthenware, etc. ...	252,547	934,767	318,364	717,434	1,036,891
Drugs and Chemicals ...	167,554	473,689	198,471	396,319	548,221
Wood, Wicker, etc. ...	335,723	254,316	180,086	587,669	771,662
Jewellery and Fancy Goods ...	292,714	1,728,000	855,453	1,683,660	2,180,777
Hides, Leather and Rubber ...	230,767	909,469	368,582	581,485	788,219
Paper and Stationery ...	216,256	432,745	180,429	471,288	738,937
Vehicles ...	753,187	2,996,514	648,882	1,666,180	3,018,178
Musical Instruments ...	18,119	44,633	11,387	22,915	35,862
Miscellaneous ...	477,001	1,182,127	350,080	1,018,320	1,186,534
Primage Duty ...	1,788,802	3,332,010	1,846,483	2,748,058	3,084,865
Other Receipts ...	141,431	267,109	79,135	259,878	371,848
<b>Total, Customs ...</b>	<b>14,065,509</b>	<b>45,765,094</b>	<b>27,916,948</b>	<b>38,615,695</b>	<b>43,378,595</b>
<b>Excise—</b>					
Beer ...	2,850,644	20,987,659	24,944,355	27,402,255	30,193,954
Spirits ...	709,799	4,025,979	2,807,730	2,647,175	2,836,019
Tobacco ...	1,646,079	5,904,779	6,894,417	7,128,792	6,490,474
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	1,246,318	5,099,549	6,620,395	9,289,861	11,111,133
Cigarette Papers ...	113,740	424,036	403,652	438,408	398,960
Coal ...	.....	394,434	434,718	461,113	468,862
Licences ...	3,687	7,139	7,677	7,866	6,908
Other Excise Duty * ...	409,109	3,366,752	3,674,572	3,806,446	4,436,163
<b>Total, Excise ...</b>	<b>6,979,376</b>	<b>40,210,327</b>	<b>45,787,516</b>	<b>51,181,916</b>	<b>55,942,473</b>
<b>Total, Customs and Excise</b>	<b>21,044,885</b>	<b>85,975,421</b>	<b>73,704,464</b>	<b>89,797,611</b>	<b>99,321,068</b>
<b>Per Head of Population</b>	<b>£ s. d. 7 13 10</b>	<b>£ s. d. 25 19 2</b>	<b>£ s. d. 21 17 11</b>	<b>£ s. d. 26 7 5</b>	<b>£ s. d. 28 14 2</b>

(—) Denotes excess of refunds.

\* Principally petrol, matches and wireless valves; particulars of these items are not available for publication separately.

There is some variation from one period to another in the relationship between the quantity of dutiable goods consumed in any one State and the quantity in respect of which duty is paid in that State; a more satisfactory comparison of the incidence of customs and excise tariffs from year to year is therefore provided by collections in the Commonwealth. The following table shows net collections in Australia (including Special War Duty) of all customs and excise duties in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 237.—Customs and Excise Revenue Collected in Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Net Collections.			Per Head of Population.		
	Customs.	Excise.	Customs and Excise.	Customs.	Excise.	Customs and Excise.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1939	31,160,462	16,471,903	47,632,365	4 9 11	2 7 6	6 17 5
1945	21,487,538	45,689,133	67,176,671	2 18 6	6 4 4	9 2 10
1946	28,893,682	49,066,962	77,960,644	3 17 16	6 12 1	10 9 11
1947	45,871,085	56,375,304	102,246,389	6 2 0	7 10 0	13 12 0
1948	57,597,154	58,007,486	115,604,640	7 10 9	7 11 10	15 2 7
1949	63,464,434	62,734,781	126,199,215	8 2 10	8 0 11	16 3 9
1950	77,725,664	66,156,945	143,882,609	9 13 3	8 4 6	17 17 9
1951	91,920,462	73,083,036	165,003,498	11 1 5	8 16 1	19 17 6
1952	113,936,432	99,980,503	213,916,935	13 7 2	11 14 6	25 1 8
1953	70,720,155	113,104,025	183,824,180	8 1 11	12 19 0	21 0 11
1954	94,757,060	125,460,039	220,217,099	10 12 11	14 1 11	24 14 10
1955	101,254,195	143,148,528	244,402,723	11 2 9	15 15 0	26 17 9

## INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

### INTERSTATE TRADE.

The particulars of interstate trade given in this chapter have been obtained from the Commonwealth Statistician, from the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, from official statistics of Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the railway authorities of Queensland, Victoria and South Australia; they are incomplete in various respects and relate mainly to the seaborne trade and railway traffic. A substantial amount of freight is carried by road between New South Wales and the bordering States, but no statistics of the traffic are available. A small amount of interstate trade is carried by air (see page 394).

### INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA.

Details of interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician (see page 304). In 1954-55 there were 4,511,000 tons weight and 350,000 tons measurement of interstate cargoes discharged in New South Wales ports, and 3,629,000 tons weight and 399,000 tons measurement shipped. The interstate tonnage discharged was 9 per cent. greater than the oversea tonnage, and the interstate tonnage shipped was two and a half times as large as the oversea tonnage shipped.

#### DIRECTION OF INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA.

The interstate shipping trade is subject to considerable fluctuation, particularly in respect of agricultural and pastoral products. For instance, abnormal quantities of wheat were imported from Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia in 1946-47 and 1947-48, to supplement the very poor 1946-47 harvest in New South Wales, but wheat has not been imported in any significant quantity since 1947-48.

Staple items of imports include sugar and molasses from Queensland, lead, ironstone and motor bodies from South Australia, and potatoes, fruit, copper and zinc from Tasmania. Exports from New South Wales to Western Australia and Tasmania include important quantities of iron and steel, and metal manufactures (including machinery).

Coal is exported in varying quantities to the other States. In 1955 interstate exports of coal (cargo) totalled 2,362,874 tons, distributed as follows:—Victoria, 1,243,829 tons; South Australia, 984,962 tons; Western Australia, 69,529 tons; Tasmania, 52,592 tons; and Queensland, 11,962 tons. Of the total, 70,018 tons were railed to Victoria and the balance was transported by sea. Interstate exports of bunker coal in 1955 aggregated 155,540 tons.

The major item of interstate imports handled at Newcastle is ironstone from South Australia, and the principal item of exports is coal. The proportion of interstate trade handled at other New South Wales ports is small.

The following table shows the direction of interstate trade handled in the port of Sydney in 1951-52 and 1952-53:—

**Table 238.—Port of Sydney—Direction of Interstate Trade.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

State or Territory of Origin or Destination.	1951-52.				1952-53.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.
Victoria ... ..	144,095	16.1	107,900	20.3	163,465	18.8	243,432	36.0
Queensland ... ..	311,185	34.5	161,700	30.4	301,875	34.6	157,300	23.3
South Australia ... ..	186,189	20.8	52,900	9.9	161,120	18.5	78,309	11.6
Western Australia ... ..	60,157	6.7	87,000	16.3	36,559	4.2	105,200	15.6
Tasmania ... ..	195,727	21.8	114,000	21.4	201,069	23.1	79,000	11.7
Northern Territory ... ..	5,995	0.1	8,800	1.7	7,163	0.8	11,890	1.8
Total ... ..	903,348	100.0	532,300	100.0	871,251	100.0	675,131	100.0

Note.—Tonnages are weight and measurement tons combined (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet)

In 1952-53, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia supplied 72 per cent. of the interstate imports of the port of Sydney, and absorbed 71 per cent. of the exports. There was no significant change in the distribution of imports in 1952-53 as compared with 1951-52, but the proportion of exports to Victoria was much higher in 1952-53, and the proportion of exports to Queensland and Tasmania much lower.

#### INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Tables 239 to 242 inclusive show the principal items of interstate imports and exports handled at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla. Certain items are recorded in tons weight and others in tons measurement, and the totals are the sum of both units. The statistics are compiled by the Maritime Services Board on a slightly different basis from that of the cargo statistics shown in Table 257.

Interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney in 1954-55 totalled 987,380 tons, or 17 per cent. more than in 1950-51.

Particulars of the items are given in the following table for the last five years:—

**Table 239.—Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Foodstuffs—</b>						
Lard ... ..	40 cub. ft.	8,759	3,133	2,935	1,944	4,985
Milk and Cream, Preserved ...	„	4,786	6,369	4,995	4,569	4,719
Wheat ... ..	tons	...	...	...	18	80
Barley ... ..	„	15,564	12,430	12,277	11,856	5,126
Potatoes ... ..	„	46,538	51,749	64,561	62,909	58,722
Vegetables, Other (including Pulse)	40 cub. ft.	10,947	13,016	4,321	4,456	5,155
Fruit, Fresh ... ..	„	26,257	14,750	18,195	13,745	12,274
Other ... ..	„	15,454	16,908	11,040	12,964	12,101
Molasses ... ..	tons	24,938	22,509	24,686	33,887	56,700
Sugar ... ..	„	163,209	170,721	183,945	172,048	192,797
Jams and Jellies ... ..	40 cub. ft.	3,048	1,795	2,176	958	1,766
Confectionery ... ..	„	6,338	5,604	10,435	6,342	6,866
Alcoholic Liquors ... ..	„	8,260	7,770	11,299	7,056	7,285
Wool ... ..	bales	30,898	19,657	18,132	26,130	13,905
Tallow ... ..	40 cub. ft.	25,515	18,274	22,051	26,232	23,088
<b>Metals and Metal Manufactures—</b>						
Iron (mainly Pig) ... ..	tons	35,199	56,426	12,772	28,118	32,177
Steel ... ..	„	6,719	5,923	6,217	9,802	7,451
Copper ... ..	„	1,747	2,624	2,578	1,015	563
Lead ... ..	„	22,841	27,643	17,320	22,151	25,904
Zinc Spelter ... ..	„	15,524	13,813	12,752	22,532	17,050
Hardware, Tools, etc. ... ..	40 cub. ft.	12,462	17,512	10,379	18,236	9,620
Motor Vehicles and Parts ...	„	92,832	78,631	69,437	67,147	57,562
Machinery ... ..	„	11,671	11,587	12,855	11,586	6,296
Electrical Goods ... ..	„	4,139	5,264	2,337	2,190	2,157
<b>Timber, Undressed ... ..</b>	<b>thous. sup. ft.</b>	<b>12,779</b>	<b>15,460</b>	<b>10,177</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>7,232</b>
Composition Boards ... ..	40 cub. ft.	4,407	5,620	8,938	25,657	21,218
Veneer ... ..	„	8,236	7,703	9,723	14,159	12,230
Plaster ... ..	tons	5,627	6,803	1,905	1,849	788
<b>Paper—Newsprint ... ..</b>	<b>„</b>	<b>11,363</b>	<b>12,670</b>	<b>16,861</b>	<b>34,192</b>	<b>36,754</b>
Other ... ..	„	21,454	23,299	25,765	31,580	28,548
Soda Ash ... ..	40 cub. ft.	13,061	3,660	14,949	25,562	38,920
Salt ... ..	tons	27,425	49,190	43,621	33,092	36,682
Chemicals, Miscellaneous ... ..	40 cub. ft.	10,646	19,980	17,109	32,565	9,058
Oilmen's Stores ... ..	„	14,003	17,333	10,414	7,670	4,552
*All Other Items ... ..	tons	118,506	110,118	143,467	152,592	202,894
*Transhipments ... ..	„	55,069	42,450	30,480	21,132	24,664
<b>*Total ... ..</b>	<b>tons</b>	<b>891,525</b>	<b>903,348</b>	<b>871,251</b>	<b>948,383</b>	<b>987,380</b>

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

The interstate imports of New South Wales include large quantities of foodstuffs. Amongst the imports of such commodities handled at the port of Sydney in 1954-55 were sugar (192,797 tons), molasses (56,700 tons), salt (36,682 tons), potatoes (58,722 tons), and fruit (24,375 measurement tons). Imports of wheat only occur as the result of a poor harvest in New South Wales. Other important items and the quantity imported in 1954-55 were tallow (23,088 measurement tons), iron and steel (39,628 tons), lead (25,904 tons), motor vehicles (57,562 measurement tons), timber (7 million super feet), hardware and machinery (15,916 measurement tons), and paper (65,302 tons).

Particulars of interstate exports from the port of Sydney, so far as available, are given in the next table. The bulk of these exports consists of manufactured goods, particulars of which are not collected.

**Table 240.—Interstate Exports by Sea, Port of Sydney.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Wheat ... ..	tons	1,448	4	17	1,400	2,155
Margarine ... ..	,,	3,322	2,816	5,219	6,200	6,623
Hides and Skins ...	40 cub. ft.	2,280	1,802	1,968	1,882	1,166
Wool ... ..	bales	45,340	9,156	10,867	20,515	17,005
Coke ... ..	tons	7,818	13,632	6,012	6,677	3,015
Coal, Cargo ... ..	,,	...	404	136,144	181,516	107,880
Copper ... ..	,,	434	526	841	2,750	6,481
Rice ... ..	,,	1,486	443	1,538	2,729	3,720
Timber, Undressed ...	sup. ft.	2,125,920	526,560	505,920	541,920	502,560
Cement ... ..	tons	12,819	601	618	687	1,031
Steel ... ..	,,	16,517	14,147	15,125	25,462	53,575
Armed Forces Supplies	40 cub. ft.	5,914	6,231	6,722	3,655	3,376
Empty Returns ...	,,	8,476	5,027	6,944	11,344	9,440
* Other Items ...	tons	455,898	481,214	487,277	542,574	491,608
* Total ...	tons	539,808	532,309	675,131	797,763	699,575

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.)

Interstate exports from the port of Sydney in 1954-55 included steel (53,575 tons), wool (17,005 bales), coal (107,880 tons), copper (6,481 tons), and margarine (6,623 tons).



Particulars of interstate imports and exports through the port of Newcastle in the last five years are shown below:—

**Table 241.—Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port of Newcastle.**  
(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
INTERSTATE IMPORTS.						
Ironstone ... ..	tons	1,335,921	1,466,280	1,665,331	1,521,631	1,254,728
Iron and Steel (scrap)	"	7,506	7,992	9,380	37,081	46,948
Ore Products, Crude Manufactures ... ..	"	42,553	53,028	57,426	53,846	85,763
Salt, Crude and Fine	"	7,594	7,901	9,482	7,082	6,031
Zinc Slabs ... ..	"	16,257	16,201	20,074	25,985	22,116
Timber ... ..	super feet	168,480	158,400	150,720	25,920	480
*Other Items ... ..	tons	23,928	30,788	23,565	22,099	59,846
*Transshipments ...	"	466	26	6	...	6
 * Total Imports	tons	 1,434,576	 1,582,546	 1,785,578	 1,667,778	 1,475,439
INTERSTATE EXPORTS.						
Coal (Bunker and Cargo) ... ..	tons	1,948,569	2,513,848	2,286,835	2,388,551	2,219,377
Coke ... ..	"	31,809	41,305	25,235	45,756	120,737
Calcine Ore ... ..	"	16,411	26,129	14,726	4,994	4,098
Corrugated and Sheet Iron ... ..	"	61,065	48,256	80,137	64,473	63,890
Pipes and Tubes ...	"	59,837	41,813	83,411	65,914	72,064
Wire ... ..	"	58,339	56,144	57,310	63,317	46,173
Wheels and Axles ...	"	2,292	267	3,248	3,407	1,707
Other Iron and Steel Products ... ..	"	131,911	140,728	178,988	190,305	179,689
Timber ... ..	super feet	186,240	273,120	375,360	167,520	114,720
Building Board ...	40 cub. ft.	4,442	3,525	6,861	6,781	5,646
*All Other Items ...	tons	17,676	16,697	24,549	42,651	35,173
 * Total Exports	tons	 2,332,739	 2,889,281	 2,762,082	 2,876,498	 2,748,793

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

In 1954-55 ironstone comprised 85 per cent. of the tonnage of interstate imports at the port of Newcastle, and coal constituted 81 per cent. of the exports. The quantity of iron and steel products exported to other States in the same year was 363,523 tons.

The total tonnages shown in the tables above do not afford a satisfactory basis of comparison of the interstate trade of the port of Sydney with that of the port of Newcastle, because of the different nature of the goods handled, and the fact that most of the Newcastle trade is recorded in tons weight and much of the Sydney trade in tons measurement.

The following table shows particulars of the interstate trade handled at Port Kembla:—

**Table 242.—Port Kembla—Interstate Trade by Sea.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
INTERSTATE IMPORTS.				
Concentrates ... .. tons	16,215	16,810	4,846	15,440
Copper ... .. "	5,657	2,513	13,632	28,119
Dolomite ... .. "	25,016	31,473	41,298	60,359
Gypsum ... .. "	6,835	7,857	4,044	...
Ironstone ... .. "	1,028,430	1,672,586	1,815,336	2,309,429
Lead ... .. "	3,622	2,176	2,276	3,269
Limestone ... .. "	96,696	90,386	62,587	79,311
Pig Iron ... .. "	21,874	523	401	5,806
Zinc ... .. "	4,068	3,933	8,052	6,033
* All Other Items ... .. "	3,936	15,393	16,551	19,067
* Total Imports ... .. "	1,212,349	1,843,650	1,969,023	2,526,833
INTERSTATE EXPORTS.				
Benzol ... .. 40 cub. ft.	3,598	4,610	8,032	427
Cement ... .. tons	2,003	126	23	12
Coal—Bunker ... .. "	15,015	30,194	46,720	49,318
Cargo ... .. "	79	2,730	197	7
Coke ... .. "	245,520	299,600	280,320	196,096
Copper ... .. "	431	2,270	549	620
Copper and Brass Manufactures ... .. "	21,330	14,069	10,466	7,495
Copper Sulphate ... .. "	1,007	3,100	1,374	1,614
Iron and Steel Products ... .. "	216,628	236,054	277,252	395,660
* All Other Items ... .. "	286	3,885	2,816	1,796
* Total Exports ... .. "	505,897	596,638	627,749	653,045

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

As in the case of Newcastle, the principal interstate import at Port Kembla is ironstone, representing 91 per cent. of the tonnage of interstate imports in 1954-55. Other important imports are limestone, dolomite, copper, lead and zinc.

The bulk of the interstate exports from Port Kembla consists of coke and iron and steel products; these items represented 30 per cent., and 61 per cent., respectively, of the total tonnage of interstate exports from this port in 1954-55.

#### TRADE OF N.S.W. WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Statistics of trade between their respective States and New South Wales are compiled by the Government Statistician, Western Australia, and the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Tasmania. Similar details in respect of the other States are not available.

The following table shows particulars of the trade of New South Wales with Tasmania and Western Australia in 1938-39 and the last six years. Trade with these States is mainly by sea, but particulars of rail, road and air movement are included in the figures for Western Australia.

**Table 243.—Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Tasmania and Western Australia (excluding Bullion and Specie).**

Year ended 30th June.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	Tasmania.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
	£	£	£	£
1939	4,264,809	490,327	2,585,215	4,544,715
1950	9,714,028	1,372,896	7,979,790	11,467,651
1951	11,481,045	2,035,833	8,845,488	16,728,233
1952	14,433,006	2,406,380	10,910,396	22,733,335
1953	16,297,718	3,320,827	11,106,110	24,585,381
1954	18,532,819	3,305,760	11,953,651	31,027,397
1955	18,078,074	3,596,318	11,819,604	32,830,902

The value of imports from Tasmania is usually somewhat greater than the value of exports to that State. In the case of Western Australia, the value of imports is almost negligible in relation to the value of exports. The general increase in values since 1938-39 is partly due to higher prices.

In 1954-55, imports from Tasmania and Western Australia amounted to £18,078,074 and £3,596,318 respectively. In the same year, exports to Tasmania totalled £11,819,604, and exports to Western Australia, £32,830,902.

The principal items of the trade between Western Australia and New South Wales in the last three years are given below:—

**Trade 244.—Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Western Australia (excluding Bullion and Specie).**

Commodity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Tinned Fish ... .. lb.	780,253	746,111	861,995	84,494	84,352	100,103
Fruit ... ..	...	...	...	25,388	18,994	20,513
Potatoes, Fresh ... .. cwt.	150,253	162,594	114,225	223,076	330,112	189,937
Other ... ..	...	...	...	437,309	242,803	286,404
Wool and Skins ... ..	...	...	...	122,712	213,609	76,442
Minerals—Asbestos ... .. cwt.	16,786	14,544	2,655	127,458	104,997	12,403
Iron Ore ... .. tons	543,725	583,462	579,526	539,275	578,602	574,653
Other ... ..	...	...	...	327,726	221,698	550,741
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery ... ..	...	...	...	560,514	752,739	772,845
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	...	...	...	88,328	79,843	80,407
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	784,547	678,011	925,870
Total Imports ... ..	...	...	...	3,320,827	3,305,760	3,596,318
<b>EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Confectionery ... .. lb.	2,243,949	2,748,424	3,004,038	509,136	587,902	642,697
Other ... ..	...	...	...	1,067,671	1,449,016	1,497,472
Tobacco, etc. ... .. lb.	1,426,663	1,583,316	1,709,905	1,287,010	1,465,587	1,616,520
Textiles and Apparel ... ..	...	...	...	2,936,788	3,959,209	4,145,774
Coal ... .. tons	70,068	65,497	62,172	396,681	373,885	350,332
Iron and Steel ... .. tons	65,556	81,825	101,748	3,424,708	4,189,650	4,964,122
Non-ferrous Metals ... .. cwt.	15,506	18,899	29,010	319,340	418,249	475,493
Electrical Equipment ... ..	...	...	...	1,759,080	2,366,252	2,603,281
Machinery (not electrical) ... ..	...	...	...	2,690,545	3,957,124	3,740,540
Metals and Manufactures, Other ... ..	...	...	...	3,022,570	3,682,111	3,810,626
Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes ... ..	...	...	...	1,082,510	1,191,323	1,020,117
Stationery, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	852,149	1,025,854	1,139,065
Drugs and Chemicals ... ..	...	...	...	1,773,950	2,162,569	2,485,285
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	3,463,243	4,198,666	4,339,078
Total Exports ... ..	...	...	...	24,585,381	31,027,397	32,830,902

Of the goods imported from Western Australia in 1954-55, foodstuffs comprised £596,957 or 17 per cent., metals, metal manufactures and machinery £772,845 or 21 per cent., and minerals £569,144 or 16 per cent. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery comprised the largest class of commodities exported to Western Australia in 1954-55, amounting to £15,594,062 or 47 per cent. of the total. Included in this group were machinery (other than electrical), valued at £3,740,540, and iron and steel, 101,748 tons valued at £4,964,122. Other important exports were textiles, and apparel (£4,145,774 or 13 per cent. of the total), and drugs and chemicals (£2,485,285 or 8 per cent.).

Particulars of the Tasmanian trade with New South Wales in the last three years are given below:—

**Table 245.—Interstate Trade by Sea of N.S.W. with Tasmania.**

Commodity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA.</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Fruit—Fresh ... bush.	500,574	366,225	281,701	716,119	608,576	289,031
Preserved, etc. ... thous. lb.	7,756	9,027	8,126	408,398	412,281	425,187
Potatoes ... tons	62,975	60,749	60,160	2,056,653	2,244,268	1,625,597
Peas, Unprepared ... bush.	40,135	69,349	61,019	58,874	100,441	90,022
Hops ... lb.	733,440	559,920	618,480	170,887	127,834	185,838
Jams and Jellies ... lb.	2,039,418	2,319,112	2,218,644	115,860	128,154	127,086
Other ...	...	...	...	1,529,166	1,613,216	1,723,877
<i>Total, Foodstuffs, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	<i>5,055,957</i>	<i>5,234,770</i>	<i>4,466,648</i>
Woollen Manufactures ...	...	...	...	361,845	277,444	303,107
Metals and Ores—						
Copper, Blister ... tons	7,234	5,594	3,811	1,984,302	1,718,325	1,372,624
Tin Concentrates ... tons	1,003	1,179	1,246	734,412	720,937	732,073
Zinc ... tons	40,443	46,942	42,155	3,227,903	4,089,664	3,937,077
Other ...	...	...	...	841,254	211,438	1,191,443
<i>Total, Metals and Ores</i> ...	...	...	...	<i>6,737,871</i>	<i>6,740,364</i>	<i>7,233,217</i>
Timber, Undressed ... sup. ft.	3,057,989	3,625,390	3,694,230	145,284	207,487	209,183
Stationery, Pulp, Newsprint, etc. ...	...	...	...	2,726,713	3,904,747	4,158,186
Other Items ...	...	...	...	1,220,048	2,168,007	1,707,733
<i>Total Imports</i> ...	...	...	...	<i>16,297,718</i>	<i>18,532,819</i>	<i>18,078,074</i>
<b>EXPORTS TO TASMANIA.</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—				£	£	£
Confectionery ... lb.	831,436	864,841	899,164	267,662	301,595	318,134
Sugar ... tons	14,437	16,169	16,438	997,785	1,367,733	1,183,496
Other ...	...	...	...	871,908	1,057,600	1,039,143
<i>Total, Foodstuffs, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	<i>2,137,355</i>	<i>2,726,928</i>	<i>2,540,773</i>
Tobacco, etc. ... cu. ft.	19,149	19,328	34,556	399,558	423,924	749,606
Textiles and Apparel ...	...	...	...	418,968	600,744	469,167
Coal ... tons	34,733	32,420	32,530	181,302	128,277	196,673
Coke ... tons	22,783	21,864	9,165	139,755	152,267	66,001
Ores ... tons	18,706	3,194	4,647	266,317	40,263	64,961
Metals and Machinery, etc.—						
Pipes ... cwt.	116,834	92,876	137,030	349,496	333,417	463,260
Machinery ...	...	...	...	1,407,231	1,685,885	500,416
Other ...	...	...	...	2,811,011	2,667,567	3,856,390
<i>Total, Metals and Machinery, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	<i>4,567,738</i>	<i>4,686,869</i>	<i>4,820,066</i>
Wool ... bales	4,396	6,233	3,262	739,075	844,284	389,441
Paper and Stationery ...	...	...	...	417,873	398,101	414,366
Rubber Goods ... cwt.	46,904	80,536	85,372	350,894	570,368	576,991
Drugs and Chemicals ...	...	...	...	597,912	413,467	504,854
Soap ...	...	...	...	119,430	88,837	78,769
Other Items ...	...	...	...	769,933	879,322	947,936
<i>Total Exports</i> ...	...	...	...	<i>11,106,110</i>	<i>11,953,651</i>	<i>11,819,604</i>

The principal items of imports from Tasmania and their value in 1954-55 were as follows: foodstuffs, £4,466,648 (including potatoes, £1,625,597, and fruit, £714,218); metals and ores, £7,233,217 (including zinc, £3,937,077); and newsprint and other paper, £4,158,186. These items together represented 88 per cent of the total. Timber imported from Tasmania totalled 4 million super feet in 1954-55.

The principal items of exports to Tasmania are metals, metal manufactures and machinery, and foodstuffs; in 1954-55, the value of these goods was £7,360,839 or 62 per cent. of the total. The exports shown in the table above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

### INTERSTATE TRADE—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The next table, comprising figures extracted from the annual reports of the railway authorities of Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, shows the goods tonnage railed to and from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. Goods carried interstate by the New South Wales railways but not destined for consumption in this State, are not included.

**Table 246.—Interstate Rail Freight, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Inwards (to N.S.W.).				Outwards (from N.S.W.).			
	From Victoria.	From South Australia.	From Queensland.	Total.	To Victoria.	To South Australia.	To Queensland.	Total.
	*	*	*		*	*	*	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1939 ...	194,770	115,604	48,686	359,060	107,195	655,673	53,068	815,936
1946 ...	483,269	72,948	157,088	713,305	329,363	461,215	166,151	956,729
1947 ...	425,822	89,461	114,045	629,328	448,464	406,636	176,113	1,031,207
1948 ...	402,102	105,094	113,293	620,489	358,290	412,868	134,303	905,461
1949 ...	462,770	94,482	102,888	660,140	286,374	463,667	148,002	898,043
1950 ...	377,282	98,973	105,261	581,516	283,070	500,308	144,043	936,421
1951 ...	349,999	118,649	129,110	597,758	249,766	502,284	167,723	919,773
1952 ...	511,034	129,853	129,172	770,059	342,098	558,663	194,620	1,095,381
1953 ...	438,461	101,173	126,478	666,112	268,411	657,189	177,516	1,103,116
1954 ...	399,785	114,351	126,422	640,558	337,140	757,729	153,760	1,248,629

\* Excludes transshipments through Victoria.

The total inwards tonnage in 1953-54 was nearly double the tonnage in 1938-39, but the increase in outwards tonnage over the same period was only 53 per cent. Interstate exports by rail are consistently larger than imports by rail; for instance, outwards freight in 1953-54 totalled 1,248,629 tons as compared with 640,558 tons inwards. The largest proportion of the imports by rail comes from Victoria (62 per cent. in 1953-54), and the largest volume of exports is taken by South Australia (61 per cent. in 1953-54).

The bulk of the rail traffic between New South Wales and South Australia consists of ores and concentrates mined at Broken Hill and railed to Port Pirie and other places in South Australia (see chapter "Mining Industry"). Of the aggregate tonnage carried by rail between New South Wales and South Australia in 1953-54 (exclusive of transshipments via Victoria), minerals comprised 95 per cent., and included 317,006 tons of lead

concentrates and 406,303 tons of zinc concentrates. The outward freight in that year included 6,537 tons of wool, and the inward 43,688 tons of motor spirit and other oils. Livestock railed to South Australia in 1953-54 numbered 93,471 (including 89,771 sheep), and the number railed from South Australia to New South Wales was 34,690 (including 32,740 sheep).

The principal components of the rail traffic from New South Wales to Queensland in 1953-54 were: agricultural produce, 28,312 tons or 18 per cent.; fertilizers and other minerals, 24,437 tons or 16 per cent.; and general merchandise, 96,380 tons or 63 per cent.

### COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Statistics of the coastal shipping trade of New South Wales, as compiled by the Maritime Services Board, indicate that the bulk of this trade consists of coal shipped from Newcastle to Sydney. Other important intrastate cargoes discharged at the port of Sydney are sugar, road metal, and timber. A quantity of manufactured goods is shipped from Sydney to other New South Wales ports, but details of most of these items are not available.

The following table shows a summary of the intrastate trade of the principal ports of New South Wales:—

**Table 247.—Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Year ended 30th June.	Port of Sydney.		Port of Newcastle.		Port Kembla.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1929 ...	1,481,005	317,518	*	*	*	*
1939 ...	1,896,081	339,645	*	*	*	*
1941 ...	2,227,414	315,670	*	*	*	*
1946 ...	1,580,472	151,958	*	*	*	*
1947 ...	1,709,965	157,947	87,474	1,395,896	18,078	18,416
1948 ...	1,839,010	140,990	64,177	1,316,228	26,902	3,450
1949 ...	1,658,244	115,019	50,208	1,297,701	19,325	2,481
1950 ...	1,616,120	130,390	42,392	1,220,605	13,901	1,252
1951 ...	1,781,081	134,889	54,549	1,324,838	19,146	1,539
1952 ...	1,837,079	116,472	53,089	1,416,212	23,402	1,559
1953 ...	1,880,908	91,592	49,224	1,489,815	27,636	1,186
1954 ...	2,027,613	61,696	34,324	1,611,447	20,189	2,018
1955 ...	2,000,142	45,775	39,297	1,563,103	21,482	5,701

\* Not available.

Intrastate imports at the port of Sydney were 28 per cent. higher in 1938-39 than in 1928-29. They reached a peak of 2,227,414 tons in 1940-41, but fell to 1,580,472 tons in 1945-46. They rose again to 2,000,142 tons in 1954-55, or slightly more than in 1938-39. Intrastate exports from Sydney totalled 339,645 tons in 1938-39, but since 1945-46 they have declined steeply, and in 1954-55 they totalled only 45,775 tons.

Particulars of the items of intrastate imports at the port of Sydney are given in the next table:—

**Table 248.—Port of Sydney—Principal Items of Intrastate Imports.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Foodstuffs—</b>						
Butter ... ..	tons	1,428	26	35	11	...
Cheese ... ..	"	674	515	256	200	86
Milk and Cream, Preserved ...	40 cub. ft.	4,486	202	1,577	1,555	910
Fish, Fresh ... ..	"	3,793	3,094	3,624	3,584	2,820
Fruit and Vegetables (inc. Pulse) ... ..	"	553	109	2	48	...
Molasses ... ..	tons	8,386	9,202	3,318	5,183	4,904
Sugar ... ..	"	28,579	26,060	15,158	23,633	19,440
Hides and Skins ... ..	40 cub. ft.	851	872	505	232	141
Wool ... ..	bales	14,133	6,510	6,025	2,660	1,530
Tallow ... ..	40 cub. ft.	946	498	598	330	41
Coal—Bunker ... ..	tons	193,296	224,122	180,760	134,413	101,768
Cargo ... ..	"	1,370,394	1,452,829	1,513,101	1,676,945	1,669,444
Road Metal, Gravel, etc. ...	"	61,802	25,447	86,500	132,998	166,435
<b>Metals and Metal Manufactures—</b>						
Steel ... ..	"	2,268	2,846	299	3	24
Wire and Cable ... ..	"	6,578	2,479	4,140	16	...
Hardware, Tools, etc. ...	40 cub. ft.	1,087	1,930	449	796	1
Machinery ... ..	"	270	275	832	486	2
Composition Boards ... ..	"	8,799	2,307	3,753	173	124
Timber, Undressed ... ..	thous. sup. ft.	26,121	19,252	12,603	9,125	5,840
Empty Returns ... ..	40 cub. ft.	17,902	11,010	7,494	2,494	653
*All Other Items ... ..	tons	29,050	29,763	29,744	24,368	20,542
<b>* Total Intrastate Imports ...</b>	<b>tons</b>	<b>1,781,081</b>	<b>1,837,079</b>	<b>1,880,908</b>	<b>2,027,613</b>	<b>2,000,142</b>

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

Imports of coal, which is the principal intrastate item handled at the port of Sydney, amounted in 1954-55 to 1,771,212 tons or 89 per cent. of the total. In the same year, imports of sugar totalled 19,440 tons, timber 6 million super feet, and road metal 166,435 tons. The chief foodstuffs imported from other New South Wales ports are sugar, molasses, dairy produce and fresh fish.

The following table shows particulars of intrastate exports from the port of Sydney so far as available:—

**Table 249.—Port of Sydney—Principal Items of Intrastate Exports.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Flour ... ..	tons	1,959	240	40	4	2
Bran, Pollard and Sharps ...	"	2,568	1,035	125	...	...
Coal, Bunker † ... ..	"	34,660	28,487	29,720	31,820	24,237
Steel ... ..	"	2,770	1,909	919	323	24
Timber ... ..	sup. ft.	284,640	167,520	84,960	25,920	7,200
Cement ... ..	tons	965	1,556	128	46	...
Empty Returns ... ..	40 cub. ft.	3,680	1,125	433	494	2
*All Other Items ... ..	tons	87,694	81,771	60,050	28,955	21,495
<b>*Total Intrastate Exports ...</b>	<b>tons</b>	<b>134,889</b>	<b>116,472</b>	<b>91,592</b>	<b>61,696</b>	<b>45,775</b>

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

† From the records of the Joint Coal Board.

Intrastate exports of coal from the port of Newcastle in 1954-55 amounted to 1,548,664 tons, and all other items to 14,439 tons, as compared with total imports of 39,297 tons. The principal import item is motor spirit.

Details of the coastal trade handled at the port of Newcastle are given in the next table:—

**Table 250.—Port of Newcastle—Principal Items of Intrastate Imports and Exports.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
INTRASTATE IMPORTS.						
Liquid Fuel ... ..	40 cub. ft.	1,457	5,319	...	...	2,010
Motor Spirit ... ..	"	21,998	22,844	32,710	34,144	35,745
Ore Products ... ..	tons	55	67	66	...	...
Timber ... ..	sup. ft.	6,760	64,320	48,480	9,600	...
*All Other Items ... ..	tons	31,025	24,725	16,347	160	1,542
* Total Intrastate Imports...	tons	54,549	53,089	49,224	34,324	39,297
INTRASTATE EXPORTS.						
Hides and Skins ... ..	40 cub. ft.	164	231	176	...	...
Wool ... ..	bales	15,925	14,380	6,905	765	...
Benzol Products ... ..	40 cub. ft.	491	376	312	22	...
Tallow ... ..	"	186	46	37	...	...
Coal—						
Bunker † ... ..	tons	34,579	33,546	28,997	28,398	27,655
Cargo ... ..	"	1,257,690	1,353,720	1,441,932	1,577,558	1,521,009
Metal Manufactures—						
Builders' Hardware ... ..	40 cub. ft.	285	453	148	...	...
Pipes and Tubes ... ..	tons	120	26	115	...	...
Wheels and Axles ... ..	"	553	955	566	...	...
Wire ... ..	"	7,175	3,532	4,076	...	...
Iron and Steel Products,						
Other ... ..	"	3,963	2,867	1,493	25	...
Building Board ... ..	40 cub. ft.	9,712	2,620	4,322	223	...
Timber ... ..	sup. ft.	211,200	43,680	24,000	...	...
*All Other Items ... ..	tons	3,110	11,997	4,829	4,915	14,439
*Total Intrastate Exports...	tons	1,324,338	1,416,212	1,489,815	1,611,447	1,563,103

\* Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

† From the records of the Joint Coal Board.

Intrastate imports at Port Kembla in 1954-55 totalled 21,482 tons and consisted mainly of coal. Intrastate exports in the same year consisted mainly of benzol and coal, and totalled 5,701 tons.

In recent years, the volume of exports from New South Wales outports to Sydney has remained fairly stationary at about 400,000 tons, while imports from Sydney declined from 71,819 tons in 1951-52 to only 9,215 tons in 1954-55.



Particulars of the trade of the port of Sydney with New South Wales outports are shown below:—

**Table 251.—Trade of New South Wales Outports\* With Sydney.**

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Outport.	Imports from Sydney.				Exports to Sydney.			
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Richmond River ...	30,562	20,597	10,512	1,398	27,393	13,757	16,635	10,259
Clarence River ...	14,949	10,157	6,697	853	30,171	14,510	20,070	10,381
Macleay River ...	9,087	6,566	5,977	3,616	12,645	13,642	13,023	12,456
Catherine Hill Bay ...	...	...	...	...	213,322	231,116	230,511	216,483
Kiama ...	...	...	...	...	25,365	86,341	148,610	151,066
Bellambi ...	...	...	...	...	63,041	27,426	4,782	...
Other Outports ...	17,221	8,381	9,886	3,348	28,149	21,524	17,680	12,445
All Outports ...	71,819	45,701	33,072	9,215	400,086	408,316	451,311	413,090

NOTE.—Tonnages are weight and measurement tons combined (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

\* Excludes Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Shipments from Catherine Hill Bay, consisting mainly of coal, represented 52 per cent. of the total exports to the port of Sydney in 1954-55, and exports of road metal, etc., from Kiama, accounted for 37 per cent. of the total.

## CONTROL OF TRANSPORT

In New South Wales the principal public transport services are owned and operated by the Government.

All the railways in the State, with the exception of a few miles of privately-owned lines, are government-owned, and are administered by the Commissioner for Railways. All the tramways, and most of the omnibus services in Sydney and Newcastle, are owned by the State and administered by the Commissioner for Government Transport. In June, 1951, the State Government purchased a number of Sydney Harbour ferry services, and the Sydney Harbour Transport Board was set up to operate them. Other public transport services in the State, except for ferry services on public roads and certain Commonwealth-owned air services, are privately owned and operated. Main and developmental roads and bridges and ferries thereon are constructed and maintained by the Commissioner for Main Roads, and other public roads, streets, etc., are the responsibility of local authorities.

There is a State Minister for Transport and a Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport. An Australian Transport Advisory Council, of which the State and Commonwealth Ministers are members, has the function of developing a common national policy on transport matters. The State has exclusive control of land transport; the law relating to road transport and traffic is administered partly by the Commissioner for Motor Transport, partly by the Commissioner of Police, and to a limited extent by local authorities; motor taxes and fees are collected by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. Except for the licensing of intrastate services by the State, air transport is controlled entirely by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation. In the regulation of shipping, the Commonwealth administers matters such as quarantine, lighthouses, the registration of vessels, the employment of seamen, and the stevedoring industry, while purely intrastate matters, especially harbours, ports and rivers, are controlled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

As a result of decisions of the Privy Council in November, 1954, and the High Court in June, 1955, the States have no power to tax, or to restrict the operations of, vehicles engaged in interstate trade.

Further particulars of the law governing sea, land and air transport in New South Wales are given in the ensuing chapters, together with statistics of transport operations.

### CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSPORT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the early nineteen-thirties, the finances of the State transport undertakings were adversely affected by the economic depression and by competition from private transport operators. To remedy this position, the State Government enacted legislation designed to co-ordinate transport services, to eliminate duplication and to restrict competition. In 1930 a Commissioner for Road Transport was appointed, and Transport Trusts were set up to supervise the services in the metropolis and in Newcastle. A Department of Transport was created early in 1932, and the functions of the various State transport authorities were transferred to a Board of Transport

Commissioners comprising a Chief Commissioner, seven Transport Commissioners, and the Commissioner of Police. That Board was abolished in December, 1932, and the Ministry was then divided into three departments, each under the control of a Commissioner, viz., railways, road transport and tramways, and main roads.

The State transport finances improved steadily during the late nineteen-thirties and the war years, but their rapid deterioration in the post-war period led the Government to call for independent reports. One report, by a group of oversea experts (see Official Year Book No. 51, page 620), recommended the establishment of a Transport Commission to co-ordinate all transport services in the State. An act to implement this recommendation was assented to on 26th April, 1950.

Under the provisions of the Transport and Highways Act, 1950, a New South Wales Transport and Highways Commission was established in May, 1950. The Commission consisted of eight members, one of whom was the Director of Transport and Highway and Chairman of the Commission; the other seven members comprised the Commissioner for Railways, the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, the Commissioner for Main Roads, the President of the Maritime Services Board, and members representing transport employees, rural industry, and trade and commerce. The principal function of the Commission was to co-ordinate and integrate State and privately-owned transport undertakings. A fuller description of the Act was given in Official Year Book No. 53 (see page 93).

In August, 1952, the Transport and Highways Commission was abolished, and the Department of Road Transport and Tramways was formed into a Department of Government Transport under the control of a Commissioner, and a Department of Motor Transport under the control of a Superintendent (subsequently changed to Commissioner).

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## SHIPPING

### CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, including navigation and shipping, and in relation to such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1953, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The part of the Commonwealth Navigation Act which relates to pilotage has not been brought into operation, with the exception of section 351, which covers the liability of the master and owner of a vessel under pilotage. The pilotage service is regulated under the State Navigation Act of 1901-1954.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Navigation Act apply to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within the Commonwealth. The High Court of Australia has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. Licensees, during the time their ships are so engaged, are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian registered vessels. Power is reserved to the Marine Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed British ships to engage in the coastal trade and to authorise unlicensed ships of any nationality to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from overseas ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen

days from the last oversea port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. The New South Wales quarantine station for passengers and crew is situated in Sydney Harbour near the entrance to the port, and the stock quarantine depot is at Abbotsford. Quarantine first ports of entry in New South Wales are Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Botany Bay and Coff's Harbour.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc., in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. There are also Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

#### *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission.*

The Australian Shipping Board, set up under the National Security (Shipping Co-ordination) Regulations, was replaced by the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission in October, 1956. The Board was attached to the Department of Shipping and Transport, and its functions were to operate and charter vessels for the Australian interstate coastal trade. At 31st December, 1955, there were forty-two Commonwealth-owned and three chartered vessels under its control.

The Australian Coastal Shipping Commission was established in October, 1956, for the purpose of operating vessels in the interstate trade. The Commission consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and three other members appointed by the Governor-General for a term of five years. The Commission is empowered, inter alia, to buy, sell or charter ships, to buy or lease land or equipment, and to arrange for the training of apprentices.

An agreement in regard to Australian coastal shipping services was effected between the Commonwealth Government and the shipping and stevedoring companies in June, 1956. Under the agreement, the shipowners undertake to provide enough suitable ships, together with those of other companies and the Commission, to ensure efficient and economical coastal shipping services; the stevedoring companies undertake to carry out operations efficiently and economically, and to give equitable treatment to the Commission's vessels; and the Commonwealth undertakes that it will not operate merchant vessels in the coastal trade except through the agency of the Commission. The Commonwealth also undertakes not to engage in stevedoring or the booking or handling of cargo carried on its vessels; it also guarantees that the tonnage of vessels operated by the Commission will not exceed a total of 325,000 tons gross.

#### *Australian Shipbuilding Board.*

The Australian Shipbuilding Board was set up in March, 1941, under National Security (Shipbuilding) Regulations, and has been continued in force under the Supply and Development Act, 1938-49. The Board is attached to the Department of Shipping and Transport and, subject to the direction of the Minister, it controls the building, repair and maintenance of merchant vessels and the provision of dockyards. The Board enters into agreements with contractors for the construction of ships and the provision of facilities for construction and repair.

*Control of the Stevedoring Industry.*

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, which ceased to function in August, 1956, operated under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Minister for Labour and National Service, and comprised a chairman and two other members appointed by the Governor-General. It maintained registers of employers and of waterside workers, determined the quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) at each port, and might suspend or cancel registration of employers or workers. It also conducted employment bureaux, provided welfare services, and paid attendance money to registered employees offering for work but not engaged. Employers were required to pay a levy of 6d. for every man-hour of employment, to cover the cost of attendance money and administration. The functions of the Board were administered by a local representative in each port.

The quota at the port of Sydney at 30th June, 1955, was 7,200, and the number of workers on the register was 7,115. Similar figures for Newcastle and Port Kembla were:—Newcastle, quota 1,150, number registered 1,038, Port Kembla, quota 800, number registered 713.

Expenditure of the Board in 1954-55 was £843,641, including £355,078 attendance money.

In terms of the Stevedoring Industry Act, 1956, the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority was established in August, 1956, to replace the Board as the regulating authority in the stevedoring industry. Under the Act the Authority is empowered to investigate means of increasing general efficiency in the stevedoring industry, to investigate the causes of delays on the waterfront, and to encourage safe working. The Authority consists of a chairman, a member who has been an employer in any industry, and a member who has been associated with trade union affairs. Under the 1956 Act, the powers of the Authority, in contrast with those of the former Board, are limited to avoid interference with the employer's control of their labour and methods of working, so far as possible.

## STATISTICS OF SHIPPING.

The figures of shipping in Tables 252 to 259 exclude ships of war, cable-laying vessels, and yachts, which are not included in the official shipping records. In this chapter, the gross tonnage of a vessel means the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons (one hundred cubic feet equals one ton); the net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers, e.g., engines and crew's quarters. With respect to cargo, one ton measurement is equivalent to 40 cubic feet.

*Oversea and Interstate Shipping—Vessels Entered and Cleared.*

In compiling the records of oversea and interstate shipping, a vessel is treated as an entry once and as a clearance once for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call, and cleared at the port from which it departs. The repeated voyages of every vessel are included.

The following statement shows the aggregate number and net tonnage of interstate and oversea vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales in various years since 1928-29, with the average net tonnage per vessel. Owing to the post-war shortage of vessels, the volume of shipping entered and cleared in 1945-46 was less than half the volume

in 1938-39. However, there was a gradual increase after the war, and the volume in 1954-55 was 89 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The average tonnage per vessel in 1950-51, viz. 3,888, was the highest on record.

**Table 252.—Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.)  
(Interstate and Oversea).**

Year ended 30th June.	Entries.		Clearances.		Average Tonnage per Vessel.
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	
1929	2,865	8,516,413	2,847	8,532,023	2,985
1939	3,319	11,241,842	3,334	11,232,236	3,378
1946	1,761	5,527,830	1,787	5,507,885	3,110
1950	2,242	8,757,480	2,301	8,860,523	3,878
1951	2,203	8,596,031	2,248	8,711,131	3,888
1952	2,324	8,972,017	2,342	9,004,187	3,853
1953	2,563	9,357,270	2,562	9,277,764	3,636
1954	2,796	10,080,170	2,816	10,089,809	3,588
1955	2,847	10,477,604	2,835	10,416,513	3,677

*Direction of Shipping Trade.*

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports. They are exclusive of the trade with intermediate ports, some of which are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. The following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and the principal overseas countries, indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes between 1938-39 and 1954-55:—

**Table 253.—Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries.  
(Interstate and Oversea.)**

Country where Voyage Began or Terminated.	Entries.				Clearances.			
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
thousands of net tons.								
Australian States ...	6,205	4,142	4,470	4,553	6,302	4,833	5,306	5,697
United Kingdom ...	1,253	1,431	1,583	1,672	1,676	1,355	1,350	1,169
New Zealand ...	861	490	505	546	845	453	501	555
Canada ...	437	205	153	262	232	116	140	163
India and Pakistan * ...	79	103	77	130	97	123	162	192
Malaya and Singapore ...	193	195	226	249	168	173	191	178
New Guinea and Papua ...	86	101	83	105	103	110	119	152
Nauru and Ocean Is. ...	136	142	126	120	77	58	71	73
Other British Countries ...	145	581	600	548	224	524	454	460
Total, British ...	9,395	7,390	7,823	8,185	9,724	7,745	8,294	8,639
Europe ...	535	713	739	812	457	600	679	723
Japan ...	192	324	358	308	228	314	293	289
Indonesia ...	228	263	267	291	194	162	176	131
New Caledonia ...	125	84	109	133	102	106	96	130
United States of America ...	467	272	372	350	191	203	217	163
Other Foreign Countries ...	300	311	412	399	336	148	335	342
Total, Foreign ...	1,847	1,967	2,257	2,293	1,508	1,533	1,796	1,778
Grand Total ...	11,242	9,357	10,080	10,478	11,232	9,278	10,090	10,417

\* Includes Ceylon and Burma.

Of the total shipping entered from British countries in 1954-55, viz., 8,185,000 tons, 56 per cent. was from the Australian States, 20 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 7 per cent. from New Zealand, and 17 per cent. from other British countries. Shipping entered from foreign countries in 1954-55 amounted to 2,293,000 tons or 22 per cent. of the total; the principal foreign countries were Europe, United States, Indonesia, New Caledonia and Japan. The tonnage entered from Europe in 1954-55 included 187,000 from Italy, 188,000 from Germany, 83,000 from Sweden and 75,000 from Holland. Shipping cleared for British countries in the same year comprised 66 per cent. for the Australian States, 14 per cent. for the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. for New Zealand, and 14 per cent. for other British countries.

Of the shipping entered from the Australian States in 1954-55, viz., 4,553,000 tons, 26 per cent. was from Victoria, 21 per cent. from Queensland, 36 per cent. from South Australia, 13 per cent. from Western Australia, and 4 per cent. from Tasmania. Of the total tonnage entered from oversea countries, viz., 5,925,000 tons, 44 per cent. was entered direct and 56 per cent. via the Australian States.

*Shipping—Direction and Nationality.*

The following table shows the nationality of vessels entered from and cleared for the principal countries in 1954-55:—

**Table 254.—Oversea and Interstate Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.).  
Countries and Nationality, 1954-55.**

Country where Voyage Began or Terminated.	Nationality of Vessels.							
	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.
thousands of net tons.								
Australian States ...	2,262	1,691	600	4,553	2,234	2,528	935	5,697
United Kingdom ...	1	1,648	23	1,672	16	1,138	15	1,169
New Zealand ...	156	381	9	546	157	374	24	555
Canada ...	...	180	82	262	...	110	53	163
Other British Countries	77	668	407	1,152	78	624	353	1,055
Total, British ...	2,496	4,568	1,121	8,185	2,485	4,774	1,380	8,639
Europe ...	...	148	664	812	...	41	682	723
Indonesia...	...	58	233	291	...	66	65	131
Japan ...	...	165	143	308	6	172	111	289
United States of America	...	157	193	350	...	65	98	163
Other Foreign Countries	4	271	257	532	7	217	248	472
Total, Foreign ...	4	799	1,490	2,293	13	561	1,204	1,778
Grand Total ...	2,500	5,367	2,611	10,478	2,498	5,335	2,584	10,417



In respect of direction and nationality of shipping, there is usually little difference between entries and clearances. Eighty-six per cent. of the shipping entered from British countries in 1954-55 was British-owned, and 66 per cent. of that entered from foreign countries was foreign-owned. Of the interstate shipping entered, viz., 4,553,000 net tons, 50 per cent. was owned in Australia and 37 per cent. in other British countries. Practically all the vessels entered from the United Kingdom were owned in that country. British-owned vessels comprised 53 per cent. of the shipping entered from Japan and 45 per cent. of that entered from the United States. Only a small proportion of Australian-owned shipping is engaged in the overseas trade.

#### NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are on the shipping registers of countries of the British Commonwealth, the overseas trade with the United Kingdom and other British countries being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom. Of the vessels engaged in the interstate trade, about 40 per cent. are Australian-owned and 50 per cent. owned in other British countries (mainly the United Kingdom). In the table below, British and foreign shipping are shown under distinctive headings:—

**Table 255.—Nationality of Shipping Entered (N.S.W.)—Summary.  
(Interstate and Oversea.)**

Year ended 30th June.	Net Tonnage Entered.				Percentage.		
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.
1921	2,364,935	3,364,250	1,394,146	7,123,331	33·2	47·2	19·6
1929	2,332,777	4,607,059	1,576,577	8,516,413	27·4	54·1	18·5
1939	3,993,271	5,266,229	1,982,342	11,241,842	35·5	46·9	17·6
1950	1,824,404	4,896,456	2,036,620	8,757,480	20·8	55·9	23·3
1951	1,932,095	4,849,221	1,814,715	8,596,031	22·5	56·4	21·1
1952	2,041,778	4,670,969	2,259,270	8,972,017	22·7	52·1	25·2
1953	2,223,870	5,024,735	2,108,665	9,357,270	23·8	53·7	22·5
1954	2,525,953	5,238,042	2,316,175	10,080,170	25·0	52·0	23·0
1955	2,499,519	5,367,242	2,610,843	10,477,604	23·9	51·2	24·9

The proportion of Australian shipping entered declined from 35·5 per cent. in 1938-39 to 20·8 per cent. in 1949-50, but increased slightly to 23·9 per cent. in 1954-55. During the war years, the proportion of foreign shipping almost doubled, and a corresponding reduction was recorded in respect of British vessels (other than Australian-owned). The proportion of foreign vessels was 24·9 per cent. and of British (other than Australian) 51·2 per cent. in 1954-55, as compared with 17·6 per cent. and 46·9 per cent., respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars relating to the nationality of vessels engaged in trade with New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last three years are shown in greater detail in the following statement:—

**Table 256.—Nationality of Shipping Entered (N.S.W.).**  
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Nationality of Shipping.	Shipping Entered.							
	1938-39.		1952-53.		1953-54.		1954-55.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
<b>British—</b>								
Australia ...	1,783	3,993,271	985	2,223,870	1,105	2,525,953	1,072	2,499,519
New Zealand ...	189	525,342	127	294,312	137	322,497	128	286,780
United Kingdom ...	792	4,462,120	844	4,517,612	901	4,665,470	920	4,855,789
Other British ...	84	278,767	82	212,811	101	250,075	90	224,673
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>9,259,500</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>7,248,605</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>7,763,995</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>7,866,761</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>								
Denmark ...	10	38,024	39	94,037	28	102,142	24	86,049
France ...	61	94,452	75	125,570	75	163,669	75	157,337
Germany ...	60	263,378	...	...	1	1,196	19	78,035
Italy ...	20	113,040	35	255,641	33	227,949	35	239,845
Netherlands ...	72	332,358	62	332,359	72	379,058	118	510,614
Norway ...	66	262,969	111	445,679	117	508,416	141	629,349
Sweden ...	30	97,201	71	214,843	86	302,290	72	242,234
Japan ...	75	308,043	30	119,950	30	101,322	50	168,234
United States of America ...	49	359,287	54	269,985	52	249,865	44	217,841
Panama... ..	*	*	29	173,769	32	174,126	35	210,580
Other Foreign ...	28	113,590	19	76,832	26	106,133	24	70,725
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>1,982,342</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2,108,665</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>2,316,175</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>2,610,843</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>11,241,842</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>9,357,270</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>10,080,170</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>10,477,604</b>

\* Included in "Other Foreign."

The tonnage owned in the United Kingdom represented 46.4 per cent. of the total entered in 1954-55, and Australian-owned tonnage represented 23.9 per cent. Foreign tonnage was owned chiefly in the United States (2.0 per cent.), Norway (6.0 per cent.), Sweden (2.3 per cent.), Italy (2.3 per cent.) and the Netherlands (4.9 per cent.).

During 1954-55, entries of Australian tonnage amounted to 2,262,069 tons in the interstate trade and 237,450 tons in the overseas trade. The

British-owned vessels (other than Australian) entered in 1954-55 included 1,690,638 tons engaged solely in interstate trade, and 1,648,130 tons in trade between the United Kingdom and Australia. The tonnage belonging to other nations was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

#### INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGOES.

A comparative statement of the interstate and oversea cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years is shown below:—

**Table 257.—Cargoes Discharged and Shipped.**

Year ended 30th June.	Cargo Discharged.					Cargo Shipped.				
	Interstate.		Oversea.		Total.	Interstate.		Oversea.		Total.
	Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.		Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
	thousand tons.									
1939	3,167	676	1,179	1,112	6,134	2,736	672	1,679	359	5,446
1941	2,950	722	1,164	665	5,501	3,686	694	1,543	494	6,417
1946	2,154	442	1,623	1,001	5,220	2,831	316	930	632	4,709
1950	2,694	282	2,254	1,311	6,541	2,791	305	1,576	424	5,096
1951	3,099	342	2,706	1,497	7,644	2,778	332	1,172	421	4,703
1952	3,371	329	2,981	1,646	8,327	3,359	382	861	391	4,993
1953	4,123	339	2,290	732	7,484	3,419	371	1,339	403	5,532
1954	3,991	414	2,603	1,148	8,156	3,685	433	1,631	375	6,124
1955	4,511	350	3,126	1,329	9,316	3,629	399	1,178	452	5,658

Note.—One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

The tonnage of cargo discharged in New South Wales ports reached a peak of 9,316,000 tons in 1954-55, an increase of 78 per cent. as compared with 1945-46. Cargo shipped rose from 5,602,000 tons in 1939-40 to 6,417,000 tons in 1940-41, but declined to 4,709,000 tons in 1945-46; thereafter it increased to 6,124,000 tons in 1953-54, but declined slightly to 5,658,000 tons in 1954-55.

In 1954-55, interstate cargo represented 52 per cent. of the total discharged and 71 per cent. of the total shipped, as compared with 50 per cent. of cargo discharged and 67 per cent. of that shipped in 1945-46. A higher proportion of oversea than of interstate cargo is recorded in tons measurement.

#### *Cargoes—Nationality of Shipping.*

During 1954-55, interstate cargoes discharged at ports in New South Wales amounted to 4,860,458 tons, and oversea cargoes to 4,455,072 tons; shipments to interstate ports totalled 4,028,319 tons, and to oversea countries, 1,630,039 tons. Interstate cargo is carried for the most part in Australian and United Kingdom ships.

Particulars of oversea cargoes according to the nationality of the vessels which carried them are shown below in respect of 1938-39 and the last two years:—

**Table 258.—Oversea Cargoes (N.S.W.)—Nationality of Shipping.**

Nationality of Shipping.	1938-39.		1953-54.		1954-55.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.
	tons.					
Australia ... ..	91,839	108,222	85,893	137,675	95,536	134,416
New Zealand ... ..	41,187	320,762	67,414	284,642	84,136	235,147
United Kingdom ... ..	1,466,462	932,768	2,070,496	743,727	2,378,915	492,650
Other British ... ..	108,874	139,882	101,426	83,588	95,946	110,140
Total, British ... ..	1,708,362	1,501,634	2,325,229	1,249,632	2,654,533	972,353
Denmark ... ..	23,759	33,858	90,855	13,015	73,933	4,531
France ... ..	7,654	135,427	11,716	205,219	12,939	200,892
Italy ... ..	16,748	7,259	37,396	29,965	40,880	26,715
Netherlands ... ..	119,200	91,634	156,680	78,932	319,263	83,06
Norway ... ..	157,372	78,765	518,363	84,726	639,248	136,436
Sweden ... ..	41,110	23,866	265,237	58,537	236,956	40,445
United States of America ... ..	38,126	27,896	90,763	26,045	94,146	19,919
Panama ... ..	*	*	173,595	42,723	224,501	15,316
Other Foreign ... ..	179,164	137,226	81,788	217,061	158,673	130,368
Total, Foreign ... ..	583,133	535,981	1,426,393	756,223	1,800,539	657,686
Total, Oversea ... ..	2,291,495	2,037,615	3,751,622	2,005,855	4,455,072	1,630,039

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on the basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

\* Included in "Other Foreign."

In 1954-55, British vessels carried 60 per cent. of the oversea cargo discharged at ports in New South Wales, and 60 per cent. of the cargo shipped abroad. In 1938-39 the proportions were 75 per cent. and 74 per cent., respectively.

Vessels owned in the United Kingdom carried 90 per cent. of the cargo discharged by British ships in 1954-55 and 51 per cent. of the cargo shipped.

## TRADE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS.

The interstate and oversea trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to three centres, viz., Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla. Particulars of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the principal ports in certain years between 1928-29 and 1954-55 are given in the next table. In recording cargoes, certain commodities are assessed at their dead weight in tons, e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat and other grains, while others such as butter, hides, skins and drapery are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The greater part of the oversea trade is handled in the port of Sydney and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in "tons measurement." Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data contained in the statement show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 259.—Principal Ports (N.S.W.)—Cargoes Shipped and Discharged.

Year ended 30th June.	Sydney.				Newcastle.		Port Kembla.	
	Interstate.		Oversea.		Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.
CARGOES DISCHARGED.								
1929	345,850	616,929	791,750	1,315,064	711,637	123,598	203,455	54,405
1939	514,815	654,585	937,513	1,083,432	1,744,625	205,770	928,397	* 64,780
1945	764,828	667,845	1,449,310	1,071,341	1,134,683	114,012	917,134	60,324
1946	732,682	442,195	1,375,361	997,982	1,012,925	144,911	408,271	106,088
1947	693,743	321,809	1,137,711	648,429	1,323,368	171,933	850,333	103,953
1948	596,243	368,155	1,293,116	936,620	1,355,542	184,931	788,392	86,868
1949	627,752	342,403	1,405,017	1,107,602	1,087,353	238,708	622,005	* 97,391
1950	523,941	282,353	1,856,758	1,311,053	1,171,424	283,364	998,434	113,902
1951	537,798	341,808	2,220,975	1,496,965	1,221,402	349,954	1,340,598	134,957
1952	539,545	328,682	2,430,452	1,646,344	1,609,901	394,478	1,221,837	156,086
1953	488,706	339,192	1,711,922	731,747	1,789,176	412,915	1,845,699	164,753
1954	505,880	413,873	1,972,340	1,139,757	1,614,216	464,961	1,870,849	174,544
1955	618,154	349,411	2,381,430	1,319,677	1,411,015	548,290	2,481,878	205,675
CARGOES SHIPPED.								
1929	138,737	530,490	981,003	284,842	1,647,563	251,581	134,741	73,605
1939	212,389	658,008	1,022,668	322,941	2,255,620	482,113	269,258	180,775
1945	197,833	418,561	586,303	702,837	2,771,548	168,772	328,835	216,962
1946	130,777	313,159	633,851	617,984	2,472,688	194,959	297,305	103,484
1947	236,761	273,456	893,580	559,567	2,546,340	216,461	335,744	* 102,585
1948	203,640	346,857	1,114,838	402,508	2,593,266	303,732	* 449,281	* 77,085
1949	198,711	345,191	1,456,671	395,067	2,548,914	365,192	336,147	41,628
1950	213,652	300,199	1,197,686	393,443	2,247,066	288,567	324,533	87,716
1951	256,374	332,160	902,351	412,684	2,090,477	157,084	421,781	103,224
1952	230,532	382,319	584,609	387,346	2,631,423	101,324	483,041	151,046
1953	336,762	369,413	700,334	386,519	2,531,279	317,166	547,467	294,757
1954	402,578	432,586	764,159	367,465	2,723,938	515,925	555,525	312,326
1955	370,022	398,668	687,193	426,273	2,667,071	314,749	585,108	165,101

\* Includes a small number of tons measurement.

Oversea cargoes comprise the bulk of the trade handled at Sydney, but only a small proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the other ports.

Interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at the port of Sydney in 1954-55 amounted to 1,736,255 tons, as compared with 2,039,797 tons in 1938-39. Aggregate oversea cargoes in 1954-55 were 4,814,573 tons, representing an increase of 1,448,019 tons or 43 per cent., as compared with 1938-39.

The aggregate cargoes discharged at Newcastle in 1954-55 amounted to 1,959,305 tons as compared with 1,950,395 tons in 1938-39. Interstate shipments amounted to 2,667,071 tons in 1954-55 or 19 per cent. more than in 1938-39. During the same period, oversea shipments decreased by 167,364 tons or 35 per cent.

Interstate cargoes discharged at Port Kembla in 1954-55, viz., 2,481,878 tons, were considerably more than twice as great as in 1938-39. Interstate shipments totalled 585,108 tons, or 118 per cent. more than in 1938-39. Aggregate oversea cargoes discharged and shipped at Port Kembla amounted to 370,776 tons in 1954-55, as compared with 245,555 tons in 1938-39.

#### HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES.

The most important ports are Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla; the shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

#### *Maritime Services Board.*

The ports of New South Wales are administered by the Maritime Services Board, which is a corporate body of five commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales. Two of the commissioners are part-time members representing shipping and commercial interests. An Advisory Committee assists the Board in respect of Newcastle.

The following table shows details of the gross revenue of the Maritime Services Board in the last six years:—

**Table 260.—Maritime Services Board (N.S.W.)—Gross Revenue.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>Sydney Harbour Services—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfrage and Tonnage Rates	1,154,236	1,366,587	1,442,463	1,226,190	1,815,812	2,329,706
Rents of Wharves, etc. ...	264,587	242,636	244,860	248,216	262,066	280,537
Bond Charges, etc. ...	239,380	345,851	666,831	546,715	393,662	483,072
<b>Total, Sydney Harbour</b>	<b>1,658,203</b>	<b>1,955,074</b>	<b>2,354,154</b>	<b>2,021,121</b>	<b>2,471,540</b>	<b>3,093,315</b>
<b>Harbour and Tonnage Rates</b> (Ports other than Sydney)	276,980	305,790	334,019	539,054	703,682	795,242
Pilotage ...	154,223	161,739	158,903	166,620	178,901	190,371
Harbour and Light Rates ...	118,574	120,051	119,943	106,618	116,662	121,181
Other Fees and Charges ...	72,147	88,040	117,359	132,825	143,452	139,045
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>2,280,127</b>	<b>2,630,694</b>	<b>3,084,378</b>	<b>2,966,238</b>	<b>3,614,237</b>	<b>4,339,154</b>

The revenue from Sydney Harbour services in 1954-55 amounted to £3,093,315 or 71 per cent. of the total.

Harbour and river vessels, etc., are required to be licensed by the Maritime Services Board. The following table shows particulars of licences current at 30th June in the last seven years:—

**Table 261.—Maritime Services Board—Licences Issued.**

Particulars.	Licences Current at 30th June.						
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Lighters ... ..	379	379	384	397	391	379	372
Ferry Steamers ...	26	26	26	23	22	19	20
Tugs ... ..	82	79	80	86	82	80	82
*Motor Boats ... ..	98	105	104	97	102	101	} 137
Motor Vessels ... ..	30	27	32	41	40	40	
Floating Plant ... ..	35	37	37	39	41	39	37
Moorings ... ..	2,919	2,956	3,148	2,987	2,962	2,106	2,313
Houseboats ... ..	28	27	28	30	29	27	24
†Mobile Cranes ... ..	200	252	300	347	457	425	430
Other Licences ... ..	53	57	51	49	48	47	51
Total ... ..	3,850	3,945	4,190	4,096	4,174	3,263	3,466

\* Port of Sydney only; excludes boats used for private purposes only.

† Includes fork-lifts.

### *Sydney Harbour—Shipping Facilities.*

Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) is the principal port of New South Wales. It has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water ordinary spring tide. The maximum depth in any part is 155 feet at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6 inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The functions of the Maritime Services Board in respect of the port of Sydney include the provision of adequate wharfage, channels, lights and other port facilities, the control of shipping and pilotage, the imposition and collection of rates and charges on goods and vessels, the licensing of harbour craft and the general management and control of the port.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Apart from wharves for ferries and other harbour craft, the length of commercial wharfage is 83,545 feet. Details of the number and length of the berths are shown below:—

**Table 262.—Port of Sydney—Wharves and Jetties at 30th June, 1955.**

Class of Berth.	No. of Berths.	Length in Feet.
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths ... ..	118	49,948
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths ... ..	...	4,834
Harbourcraft—Ferries ... ..	10	1,885
—Other ... ..	20	2,950
Dolphin Berths (each 550 ft.) ... ..	6	3,300
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc. ... ..	52	18,992
Tie-up Berths and Berths out of Commission ... ..	16	6,471
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>88,380</b>

Practically all the wharves are situated on the southern shore of the port. Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc., are provided on the waterside, and bunkering facilities for coal and oil are available at foreshore installations. Bunkering is also effected by floating mechanical loaders and oil lighters. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels (about 200,000 tons), and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. Three 20-ton cranes have been installed at Balmain for handling coal, steel and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt and sulphur. Nos. 2 and 3 Berths at Woolloomooloo are equipped with one 2-ton crane; No. 1 Berth, Walsh Bay, has two 3-ton transporter cranes; Nos. 12/14 Berths, Pyrmont, have two 3-ton cranes; and many of the wharf sheds are fitted with travelling bridge cranes. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 150 tons, or by the 250-ton crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

Ferry steamers on which traffic is carried across the harbour are certificated as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board.

An arch bridge spanning the harbour from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point was opened on 19th March, 1932. It provides for pedestrian, vehicular, railway and tramway traffic. A description of the bridge is published in the chapter "Roads and Bridges."



*Port of Sydney—Shipping Entered.*

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Sydney Harbour during the period 1938-39 to 1954-55, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below:—

**Table 263.—Port of Sydney—Shipping Entered.**

Year ended 30th June.	Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
	Number.				thousand tons.			
1939	4,568	1,321	1,495	7,384	1,537	2,774	7,339	11,650
1945	1,911	679	1,215	3,805	967	795	4,717	6,479
1946	2,045	564	1,062	3,671	980	708	4,598	6,286
1947	2,220	494	914	3,628	1,000	836	4,001	5,837
1948	2,249	491	1,010	3,750	1,005	807	4,413	6,225
1949	2,420	505	1,217	4,142	1,020	879	5,691	7,590
1950	2,141	448	1,338	3,927	928	777	6,444	8,149
1951	2,215	538	1,285	4,038	972	1,046	6,204	8,222
1952	2,085	523	1,330	3,938	958	1,015	6,228	8,201
1953	2,126	758	1,279	4,163	1,004	1,370	6,166	8,540
1954	2,287	825	1,426	4,538	1,113	1,554	6,690	9,357
1955	2,080	744	1,575	4,399	1,066	1,441	7,195	9,702

The aggregate net tonnage which entered the port of Sydney in 1954-55, viz., 9,702,000 tons, was 17 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

In 1954-55, coastal shipping comprised 1,066,000 tons or 11 per cent. of the total.

The average tonnage per coastal vessel was 340 tons in 1938-39 and 513 tons in 1954-55, as compared with 2,100 tons and 1,937 tons, respectively, in the case of interstate vessels. The average tonnage per oversea vessel was 4,900 in 1938-39 and 4,568 in 1954-55.

*Port of Sydney Authority—Revenue and Expenditure.*

As from 1st July, 1928, the accounts of the Harbour Trust (now the Maritime Services Board) were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account, and a special fund was established for the receipts of the port authority. The Board is required to contribute to the National Debt sinking fund established under the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States in the same proportion as its debt bears to the total loan debt of the State. The net profits are payable into a reserve fund to meet losses and to provide for the reduction of rates and charges.

The revenue and expenditure by the port authority at Sydney during each of the last eleven years and the capital debt at the end of each year are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 264.—Port of Sydney Authority—Revenue and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Income.	Expenditure.				Surplus or Deficit.
			Administrative and Maintenance Expenses.	Debt Charges.	Provision for Renewals.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	11,050,206	1,445,975	472,392	558,563	...	1,030,955	415,020
1946	11,048,584	1,420,187	639,145	552,515	...	1,191,660	228,527
1947	11,097,221	1,379,882	702,833	540,240	...	1,243,073	136,809
1948	11,242,140	1,446,779	793,320	530,158	...	1,323,478	123,301
1949	11,333,223	1,569,157	923,656	517,714	...	1,441,370	127,787
1950	11,571,669	1,658,202	957,509	526,171	...	1,483,680	174,522
1951	11,779,317	1,955,074	1,155,005	528,928	...	1,683,933	271,141
1952	12,194,585	2,354,154	1,455,711	533,401	200,000	2,189,112	165,042
1953	12,562,700	2,021,121	1,529,050	546,590	...	2,075,640	(-) 54,519
1954	12,799,104	2,471,540	1,517,811	550,653	250,000	2,318,464	153,076
1955	13,408,326	3,093,315	1,735,504	593,478	650,000	2,978,982	114,333

The total income during 1954-55 was £3,093,315. After the deduction of administrative and maintenance expenses £1,735,504, capital charges £593,478, and provision for renewals £650,000, there was a surplus of £114,333. The sources of revenue were wharfage and tonnage rates £2,329,706, rents of wharves, etc., £280,537, and bond charges, etc., £483,072 (see Table 260).

#### *Newcastle Harbour.*

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) is the second port of New South Wales and the sixth port of Australia in regard to the tonnage of shipping entered. The harbour lies in the course of the Hunter River, and the area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. There are coal-loading wharves at Hexham, about ten miles from the sea.

The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet, and the entrance channel with a depth of 25 feet 6 inches at low water is 350 feet wide. Newcastle is primarily a coal-loading port, and the proximity of the coalfield has led to the establishment of important industries, including iron and steel works, in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1955, commercial wharfage accommodation was approximately 12,000 feet, including 5,500 feet controlled by the Maritime Services Board, 4,000 feet controlled by the Department of Railways and used mainly for coal shipping operations, and 2,600 feet privately owned. Eight dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes, three with an average depth of 25 feet and five at Stockton with a depth of 18 feet. Except for one berth, wharves under the Board's control at the Port of Newcastle are unleased. The area of wharf sheds is approximately 100,000 square feet.

The privately owned wharves include those used by the Broken Hill Pty. Company Ltd. at Waratah for the discharge of iron ore and the shipping of iron and steel manufactures and coke.

Newcastle Harbour is administered by the Maritime Services Board and an advisory committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with the administration of the port. In 1954-55 the revenue of the Board in respect of the port of Newcastle was £499,080.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Newcastle Harbour during the period 1944-45 to 1954-55, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below:—

**Table 265.—Port of Newcastle, Shipping Entered.**

Year ended 30th June.	Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
	Number.				thousand tons.			
1945	1,256	655	397	2,308	709	1,118	1,186	3,013
1946	1,339	643	325	2,307	716	1,124	1,117	2,957
1947	1,432	635	332	2,399	798	1,154	1,341	3,293
1948	1,315	600	405	2,320	747	1,065	1,618	3,430
1949	1,426	574	367	2,367	741	1,133	1,537	3,411
1950	1,264	515	340	2,119	680	1,073	1,437	3,190
1951	1,384	495	300	2,179	718	988	1,252	2,958
1952	1,385	503	345	2,233	743	1,033	1,459	3,235
1953	1,328	720	235	2,283	765	1,773	959	3,497
1954	1,403	679	288	2,370	830	1,648	1,187	3,665
1955	1,376	627	258	2,261	791	1,606	1,119	3,516

### *Port Kembla.*

Port Kembla, which is situated about fifty miles south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters, with an entrance width of 1,000 feet. Depths range from 50 feet at mean low water at the entrance and from 17 to 40 feet at the berths. The area of the port is 340 acres, and the length of commercial wharfage is 4,800 feet, of which 600 feet are privately owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves. A new jetty 100 feet wide is now (April, 1956) in the course of erection; this will provide 950 feet of berthing on each side with depths ranging from 28 feet to 32 feet at low water. A recent Act of the State Parliament authorises the construction of an inner basin, which, when completed, will greatly increase the accommodation facilities of the port.

Port Kembla is the port of the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port large quantities of coal, coke, iron and steel, and lead and zinc concentrates are shipped, and iron ore, pig

iron, etc., and phosphatic rock usually predominate in the tonnages discharged. Totals of cargoes shipped and discharged at the port are given in Table 259. In respect of tonnage of shipping entered, Port Kembla ranks seventh in the ports of Australia.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Port Kembla during the last eleven years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below:—

**Table 266.—Port Kembla, Shipping Entered.**

Year ended 30th June.	Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
	Number.				thousand tons.			
1945	103	186	158	447	40	360	501	901
1946	63	117	119	299	23	214	369	606
1947	52	157	152	361	15	323	589	927
1948	37	189	125	351	16	415	497	928
1949	80	178	77	335	17	410	303	730
1950	101	221	81	403	18	632	321	971
1951	80	369	89	538	15	1,215	352	1,582
1952	58	342	107	507	13	1,154	394	1,561
1953	39	364	137	540	12	1,128	486	1,626
1954	50	346	138	534	12	1,069	505	1,586
1955	40	440	131	611	10	1,415	460	1,885

#### RIVER TRAFFIC.

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

The works completed on the Murray River comprise the Hume Reservoir (capacity 1½ million acre-feet), Yarrawonga Weir, Lake Victoria Storage, thirteen locks and weirs, and barrages across the five channels at the mouth of the Murray in South Australia. On the Murrumbidgee River, weirs have been constructed at Redbank and Maude.

During the year ended 30th June, 1955, 91 steamers and 36 barges and other vessels passed through Lock No. 10 at Wentworth and in the same year, 139 vessels carrying 6,645 passengers passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

The net expenditure on the construction of reservoirs, locks and other works to 30th June, 1955, amounted to £13,861,242, of which the New South Wales Constructing Authority expended £4,759,020. An amount of £3,523,745 was contributed by the Government of New South Wales.

#### HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES.

Ferry services have been established by private companies to transport passengers, etc., in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are licensed by the Maritime Services Board and are distinct from those to which reference is made in the chapter "Roads and Bridges," which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

The following statement shows particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

**Table 267.—Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Vessels.	Passenger Accommo- dation.	Passenger Journeys.	Gross Revenue.	Accidents.	
					Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
				£		
1929	65	46,631	49,500,000	833,669	...	131
1939	54	38,971	27,864,000	418,500	...	86
1946	46	28,551	35,737,000	518,867	3	104
1947	46	28,591	31,558,000	471,976	1	99
1948	47	28,808	28,319,000	502,947	1	96
1949	46	27,759	23,314,000	558,390	...	58
1950	44	26,914	21,914,000	534,853	...	37
1951	39	22,793	20,273,000	612,661	...	55
1952	38	24,135	20,874,000	717,565	...	42
1953	38	22,244	20,184,000	739,594	...	61
1954	38	21,388	19,294,000	771,697	...	56
1955	38	22,055	18,936,000	785,827	...	54

Ferry passenger journeys have declined steadily since 1944-45 (except for a slight increase in 1951-52), partly as a result of reduced services and higher fares, and partly because of alternative transport provided by omnibuses.

*Sydney Harbour Transport Board.*

In June, 1951, certain Sydney Harbour ferry services were purchased by the State Government from a private company for £25,000. The assets purchased included wharves, land, buildings and 15 ferries, and a Sydney Harbour Transport Board was set up by Act of Parliament to operate the services.

The Board consists of three members, viz., the Commissioner for Government Transport (chairman), the President of the Maritime Services Board, and the Under Secretary of the Treasury. Under the power conferred on it, the Board has arranged for the ferry services to be managed on its behalf by Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

## RATES OF FREIGHT.

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in overseas countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following statement supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association shows the rates, expressed in Australian currency, for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe since 1939:—

**Table 268.—Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe.**  
Expressed in Australian currency.

At 30th June.	Butter.	Frozen Mutton.	Bulk Wheat.	Wheaten Flour.	Calf Hides.	Greasy Wool.	Lead.
	per 56 lb.	per lb.	per ton.	per ton.	per lb.	per lb.	per ton.
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.
1939	4 4·4	1·10	39 3	42 5	0·63	1·18	34 6
1946	7 8·3	2·03	144 4	156 11	1·27	2·42	101 8
1947	7 8	2·03	144 4	156 11	1·26	2·36	81 7
1948	7 8	2·03	128 8	150 7	1·26	2·36	81 7
1949	7 8	2·03	109 10	125 6	1·26	2·36	81 7
1950	7 11·6	2·36	81 7	94 2	1·37	2·61	91 0
1951	7 11·6	2·36	153 9	166 4	1·37	2·61	91 0
1952	*9 8·7	2·90	106 8	119 2	1·45	3·00	103 6
1953	*9 8·7	2·90	131 9	150 7	1·45	3·00	103 6
1954	*10 5·5	3·14	131 9	150 7	1·57	3·23	111 1
1955	*10 5·5	3·14	156 11	175 8	1·57	3·23	111 1

\* United Kingdom only; the rate to Europe was 8s. 9d. at 30th June, 1955.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per ton of general cargo are given in the next table. Quotations are in Australian currency:—

**Table 269.—Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates—General Cargo.**  
Rate per ton.

From Sydney to—	At 30th June.						
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brisbane ...	83 6	83 6	114 0	129 0	134 6	133 0	133 0
Melbourne ...	82 0	82 0	112 6	127 6	133 0	131 6	131 6
Adelaide ...	90 0	90 0	121 6	136 6	147 0	145 6	145 6
Fremantle ...	103 0	103 0	130 0	145 6	165 0	163 6	163 6
Hobart ...	81 0	81 0	92 0	118 6	129 0	127 6	127 6
Launceston ...	81 0	81 0	92 0	118 6	129 0	127 6	127 6
Auckland, N.Z. ...	84 1	109 0	123 10	158 10	159 6	135 0	135 0
Norfolk Island ...	140 0	200 0	220 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	240 0
Port Moresby, Papua	140 0	140 0	154 0	190 0	190 0	205 0	205 0
Rabaul, New Guinea	150 0	150 0	165 0	200 0	200 0	215 0	215 0

#### PORT CHARGES.

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Federal Navigation Act, and by the State authorities under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. Since 1st February, 1936, the State enactments have been administered by the Maritime Services Board. Only a brief reference to the rates collected by each authority is made in this volume. The rates and charges shown in this chapter were current in April, 1956, where levied by the Maritime Services Board, and in June, 1955, where levied by other authorities.

Particulars of the port charges collected by the Maritime Services Board are given in Table 260.

#### *Charges levied on Ships.*

The principal charges imposed under Federal legislation are light dues and fees for the survey of ships, the adjustment of compasses, etc.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate, payable quarterly, is 6d. per ton (net), and payment at one port covers all Australian ports which the vessel may enter during the ensuing period of three months.

The light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1955, amounted to £226,440, and receipts under the Federal Navigation Act to £24,875.

Sea-going vessels must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from £5 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £16 if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons, increased for each additional 300 tons by 30s. for passenger ships and by £1 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £2 to £5, and double rates are charged for vessels without certificates of survey. Additional charges are made for the survey of grain cargoes. The fees for the adjustment of a ship's compasses range from £5 5s. to £12 12s.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. These certificates certify as to the

vessel's seaworthiness and the suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from £2 to £8 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with £2 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of £20.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 322), are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2½d. per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is £75 and the minimum is £5 at Sydney or Newcastle, and £2 10s. at other ports. The rate of 1½d. per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 5d. per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from £5 to £20 according to the size of the vessel; half rates are charged after the third removal.

Except at certain wharves, tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons and over while berthed at a wharf, the charge being 1½d. per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges; the daily rate in Sydney Harbour ranges from 3s. 1½d. to 12s. 6d. Berthing charges in other ports are calculated at the rate of 3s. 1½d. for each period of six hours. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of £10 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour; and from 10s. to £5 for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of £1 10s. for the first twenty-four hours and thereafter 7s. 6d. per period of six hours or part thereof.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in New South Wales waters must obtain a licence, for which the charge is £1 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour the annual licence fee is £5; for lighters, 1s. per ton; and for watermen, 5s. In other ports the annual licence fees for ballast lighters is £1 and for watermen 10s. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 3s. 10d. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board; in other cases the rate is 3s. 4d.

#### *Harbour and Wharfage Rates.*

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

In Sydney Harbour, the inward rate is 5s. per ton assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board. The outward rate is 1s. 10½d. and the transshipment is 7½d., but there are numbers of special rates for important commodities; the outward rate for coal is 7½d. per ton, for wheat and flour 11½d. per ton, and for wool 11½d. per bale.



In ports other than Sydney, there is a schedule of inward rates for coastwise and interstate goods, and a separate schedule for oversea goods. The inward general rate is 2s. 6d. per ton or 40 cubic feet for coastwise and interstate goods arriving at these ports and 5s. for oversea goods, and the outward rate on coastwise, interstate, and oversea goods is 1s. 3d. per ton or 40 cubic feet, unless otherwise specified. The rates quoted in the two preceding paragraphs are subject to the following surcharges: inward and outward oversea goods, 50 per cent.; interstate and intrastate goods, 15 per cent.; all transshipments, 25 per cent.

#### *Storage Charges.*

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney from any place beyond the Commonwealth and left on a wharf after final discharge of the vessel for a longer period than three days are charged at the rate of 3s. per ton per day. The same rates are charged on goods discharged from interstate and intrastate vessels if left on any wharf for a period exceeding three days after final discharge of the vessel. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the rate of 1d. per ton per day. These charges apply to the Port of Sydney only, and are payable by the owner of the goods.

At a wharf at Rozelle Bay assigned for the storage of timber, the charge is 6d. per ton per day.

At ports other than Sydney, storage charges do not accrue on goods until forty-eight hours after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per day is 2d. for the first week, 3d. for the second week, 4d. for the third week, and 6d. for the fourth and subsequent weeks. At Newcastle the charge on wool and wheat is 1d. per ton per day; the charge on timber is 1d. per ton per day for the first four days (after the free period), and thereafter 2d. per ton per day.

#### SHIPPING REGISTERS.

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribed that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the part of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered, are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the red ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth, and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney and Newcastle. The following statement shows the particulars of the shipping on the registers in the last four years:—

**Table 270.—Shipping on Register (N.S.W.).**

Tonnage Class.	Vessels on Register at 30th June.							
	Number of Vessels.				Net Tonnage.			
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Tons (net)								
0 to 49	465	392	316	316	7,846	6,376	5,098	5,064
50- 499	127	107	81	80	20,441	17,833	15,037	14,887
500- 999	23	24	21	19	15,338	16,451	14,296	13,450
1,000-1,999	14	13	13	16	20,032	18,632	17,080	22,589
2,000 and over	7	7	9	6	19,670	19,704	23,196	17,698
Total, All Vessels ...	636	543	440	437	83,327	78,996	74,707	73,688

Vessels on the register at 30th June, 1955, included 285 motor ships aggregating 21,881 net tons, and 38 sailing ships aggregating 3,126 net tons. The aggregate crew for all vessels on the register was 3,046.

Thirty-two vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 3,375 tons (net) were sold (all to British subjects) during 1954-55.

#### CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS.

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

**Table 271.—Shipping (N.S.W.)—Certificates of Seaworthiness Issued.**

Type of Vessel.	1952-53.			1953-54.			1954-55.		
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.
<b>Sea-going Vessels—</b>									
Sydney—Cargo ...	212	241,596	58	244	252,568	67	261	309,083	63
Passenger ...	16	119,465	3,780	12	84,219	2,988	11	78,364	2,873
Total	228	361,061	3,838	256	336,787	3,055	272	387,447	2,936
<b>Harbour and River Vessels—</b>									
Sydney ...	49	7,393	30,093	54	9,554	29,456	40	7,478	23,298
Other Ports ...	43	2,191	2,985	39	2,246	2,441	39	2,487	2,858
Total	92	9,584	33,078	93	11,800	31,897	79	9,965	26,156
* Motor Boats ...	1,710	...	12,357	1,869	...	13,389	1,783	...	11,651
Grand Total	2,030	370,645	49,273	2,218	348,587	48,341	2,134	397,412	40,743

\* Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Authority in 1954-55 included 95 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 306,114 and 11 for passenger vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 78,364 and an aggregate capacity of 2,873 passengers.

#### SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING.

Facilities for building, fitting and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour there are five large graving docks, the largest of which, the Captain Cook Graving Dock, is capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat. There are also three floating docks and ten patent slips. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years. Two graving docks are owned by a private company, Mort's Dock and Engineering Company Limited.

At Newcastle a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Walsh Island, and there are two slips for government-owned vessels; two slips are privately owned.

Graving docks under the control of the State Government are maintained at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade. Privately-owned patent slips are also available at these ports.

#### *N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking.*

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last eleven years are given below:—

**Table 272.—N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking—Revenue and Expenditure.**

Year ended 31st March.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus.
		Works.	Administration.	Capital Charges.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	906,122	796,973	39,123	19,983	856,079	50,043
1946	990,022	877,600	49,095	22,888	949,583	40,439
1947	796,676	700,794	44,786	25,228	770,808	25,868
1948	873,489	770,442	49,975	27,242	847,659	25,830
1949	960,789	837,371	59,286	27,407	924,064	36,725
1950	1,015,524	886,834	61,778	26,594	975,206	40,318
1951	1,301,980	1,139,642	72,334	27,844	1,239,820	62,160
1952	1,681,063	1,454,412	94,139	34,023	1,582,574	98,489
1953	1,959,529	1,677,534	119,780	41,825	1,839,139	120,390
1954	2,522,399	2,183,990	129,937	44,939	2,358,866	163,533
1955	2,477,175	2,118,587	142,260	49,723	2,310,570	166,605

Matters relating to the employment of seamen are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Federal Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and

discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation. Mercantile marine offices were established in March, 1922, to undertake functions previously performed by State shipping offices at Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, where engagements and discharges are registered. The following statement shows the number of transactions in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 273.—Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices.**

Year ended 30th June.	Engagements Registered.			Discharges Registered.			Licences to Ship.	
	Sydney.	New-castle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	New-castle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	New-castle.
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66
1950	12,728	5,337	524	12,324	5,174	562	317	121
1951	13,689	5,555	792	13,375	5,327	791	390	163
1952	15,576	5,933	721	15,804	5,774	709	392	188
1953	13,415	5,306	1,291	13,621	5,168	1,281	304	114
1954	14,029	5,021	1,623	14,174	5,128	1,644	266	71
1955	14,877	5,012	1,949	15,014	4,908	1,886	325	111

In 1954-55 the number of engagements and discharges registered at Sydney was 29 per cent. less than the number in 1938-39, but the number of transactions at Newcastle and Port Kembla was considerably larger than in the pre-war year.

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

#### *Compensation to Seamen.*

Compensation to seamen is provided under a Commonwealth law, the Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911-1949, which applies to ships trading with Australia, or engaged in any occupation in Australian waters, or in trade and commerce with other countries or among the States.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships, i.e., ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State, may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

#### SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

Owing to the regularity of the coast of New South Wales and the comparative absence of islands, hazards to navigation in the coastal waters

are few. There are 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 600 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment, unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling. The pilotage rates are shown on page 317.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry.

Rescue work is undertaken by the pilot vessels. There are also rocket brigade stations at various points on the coast, and at the Clarence River there is a steam tug, subsidised by the Government, for assisting vessels in distress.

The Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales affords relief to distressed seamen and their dependants, and to the crews and passengers of vessels wrecked in New South Wales waters.

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## RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1955, was 6,430 miles, including 6,102 miles of line vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales; a line 2 miles long from Liverpool to Holdsworthy owned by the Commonwealth Government; 241 miles of border railways in the Riverina district owned by the State of Victoria; and 85 miles of private railways available for general traffic. The length of State railways laid with one or more tracks is shown in Table 275.

### STATE RAILWAYS.

Administrative authority for the control of the State railways is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, appointed for seven years. The office of Assistant Commissioner was abolished in April, 1952. The Commissioner is subject to the direction of the Minister for Transport.

The railway property is vested in the Railways Commissioner as a body corporate to conduct the services on existing lines and to construct the new lines authorised by the Legislature. By-laws for the regulation of the services, including those by which rates of freight and fares are fixed, must be approved by the Government before they become operative.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc., are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

Interest, sinking fund and exchange on the railways loan debt are a charge on the Government Railways Fund; the annual sum payable is that part of the debt charges of the State which corresponds to the ratio between the railways loan debt and the total public debt of New South Wales.

Provision was made in 1928 for annual contribution from State revenues to make good two-thirds of the loss incurred at that time on country developmental railways, the amount of contribution not to exceed £800,000 in any year. The maximum amount of £800,000 was paid each year from 1928-29 to 1952-53. In 1953-54 and 1954-55 the amount paid was £1 million.

The construction of new railways is authorised by Parliament, and the order of construction and rate of progress are determined by the Commissioner.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways and tramways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance."

### LENGTH OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales.

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855, and communication was established between Newcastle and East Maitland on 30th March, 1857.

The total route length of the lines open at 30th June, 1955, was 6,102 miles, distributed as follows:—Southern system, 2,186 miles; Western, 2,185 miles; and Northern, 1,731 miles. In addition, there were 1,479 miles of sidings and crossovers. At 30th June, 1955, there were 8,460 miles of single track, including sidings and crossovers.

The growth of the State railway system is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 274.—Railways—Lines Open and Capital Cost.**

Period.*	Lines Opened for Traffic during the Period.	Lines Open for Traffic at End of Period.			Capital Expenditure on Lines Open for Traffic. †	
		Total Length.	Population per Mile.	Area per mile.	Increase during Period.	Total at End of Period.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Sq. Miles.	£	£
1855-64	143	143	2,789	2,170	2,631,790	2,631,790
1865-74	260	403	1,427	770	4,212,756	6,844,546
1875-84	1,215	1,618	559	192	13,235,592	20,080,138
1885-94	883	2,501	490	124	15,775,133	35,855,271
1895-1904	780	3,281	435	95	6,433,246	42,288,517
1905-14	686	3,967	472	78	18,976,352	61,264,869
1915-24	1,556	5,523	406	56	32,090,298	93,355,167
1925-34	641	6,164	425	50	47,578,154	140,933,321
1935-44	(-) 36	6,128	449	50	11,211,347	152,144,668
1945-49	(-) 15	6,113	506	50	20,955,652	173,100,320
1950	...	6,113	522	50	8,623,627	181,723,947
1951	...	6,113	536	50	14,128,399	195,852,346
1952	...	6,113	546	50	21,769,418	217,621,764
1953	...	6,113	554	50	(-)4,537,691‡	213,084,073‡
1954	(-) 12	6,101	561	50	10,717,509	223,801,582
1955	1	6,102	572	50	9,971,212	233,772,794

\* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. (-) Lines dismantled.

† Includes expenditure on workshops, rolling stock, etc.

‡ On 1st January, 1953, electricity generating stations valued at £19,498,188 were transferred to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

Rail transport facilities have been extended not only by the construction of new railways, but also by the laying of additional tracks on existing lines, and by improvements such as electrification, to which much of the capital expenditure in the period 1925 to 1934 was applied. Of the capital expenditure in 1954-55, viz. £9,971,212, rolling stock comprised 44 per cent. and the construction of lines 42 per cent.

The following statement shows the length of lines laid with one or more tracks in 1921 and later years:—

**Table 275.—Railways—Length and Classification of Tracks.**

At 30th June.	Single.	Double.	Triple.	Quadruple.	Sextuple.	Total.
	miles.					
1921	4,428	572	7½	34½	1*	5,043
1943	5,426	650	7	37	8†	6,128
1951	5,400	656	6	43	8†	6,113
1952	5,387	669	6	43	8†	6,113
1953	5,375	681	6	43	8†	6,113
1954	5,365	679	6	43	8‡	6,101
1955	5,355	689	7	43	8‡	6,102

\* Five tracks.

† Includes 47 chains with eight tracks.

‡ Includes 63 chains with ten tracks and 47 chains with 12 tracks.

There are duplicate lines on the main western line as far as Kelso and on two other sections between Kelso and Orange; the southern line is duplicated as far as Junee, the northern line as far as Liddell, and the south coast line to Port Kembla North, except certain tunnels and bridges. Quadruplication of the main western line between Lidcombe and Penrith, and of the northern line between Strathfield and Hornsby is in progress.

Particulars of gradients and signals were given in the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book.

#### *Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge.*

The railway bridge spanning the Hawkesbury River was replaced in 1946 by a modern structure designed and built by the Department of Railways. Construction of the new bridge began in July, 1939, and it was opened on 1st July, 1946. The bridge carries double tracks and has eight spans, two of 445 feet 8 inches, four of 347 feet 6 inches and two of 147 feet. It has five deep piers founded in sand in depths ranging from 178 feet to 183 feet 7 inches, and its overall length is 2,764 feet. There are 7,900 tons of steel in the superstructure. Total cost of construction of the bridge was £2,134,246.

#### *City and Suburban Electric Railways.*

The city electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. An Act authorising the construction of branches from the city railway to the eastern, south-eastern and southern suburbs was assented to on 27th March, 1947, and operations were commenced in 1948-49.



The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in December, 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles—in February, 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a new station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in January, 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity; the total length of the lines under the electric system at 31st March, 1956, was 131 miles 17 chains, as shown below. Nearly all these lines are laid with at least two tracks, 24 miles being laid with three tracks or more.

**Table 276.—Electric Railways—Length, 31st March, 1956.**

Line.	Length of Route.		Line.	Length of Route.	
	miles.	chns.		miles.	chns.
City Railway ... ..	3	25	Southern—		
Illawarra—			Lidcombe to Cabramatta	7	7
Sydney to National Park	17	57	Granville to Liverpool ...	9	15
Sydenham to Bankstown	8	33	* Warwick Farm Racecourse	1	1
Tempe to East Hills ...	10	38	Regents Park to		
Sutherland to Cronulla ...	6	25	Bankstown ... ..	2	53
Western—			Sefton Park East to		
Sydney to Penrith ...	34	65	North Junction... ..	0	31
Clyde-Rosehill Racecourse	1	16			
Northern—					
Strathfield to Hornsby ...	14	13			
Wynyard to Hornsby via					
Harbour Bridge ... ..	14	38	Total ... ..	131	17

\* Privately owned.

In March, 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of the lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla and Goulburn. Work on the western line has been completed as far as Penrith.

#### COST OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The total capital expenditure on lines open for traffic as at 30th June, 1955, amounted to £233,772,794, excluding the cost of the line,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The cost of construction was £130,780,922, and the expenditure on rolling stock and other equipment £102,991,872, viz., rolling stock, £74,268,665; electric transmission lines, substations and plant £6,443,795; machinery, £7,843,768; workshops, £5,260,710; other items, £9,174,934.

The average cost of the railways per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1955, was £38,324 for construction, rolling stock and other equipment, including £21,440 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the physical characteristics of the territory through which they run.

Of £233,772,794 expended to 30th June, 1955, an amount of £666,864 was provided from consolidated revenue.

### STATE RAILWAYS—OPERATIONS.

The State railways are regarded as a developmental agency in the settlement of the country rather than as a revenue-producing enterprise, and services on a number of lines are conducted at a loss. In addition, railway finances bear the burden of substantial concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons.

The value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to £715,099 in 1953-54 and £647,698 in 1954-55. Further concessions, amounting to £1,411,742 in 1953-54 and £1,362,270 in 1954-55, were borne by State revenues.

The following table contains particulars of the traffic carried by the railways, together with a summary of the finances, in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

**Table 277.—Railways—Summary of Traffic and Finances.**

Year ended 30th June.	Traffic.		Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.
	Passenger Journeys.	Goods Carried (excluding Livestock.)			
1929	151,116,086	13,787,062	20,415,616	21,128,050	(-) 712,434
1939	186,719,964	14,678,911	19,946,441	21,117,963	(-) 1,171,522
1945	254,099,105	17,792,891	32,377,137	31,832,234	544,903
1946	267,423,100	15,872,431	32,113,410	31,963,822	149,588
1947	261,644,206	16,539,080	31,152,710	32,710,653	(-) 1,557,943
1948	263,046,815	17,407,149	37,705,862	37,594,277	111,585
1949	263,116,462	16,903,172	40,463,461	42,379,246	(-) 1,915,785
1950	258,182,826	15,890,467	43,921,758	46,416,363	(-) 2,494,605
1951	268,567,083	17,131,304	50,247,738	56,665,169	(-) 6,417,431
1952	268,167,596	18,527,732	69,709,720	72,161,807	(-) 2,452,087
1953	271,698,493	17,876,515	73,475,775	74,925,614	(-) 1,449,839
1954	278,904,236	19,350,610	76,369,111	76,214,877	154,234
1955	281,417,038	18,666,787	75,160,744	77,512,362	(-) 2,351,618

During the years 1940-41 to 1945-46, mainly as a result of heavy war-time traffic, there was a surplus of railway revenue after all charges, including interest and sinking fund, had been met. In the following year, 1946-47, increased costs, shortages of coal and rolling stock, and the gradual cessation of war traffic, caused a deficit of £1,557,943. The raising of fares and freights in August, 1947, for the first time since 1939, resulted in a surplus of £111,585 in 1947-48, but further increases in costs produced a deficit of nearly £2 million in the following year. In spite of further increases in fares and freight rates (see Tables 282 and 283), expenditure continued to exceed revenue from 1949-50 to 1954-55, except in 1953-54, when there was a small surplus of £154,234. The amount of the deficit in 1954-55 was £2,351,618, as compared with the record deficit of £6,417,431 in 1950-51.

The number of passengers carried by the railways rose by 43 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1945-46, and by 5 per cent. between the latter year and 1954-55. The goods freight carried in 1954-55 totalled 19 million tons, or 27 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

Particulars of the principal sources of revenue of the railways are given in the following table for the last five years:—

**Table 278.—Railways—Revenue.**

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<i>Earnings—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coaching ... ..	15,088,921	17,222,019	17,664,143	18,041,055	17,786,507
Goods, Livestock ... ..	28,350,569	43,361,249	48,727,956	52,846,843	51,803,393
Electricity Sales ... ..	4,032,382	5,849,040	3,599,811*	838,536	846,064
Refreshment Rooms ... ..	1,491,601	1,917,412	2,086,717	2,239,759	2,263,768
Other ... ..	484,265	560,000	597,148	602,918	661,012
<b>Total Earnings ...</b>	<b>49,447,738</b>	<b>68,909,720</b>	<b>72,675,775</b>	<b>74,569,111</b>	<b>73,360,744</b>
<i>Government Contribution—</i>					
Towards Losses on Developmental Lines ... ..	800,000	800,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
To Superannuation Account ... ..	...	...	...	800,000	800,000
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>50,247,738</b>	<b>69,709,720</b>	<b>73,475,775</b>	<b>76,369,111</b>	<b>75,160,744</b>

\* See note ‡ to Table 274.

Of the total earnings in 1954-55, viz., £73 million, goods and livestock traffic accounted for 71 per cent., and passenger traffic for 24 per cent.

The following table shows details of the expenditure of the railways in the last five years:—

**Table 279.—Railways—Expenditure.**

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<i>Working Expenses, and Special Charges—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Working Expenses ... ..	48,703,169	63,109,307	65,803,114	65,505,277	67,638,862
Fire and Accident Insurance Provision ... ..	102,000	475,500	250,500	1,060,500	300,500
Special Reserve Provisions ... ..	...	...	...	280,000	...
Repayment, Treasury Loan ... ..	...	...	...	379,100	...
<b>Total Working Expenses, etc. ...</b>	<b>48,805,169</b>	<b>63,584,807</b>	<b>66,053,614</b>	<b>67,224,877</b>	<b>67,939,362</b>
<i>Capital Charges—</i>					
Interest and Exchange ... ..	6,211,000	6,698,000	6,916,000	7,050,000	7,598,000
Loan Management Charges ... ..	39,000	58,000	44,000	58,000	31,000
Sinking Fund Contribution ... ..	1,610,000	1,821,000	1,912,000	1,882,000	1,944,000
<b>Total, Capital Charges</b>	<b>7,860,000</b>	<b>8,577,000</b>	<b>8,872,000</b>	<b>8,990,000</b>	<b>9,573,000</b>
<b>Total Expenditure ...</b>	<b>56,665,169</b>	<b>72,161,807</b>	<b>74,925,614</b>	<b>76,214,877</b>	<b>77,512,362</b>

Of the total expenditure in 1954-55, viz., £78 million, capital charges comprised 12.4 per cent.

## STATE RAILWAYS—FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

The following table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in the six years 1949-50 to 1954-55:—

Table 280.—Railways—Goods Carried—Classification of Truckloads.

Particulars.	Number of Truckloads.					
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Goods—						
Intrastate—						
Coal ... ..	313,391	363,130	384,905	330,159	328,678	285,321
Coke ... ..	12,840	14,890	11,020	8,362	9,458	6,628
Ores and Concentrates	32,749	32,366	32,068	34,851	38,262	42,738
Wheat ... ..	76,984	65,062	48,835	55,434	60,818	60,116
Flour ... ..	18,863	24,397	18,219	17,369	19,529	17,864
Wool ... ..	18,545	23,700	23,099	30,015	33,710	32,349
Timber ... ..	28,204	26,395	31,323	28,954	34,482	35,869
Steel ... ..	25,899	31,669	29,955	34,642	39,532	49,617
Perishables ... ..	37,042	41,871	41,083	36,240	38,765	41,663
Fodder ... ..	12,646	14,291	14,935	11,992	17,417	13,543
Sand, Gravel, Cement, etc. ... ..	20,824	21,206	18,250	27,776	34,074	35,949
Ashes ... ..	28,057	31,799	26,698	23,802	21,023	19,580
Military Equipment and Ammunition ...	1,505	1,088	1,940	1,644	1,108	1,229
Other Goods ...	244,100	275,930	272,790	290,805	326,828	338,148
Interstate ... ..	48,431	43,577	49,013	44,806	52,483	58,062
Total, Goods ...	920,080	1,011,371	1,004,133	976,851	1,056,167	1,038,676
Livestock ... ..	167,300	161,077	146,115	158,560	165,128	150,468

Coal truckloads comprised 27.5 per cent. of the total truckloads of goods in 1954-55, as compared with 34.1 per cent. in 1949-50. Wheat and flour comprised 7.5 per cent. of the truckloads in 1954-55, steel 4.8 per cent., and interstate goods 5.6 per cent. The average weight per truckload (excluding livestock) in 1954-55 was 18 tons.

In 1954-55 the railways carried 40,776,101 bushels of wheat and 1,348,702 bales of wool, as compared with 45,630,011 bushels and 1,429,095 bales in the previous year.

## STATE RAILWAYS—LOCOMOTIVE MILEAGE.

The following statement shows details of locomotive mileage run in 1938-39 and the last six years.

Table 281.—Railways—Locomotive Mileage Run.

Year ended 30th June.	Miles Run by—						Total.
	Steam Locomotives.	Electric Trains.	Rail Motors.	Diesel Trains.	Diesel-electric Locomotives.	Electric Locomotives.	
1939	28,435,645	7,260,059	1,523,234	273,258	...	...	37,492,196
1950	32,697,381	8,253,696	1,576,125	189,407	74,231	...	42,790,840
1951	34,048,616	8,337,127	1,908,447	132,044	62,276	...	44,488,510
1952	34,624,038	8,677,219	1,894,455	294,805	792,171	22	46,282,710
1953	32,865,093	9,096,200	1,841,153	143,348	2,071,252	6,348	46,023,394
1954	34,116,135	9,126,180	1,908,628	168,315	2,257,286	7,022	47,583,566
1955	33,648,703	9,297,241	1,944,238	217,195	2,509,317	5,065	47,621,759

The increased locomotive mileage since 1938-39 reflects the growth in traffic during and since the war. From the end of the war until recently, the demand for railway service could not be met with current supplies of coal and existing rolling stock. By the end of 1951-52, however, the rolling stock position had shown considerable improvement and, as a result of a substantial increase in production, supplies of coal were sufficient to meet all railway needs. The increase in the mileage of diesel-electric locomotives from 1951-52 was due to the introduction of 20 new locomotives imported from Canada in that year.

## STATE RAILWAYS—PASSENGER FARES.

The density of passenger traffic is greatest in the vicinity of Sydney and Newcastle, and a special scale of fares operates within 34 miles of those cities. Workmen's weekly tickets are issued within these areas, and also in parts of the Blue Mountains and Wollongong districts.

A return ticket in the suburban areas is double the cost of a single ticket, while return tickets for journeys extending beyond the suburban areas are based on the single fare plus one-half. (Prior to 1st July, 1956, the return fare for extra-suburban journeys was single fare plus one-third.)

Week-end excursion tickets, with reductions up to one-third, are issued in the suburban areas for journeys over seven miles.

The following table indicates the changes between December, 1927, and July, 1956, in the ordinary scale of fares for single journeys:—

**Table 282.—Railway Fares for Single Tickets.**

Date of Change.	5 mls.	10 mls.	20 mls.	34 mls.	50 mls.	100 mls.	200 mls.	300 mls.
FIRST CLASS.								
1927, Dec. ...	s. d. 0 8½	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 2 1	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 6 10	s. d. 17 9	s. d. 37 9	s. d. 56 7
1933, Nov. ...	0 7	1 0	1 11	3 0	6 0	15 5	33 1	49 2
1939, Mar. ...	0 8	1 1	2 1	3 4	6 9	17 4	36 5	54 7
1947, Aug. ...	0 10	1 4	2 6	4 0	8 1	18 10	37 11	56 1
1950, Nov. ...	1 0	1 6	3 0	4 9	8 9	20 7	43 0	63 6
1951, Nov. ...	1 1	1 8	3 4	5 0	9 6	22 6	47 0	69 9
1955, Sept. ...	1 3	1 11	3 9	5 8	10 9	25 5	52 11	78 8
1956, July ...	1 8	2 7	5 0	7 7	14 10	31 11	64 8	94 0
SECOND CLASS.								
1927, Dec. ...	s. d. 0 6½	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 2 6½	s. d. 4 11	s. d. 12 2	s. d. 25 6	s. d. 38 1
1933, Nov. ...	0 5	0 9	1 5	2 3	4 4	10 10	22 11	34 2
1939, Mar. ...	0 6	0 10	1 7	2 6	4 10	12 2	25 4	37 10
1947, Aug. ...	0 7	1 0	1 11	3 0	5 10	13 2	26 4	38 10
1950, Nov. ...	0 8	1 2	2 2	3 6	6 3	14 4	29 6	43 9
1951, Nov. ...	0 9	1 3	2 5	3 9	6 10	15 9	32 6	48 0
1955, Sept. ...	0 10	1 5	2 9	4 3	7 9	17 9	36 9	54 0
1956, July ...	1 1	1 11	3 8	5 9	10 3	22 0	44 2	64 2

After an increase of 10 per cent. from 1st March, 1939, fares remained unchanged until August, 1947, when a further increase of 20 per cent. was imposed on all adult fares, subject to a maximum increase in the case of country journeys of 1s. 6d. on first-class single tickets and 1s. on second-class single tickets; children's and students' fares were not altered. The continuous tendency of expenses to exceed earnings resulted in the imposition of further substantial increases in fares in 1950, 1951, 1955 and 1956. In the suburban services, the distinction between first and second class was abolished in the Newcastle district from 1st February, 1939, and in the metropolitan district from 1st January, 1940.

In July, 1956, the cost of monthly periodical tickets ranged from £3 15s. 3d. first class and £2 12s. second class for 5 miles to £18 10s. 6d. first class and £12 15s. 6d. second class for 300 miles. Concessions are made to students and children under 15 years of age.

The cost of workmen's weekly tickets (available for one journey each way per day, except Sunday) ranged from 8s. 9d. for 5 miles and 12s. 3d. for 10 miles to 15s. for 40 miles.

#### STATE RAILWAYS—FREIGHT CHARGES.

In general, the system adopted in fixing freights on merchandise and live-stock is to charge the lowest scale of freight on commodities of low value and on those which are used to assist production. From 22nd October, 1951, this system was modified by the alteration of freight rates to eliminate, in most cases, the carriage of goods at rates which did not return working expenses. This change of basis accounts for the exceptionally large increases shown in Table 283.

The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases, and the highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles,

such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets; the lowest class applies to manures.

The rates for nearly all classes of freight were increased by about 10 per cent. on 1st March, 1939; exceptions included wool, agricultural produce and crude ores. In August, 1947, there were further increases, viz., 40 per cent. on the lower classes of freight and 15 per cent. on the higher classes; and additional increases were imposed in October, 1950, and October, 1951. The increases which became effective from 22nd October, 1951, were substantial; for instance, the new rate for the lowest class of freight was double the previous rate, and that for agricultural produce was almost three times the previous rate. In November, 1952, the rates for certain commodities were reduced; for instance, the rate for agricultural produce per ton per 100 miles was lowered from 63s. to 46s.

Certain freight rates were increased in August, 1955, viz.: the "miscellaneous" rate for building materials, lime, cement, etc., was raised by 10 per cent., the rate for manure and fertilisers by 25 per cent., and the "A" class rate (for bulk goods in less than truck loads) by 3.3 per cent. Some rates were again increased in July, 1956, viz.: livestock, crude ores, manure, timber, milk, cream, butter, cheese and meat by 10 per cent., and asbestos, beer and beeswax by 5 per cent.

The trend of rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below. The rates quoted for livestock are per four-wheeled truck; other rates are per ton.

Table 283.—Railway Freight Charges.

Date of Change.	Ordinary Goods.		Agri- cultural Produce (per ton.)	Butter (per ton.)	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton.)	Wool (per ton.)	Livestock (per four- wheeled truck.)
	Highest Class Freight (per ton.)	Lowest Class Freight (per ton.)					
100 MILES.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1926, December ...	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	41 8	120 9
1932, December ...	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	37 6	108 8
1933, July ...	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	33 9	97 10
1937, October ...	76 8	6 9	12 0	27 4	18 11	37 6	108 8
1939, March ...	84 4	7 5	12 0	30 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1944, January ...	84 4	5 11	12 0	27 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1947, August ...	97 0	8 3	16 10	31 2	29 2	52 6	169 1
1950, October ...	121 3	11 2	23 7	38 11	37 2	73 6	237 0
1951, October ...	152 0	22 0	63 0	48 7	50 0	126 0	316 0
1952, November ...	152 0	22 0	46 0	48 7	56 0	126 0	316 0
1955, August ...	152 0	28 0	46 0	49 0	56 0	126 0	316 0
1956, July ...	152 0	31 0	46 0	54 3	62 0	126 0	348 0
500 MILES.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1926, December ...	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	109 5	329 8
1932, December ...	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	98 5	296 8
1933, July ...	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	88 8	267 0
1937, October ...	197 6	12 4	19 11	63 4	43 11	98 6	296 8
1939, March ...	217 3	13 7	19 11	69 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1944, January ...	217 3	10 10	19 11	62 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1947, August ...	249 10	15 2	27 11	72 1	67 8	137 11	461 6
1950, October ...	312 4	20 6	39 1	90 1	86 3	192 6	647 0
1951, October ...	390 0	41 0	104 0	112 6	129 0	336 0	863 0
1952, November ...	390 0	41 0	104 0	112 6	129 0	329 0	863 0
1955, August ...	390 0	51 0	104 0	112 10	129 0	329 0	863 0
1956, July ...	390 0	56 0	104 0	124 3	142 0	329 0	949 0

## STATE RAILWAYS—ROLLING STOCK.

The following table shows particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in 1939 and later years:—

Table 284.—Railways—Rolling Stock.

At 30th June.	Loco- motives.	Coaching Stock.	Goods Waggons, etc.	Service Stock.	At 30th June.	Loco- motives.	Coaching Stock.	Goods Waggons, etc.	Service Stock.
1939	1,284	2,808	22,833	1,424	1950	1,153	2,849	25,073	1,229
1945	1,148	2,827	24,183	1,300	1951	1,159	2,891	26,056	1,190
1946	1,151	2,816	24,444	1,271	1952	1,182	2,889	26,303	1,178
1947	1,158	2,809	24,282	1,281	1953	1,213	2,898	26,690	1,162
1948	1,166	2,806	24,188	1,232	1954	1,228	2,936	26,715	1,131
1949	1,168	2,826	24,476	1,213	1955	1,224	2,955	26,693	1,123

The locomotives are all steam-powered, except for 4 diesel power vans, 32 diesel-electric locomotives and one electric locomotive. The total tractive capacity of the locomotives at 30th June, 1955, was 36,961,282 lb. The passenger capacity of the coaching stock was 151,990 and the tonnage capacity of the goods stock was 482,165.

Rail motors have been provided in a number of country districts where the population does not warrant the provision of ordinary services.

## STATE RAILWAYS—COAL SUPPLIES.

The amount of coal used by the State railways in 1954-55 and earlier years, and the principal uses to which it was applied are shown in the following table. The electric power stations were transferred to the control of the Electricity Commission in January, 1953.

Table 285.—State Railways—Coal Used.

Year ended 30th June.	Coal used for—				
	Locomotive Purposes.	Electric Power Stations.	Gas Making.	Other Purposes. *	Total.
	tons.				
1929	1,212,272	391,904	7,038	45,719	1,656,933
1939	994,371	453,300	5,663	24,449	1,477,783
1950	1,318,808	861,928	5,192	23,693	2,209,621
1951	1,427,139	972,134	5,379	25,261	2,429,913
1952	1,447,712	1,077,807	5,222	26,810	2,557,551
1953	1,388,348	514,161	4,094	26,535	1,933,138
1954	1,478,146	...	3,889	20,028	1,502,063
1955	1,500,985	...	3,051	18,832	1,522,868

\* Includes coal consumed by tramways (1,585 tons in 1954-55).



## STATE RAILWAYS—ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

From 1st January, 1953, control of the electricity generating stations at White Bay, Ultimo, Newcastle and Lithgow, which were previously operated by the Commissioner for Railways, was transferred to the Electricity Commission (see chapter "Factories"). Particulars of the units of electricity generated by these stations in 1951-52 and earlier years, together with details of their distribution, are given on page 140 of Year Book No. 54.

The quantity of electricity purchased by the Department of Railways was 334 million kilowatt hours in 1953-54 and 362 million in 1954-55.

## STATE RAILWAYS—WORKSHOPS.

The principal railway shops are situated at Eveleigh, close to the Central Railway Station, at Chullora, 11 miles distant, and at Cardiff, near Newcastle. There are also large workshops at Goulburn and Bathurst to supply structural steelwork, tools, and other articles for the permanent-way branch. Engine repairs are undertaken at a number of smaller workshops in country localities.

Particulars regarding the factories for railway rolling stock are published in the chapter "Factories."

## STATE RAILWAYS—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

Particulars of the numbers employed in the Government Railways of New South Wales, and the amount of salaries and wages paid to them, are shown in the following statement. The figures are exclusive of employment on the construction of railways. Employees serving with the defence forces are excluded in 1938-39 and later years, but the salaries and wages include payments to them while on active service.

Table 286.—Railways—Employees and Wages.

Year ended 30th June.	Employees—Annual Average.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Year ended 30th June.	Employees—Annual Average.	Salaries and Wages Paid.
		£			£
1929	43,972	14,422,298	1950	53,923	30,519,388
1939	41,474	11,099,966	1951	59,232	37,426,610
1946	53,252	18,824,637	1952	59,765	47,202,130
1947	56,887	21,162,591	1953	57,198	46,692,627
1948	57,673	25,495,354	1954	55,010	46,589,577
1949	58,648	28,508,930	1955	55,334	49,485,104

The average number of staff employed on new lines under construction in 1954-55 was 424.

## STATE RAILWAYS—ACCIDENTS.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State railways or on service premises, to persons other than the employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees, all accidents must be reported, but only those are recorded for statistical purposes which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid to persons other than employees in 1949-50 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 287.—Railways—Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid.

Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.			Persons Injured.			Compensation Paid.*		
	Employees.	Others.	Total.	Employees.	Others.	Total.	Persons.	Goods.	Total.
							£	£	£
1950	33	46	79	9,991	369	10,360	18,317	175,423	193,740
1951	34	55	89	10,083	463	10,546	25,098	208,405	233,503
1952	37	55	92	10,116	576	10,692	17,114	254,641	271,755
1953	24	63	87	9,601	525	10,126	21,261	192,403	213,664
1954	39	55	94	9,938	1,013	10,951	76,366	147,539	223,905
1955	47	60	107	10,898	660	11,558	124,572	173,678	298,250

\* Excludes compensation paid to employees.

The compensation paid is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

### VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the southern portion of New South Wales the Government of Victoria has acquired certain railway interests by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and the construction and maintenance of five border railways by agreement with the Government of New South Wales.

The agreement provides for railways of 5ft. 3in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge, viz., 4ft. 8½in. The lines are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Three of the lines authorised under the agreement were opened for traffic and the length of these, with the Deniliquin-Moama line, was 241

miles 11 chains; since 1943-44 the Murrabit-Stony Crossing line (38 miles 47 chains) has been closed to traffic. Particulars of the capital cost, revenue, etc., of these lines are given in the following table:—

**Table 288.—Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales—Capital Cost, Revenue, etc.**

Year ended 28th Feb.	Capital Cost at 28th Feb.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.
			Working Expenses.*	Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	No.	tons.
1939	1,209,605	45,744	53,394	50,136	103,530	16,414	118,422
1950	1,464,506	99,543	112,202	46,828	159,030	15,001	125,914
1951	1,454,140	113,005	105,932	45,721	151,653	13,992	140,894
1952	1,456,589	128,628	149,593	42,637	192,230	16,667	158,718
1953	1,474,370	155,372	186,339	40,918	227,257	16,914	137,284
1954	1,582,885	208,936	213,767	46,598	260,365	18,801	139,247
1955	1,627,170	212,352	238,159	49,407	287,566	20,838	138,123

\* Includes current depreciation.

The number of train miles run by the Victorian border railways in 1954-55 was 109,479. Employees numbered 88 at 28th February, 1955.

### PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES.

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 85 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

During the year 1888 a line of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge was laid down from Broken Hill to the South Australian border, a distance of 37 miles. A short line, privately owned, but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool.

The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Red Head line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published on page 372 of the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

## RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA.

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State as at 30th June, 1955, are shown below. The figures relate to lines open for general traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

**Table 289.—Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia at 30th June, 1955.**

State.	Route Miles of each Gauge open for Traffic.					Total Miles.
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales...	...	...	...	6,102	241*	6,343
Victoria ... ..	...	34	...	...	4,176	4,210
Queensland ... ..	30	...	6,454	69	...	6,553
South Australia and Northern Territory	...	...	2,036	654	1,616	4,306
Western Australia ...	...	...	4,111	454	...	4,565
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	605	...	...	605
Australian Capital Territory ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total ...	30	34	13,206	7,284	6,033	26,587†

\* Victorian Border Railways.

† Includes 2,201 miles of Commonwealth-owned lines.

Lines owned by the Commonwealth Government at 30th June, 1955, totalled 2,201 miles, and were distributed as follows: South Australia and Northern Territory, 1,088 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 654 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; Western Australia, 454 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; and Australian Capital Territory, 5 miles.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows:—Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 590 miles; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,073 miles; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 2,695 miles.

There are five miles of railway in the Australian Capital Territory from Queanbeyan to Canberra. They are owned by the Commonwealth Government and operated by the State Department of Railways.

## STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES.

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia is given on page 619 of the 51st edition of this Year Book.

The agreement was ratified by the Governments of the Commonwealth, Victoria and South Australia, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective. A separate agreement was concluded between the Commonwealth and South Australia.

## TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES

The State Government conducts tramway and omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. All the tramways are the property of the Government, but there are numerous privately owned omnibus services in these districts and in other parts of the State. The first Government omnibus service in Newcastle was commenced on 22nd September, 1932, and in the metropolis on 25th December, 1932.

The Government tramway and omnibus services are administered by the Department of Government Transport, and the private omnibus services are regulated by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

### STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES.

Prior to 1952, the Government tramway and omnibus services were administered by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, who also exercised special powers for the regulation of the private omnibus services, as described on page 360. From August, 1952, control of the Government tramways and omnibuses was exercised by the Commissioner for Government Transport, and the supervision of private omnibus services was transferred to the Commissioner for Motor Transport (see page 296). The tramways were administered by the Railway Commissioners until August, 1930, and after a number of changes had been made in the administration of the State transport services, they were vested in the Commissioner for Road Transport in December, 1932.

In view of the rapid deterioration in finances, independent reports on the administration of the State tramways and omnibuses were obtained by the Government in August, 1947, and May, 1949 (See Official Year Book No. 51, page 620). As a result of recommendations in the latter of these reports, a Transport and Highways Act was passed in April, 1950, and on 5th May, 1950, a Transport and Highways Commission was appointed. Members of the Commission included the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and the administrative heads of other State transport departments. The Commission was abolished in August, 1952 (see page 296).

### STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—LENGTH OF ROUTE.

The State tramways are confined to the metropolitan district, and their route length at 30th June, 1955, was 117 miles, viz., 111 miles of tramways and 6 miles of trolleybus route. In 1926, there were 229 miles of tramways, consisting of 180 miles in the metropolis, 35 miles in Newcastle, 4 miles in Maitland and 10 miles in Broken Hill. The tramways in Maitland and Broken Hill were closed in 1927, and those in Newcastle in June, 1950. Many services in other districts have been replaced by railway or omnibus services. The tram services were extended across Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932, and the omnibus services in August, 1937.

The gauge of the tramways is 4 feet 8½ inches, and all the services are operated by electric power.

At 30th June, 1955, the route mileage of the State omnibus services, exclusive of duplications, was 374 miles in the metropolis and 110 in Newcastle.

FINANCES OF THE STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS SERVICES.

From 1938-39 to 1947-48, the State tramway and motor omnibus services were operated as a joint enterprise, and separate accounts of each undertaking were not published. However, financial details of each service are available for each year since 1948-49.

*State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Funds.*

The capital of the State tramways and omnibuses has been obtained mainly from the General Loan Account of the State and is interest-bearing excepting a small advance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and capital reserves. The latter consist of profits from the sale of assets, and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund comprising half the service licence fees on motor omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

Between 1st July, 1948, and 30th June, 1955, in view of the worsening financial position of the tramways, the Government reduced the capital debt of the undertaking by a total of £3,631,745.

At 30th June, 1955, the capital debt of the tramways, as represented by repayable advances, amounted to £5,207,926, consisting of £5,167,405 owing to the General Loan Account and £40,521 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The capital debt of the motor omnibus services, amounting to £8,331,193, is owing to the General Loan Account.

*State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Cost of Assets.*

The capital cost of the tramways and omnibus assets at 30th June, 1939, and later years is shown in the following table. The total capital cost of the services exceeds the amount of capital funds stated above by reason of the purchase of new assets from revenue and repayments and remissions of capital indebtedness.

**Table 290.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Cost.**

At 30th June.	Metropolitan.		Newcastle.		Total.		
	Tramways.	Omni- buses.	Tram- ways.	Omni- buses.	Tramways.	Omni- buses.	Tramways and Omni- buses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	8,306,480	799,998	832,880	89,134	9,139,360	889,132	10,028,492
1950	6,663,875	3,555,131	227,120	1,017,833	6,890,995	4,572,964	11,463,959
1951	6,865,074	4,477,491	...	1,052,118	6,865,074	5,529,609	12,394,683
1952	7,582,670	5,898,828	...	1,170,473	7,582,670	7,069,301	14,651,971
1953	7,734,209	6,851,710	...	1,314,982	7,734,209	8,166,692	15,900,901
1954	7,599,392	7,159,396	...	1,366,541	7,599,392	8,525,937	16,125,329
1955	6,770,701	7,331,850	...	1,378,441	6,770,701	8,710,291	15,480,992

The capital cost of the tramways at 30th June, 1955, comprised cost of land and buildings £1,343,980, permanent way £777,692, substations and electric distribution system £926,461, rolling stock £3,010,664, plant and machinery £561,904, and stores £150,000. The capital cost of the omnibuses consisted of land and buildings £2,368,460, omnibuses £6,039,708, and plant and machinery £302,123.

At 30th June, 1955, the accumulated depreciation and sinking fund reserves of the State tramways and omnibuses amounted to £5,286,809 including (a) depreciation reserve—tramways £1,495,190, omnibuses £2,662,051, and (b) sinking fund reserve, £1,129,568.

*State Tramways and Omnibuses—Revenue and Expenditure.*

Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the State tramway and omnibus services in 1954-55 and earlier years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 291.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Revenue and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.						Current Surplus or Deficit.
	Revenue.	Working Expenses.		Capital Charges.		Total Expenditure.	
		Administration and Operation.	Current Depreciation.	Interest and Exchange.*	Sinking Fund.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
TRAMWAYS.							
1949	5,098,224	5,202,368	42,934	175,786	44,257	5,465,345	(-) 367,121
1950	4,984,078	5,242,240	42,556	173,150	46,580	5,504,520	(-) 520,448
1951	5,162,310	5,860,310	43,997	156,123	42,677	6,103,107	(-) 940,797
1952	5,510,001	7,059,691	44,734	174,761	43,833	7,323,019	(-) 1,813,018
1953	5,689,712	7,203,436	81,553	190,235	47,700	7,522,924	(-) 1,833,212
1954	5,625,957	6,879,979	87,267	199,696	45,587	7,212,529	(-) 1,586,572
1955	5,307,135	6,411,303	84,415	194,568	43,225	6,733,511	(-) 1,426,376
OMNIBUSES.							
1949	3,642,748	3,377,786	110,042	90,375	6,936	3,585,139	57,609
1950	4,315,176	4,310,262	158,015	119,623	10,858	4,598,758	(-) 283,582
1951	5,109,629	5,341,029	223,678	149,908	14,461	5,729,076	(-) 619,447
1952	5,680,094	6,747,309	232,610	191,799	18,599	7,190,317	(-) 1,510,223
1953	5,836,707	7,036,752	304,117	234,974	24,728	7,600,571	(-) 1,763,864
1954	6,124,078	6,926,530	380,723	278,426	28,807	7,614,486	(-) 1,490,408
1955	6,342,497	7,420,050	443,187	308,195	32,416	8,203,848	(-) 1,861,351
TOTAL—TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES.							
1945	5,789,782	5,347,615	166,294	312,396	58,504	5,884,809	(-) 95,027
1946	5,935,673	5,826,293	152,539	277,876	58,071	6,314,779	(-) 379,106
1947	6,105,785	6,227,588	145,748	273,249	60,013	6,706,598	(-) 600,813
1948	7,854,362	7,895,436	254,657	318,959	61,200	8,530,252	(-) 675,890
1949	8,740,972	8,580,154	152,076	266,161	51,193	9,050,484	(-) 309,512
1950	9,299,254	9,552,502	200,571	292,773	57,438	10,103,284	(-) 804,030
1951	10,271,939	11,201,339	267,675	306,031	57,138	11,832,183	(-) 1,560,244
1952	11,190,095	13,807,000	277,344	366,560	62,432	14,513,336	(-) 3,323,241
1953	11,526,419	14,240,188	385,670	425,209	72,428	15,123,495	(-) 3,597,076
1954	11,750,035	13,806,509	467,990	478,122	74,394	14,827,015	(-) 3,076,980
1955	11,649,632	13,831,353	527,602	502,763	75,641	14,937,359	(-) 3,287,727

\* Includes Loan Management Expenses.

In each year since 1944-45, the total revenue of the tramway and omnibus services has been insufficient to meet working expenses and capital charges, in spite of the fact that fares were increased in July, 1947, November, 1948, October, 1950, and November, 1951. The amount of the deficit rose steeply from £95,027 in 1944-45 to a peak of £3,597,076 in 1952-53. The deficit in 1954-55 was £3,287,727.

Revenue in each year since 1948-49 has included a contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to cover the cost of travelling concessions to children and pensioners; the amount was £997,000 in 1953-54 and £1,058,000 in 1954-55. Revenue in 1949-50 included a grant of £200,000 from the Commonwealth Government towards losses due to an industrial dispute in coal mines from June to August, 1949. In 1953-54 and 1954-55 the revenue of the tram and omnibus services was increased by a contribution of £175,000 from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the Department's liabilities in regard to the Railways Superannuation Account.

Capital charges have been reduced in recent years by repayments to the Treasury, by remissions of capital debt, and by reductions in the rate of interest on the State public debt. Of the total expenditure in 1954-55, capital charges represented 3.9 per cent. and current depreciation 3.1 per cent.

Since the war, omnibus services have expanded considerably, partly as a result of the substitution of omnibuses for trams, and partly owing to the establishment of new services. Omnibus services accounted for 54 per cent. of the total revenue and 55 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1954-55, as compared with 42 per cent. and 39 per cent., respectively, in 1948-49.

In 1954-55 the total earnings of the State tramways and omnibuses amounted to £11,649,632, of which £10,401,464 or 89 per cent. was obtained from services in the metropolitan district, and £1,248,168 or 11 per cent. from the Newcastle services.

Details of the financial results of the metropolitan and Newcastle services are shown separately in the following table:—

**Table 292.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Metropolitan and Newcastle Services.**

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.		Expenditure.				Deficit.
	Tramways.	Omnibuses.	Administration, Operating Expenses.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Capital Debt Charges.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
METROPOLITAN.							
1950	4,817,867	3,548,511	8,576,943	169,247	308,854	9,055,044	(—) 688,666
1951	5,162,310	4,036,274	10,030,667	212,872	326,616	10,570,155	(—) 1,371,571
1952	5,510,001	4,511,820	12,426,020	225,068	391,026	13,042,114	(—) 3,020,293
1953	5,689,712	4,649,093	12,837,896	315,958	455,178	13,609,032	(—) 3,270,227
1954	5,625,957	4,882,609	12,450,572	385,660	503,408	13,339,640	(—) 2,831,074
1955	5,307,135	5,094,329	12,470,545	436,116	524,925	13,431,586	(—) 3,030,122
NEWCASTLE.							
1950	166,211	766,665	975,559	31,324	41,357	1,048,240	(—) 115,364
1951	...	1,073,355	1,170,672	54,803	36,553	1,262,028	(—) 188,673
1952	...	1,168,274	1,380,980	52,276	37,966	1,471,222	(—) 302,948
1953	...	1,187,614	1,402,292	69,712	42,459	1,514,463	(—) 326,849
1954	...	1,241,469	1,355,937	82,330	49,108	1,487,375	(—) 245,906
1955	...	1,248,168	1,360,808	91,486	53,479	1,505,773	(—) 257,605



Since 1945-46, deficits have been incurred each year by both metropolitan and Newcastle services, and in 1954-55 Newcastle's share of the total deficit was 8 per cent.

The proportion of metropolitan revenue provided by omnibuses was 42 per cent. in 1949-50 and 49 per cent. in 1954-55.

#### STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.

The following statement contains particulars of the passenger traffic in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in 1928-29, 1938-39 and the last eleven years:—

**Table 293.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Passenger Traffic.**

Year ended 30th June.	Tramways.		Omnibuses.		Tramways and Omnibuses.		
	Metro- politan.	New- castle.	Metro- politan.	New- castle.	Metro- politan.	New- castle.	Total.
	thousands.						
1929	315,668	17,808	...	...	315,668	17,808	333,476
1939	295,735	18,666	57,510	5,269	353,245	23,935	377,180
1945	399,996	29,716	105,273	16,581	505,269	46,297	551,566
1946	394,752	28,044	108,189	17,117	502,941	45,161	548,102
1947	382,748	25,640	113,044	18,230	495,792	43,870	539,662
1948	350,490	23,029	124,774	20,400	475,264	43,429	518,693
1949	300,449	16,861	153,654	25,449	454,103	42,310	496,413
1950	270,415	8,427	170,823	33,027	441,238	41,454	482,692
1951	253,170	...	166,566	42,657	419,736	42,657	462,393
1952	219,808	...	168,157	40,860	387,965	40,860	428,825
1953	210,173	...	167,855	39,756	378,028	39,756	417,784
1954	203,508	...	171,607	40,593	375,115	40,593	415,708
1955	191,958	...	177,206	40,676	369,164	40,676	409,840

The figures in Table 293 relate to all passengers carried, including those transported on the Bridge section only. Particulars of passengers carried by trams and omnibuses across the Bridge since 1938-39 are given in Table 307.

There was a rapid growth in passenger traffic during the war years, mainly owing to the high level of employment and the decline in private motor traffic caused by petrol rationing. The number of passenger journeys reached a peak of 551,566,000 in 1944-45, but thereafter declined to 409,840,000 in 1954-55, partly owing to higher fares and partly to the increase in private motor traffic. Omnibus passenger journeys in 1954-55 numbered 217,882,000 or 53 per cent. of the total.

In 1954-55, tramcars ran 14,663,000 miles in the metropolitan district and the average gross earnings (excluding Government subsidy to super-annuation account) were 85.6d. per mile. In the same year, the omnibus mileage was 26,801,000 in the metropolitan, and 6,305,000 in the Newcastle district, yielding gross earnings of 44.9d. per mile in the metropolis and 46.8d. in Newcastle.

#### TRAM AND OMNIBUS FARES.

Since November, 1951, the tramway and omnibus routes have been divided into sections of an average length of one mile. Prior to that date, the average length of a tramway section was approximately 2 miles in the metropolitan district and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in Newcastle; omnibus sections averaged  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The fares charged on trams and omnibuses since October, 1932, and subsequent dates when alterations were made, are shown below:—

**Table 294.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Scale of Fares to 1st July, 1956.**

Sections. *	Date of Alteration.							
	Oct., 1932.	July, 1947.	November, 1948.		October, 1950.		Nov., 1951. †	July, 1956. ‡
			Mon. to Fri., 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.	All other times.	Mon. to Fri., 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.	All other times.		
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
One ...	2	3	3	4	4	5	4	6
Two ...	3	4	5	6	6	7	6	9
Three ...	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	12
Four ...	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	} 15
Five ...	6	7	8	9	10	11	10	

\* A number of routes, mainly omnibus, have considerably more than 5 sections.

† Length of sections considerably shortened. Maximum tram fare—1s.

‡ Maximum tram fare 1s. 9d.

Tramway and omnibus fares remained unchanged for fifteen years from October, 1932, to 1st July, 1947, when all adult fares (except for the Bridge section only) were increased by 1d. per journey. The fares were increased again on 20th November, 1948, by 1d. for all journeys of more than one section; in addition, a surcharge of 1d. per journey was imposed on all journeys (including those of one section only) on Saturdays and Sundays, and on Mondays to Fridays between 8 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. Concession fares to pensioners and others were increased proportionately. Further increases were imposed on all ordinary adult fares from 9th October, 1950, the surcharge at night and week-ends being retained. From 5th November, 1951, the surcharge at night and week-ends was abolished and sections were reduced to an average length of one mile; since many tram sections were previously 2 or more miles in length, the effective increase in fares was considerable. A maximum fare of 1s. was introduced on tram services, but omnibus fares increased with the number of sections. From 1st July, 1956, tram and omnibus fares were increased by approximately 50 per cent., the maximum tram fare being raised to 1s. 9d.

Children are carried at lower rates than adults. The fare for children under 12 years of age was 1d. for one, two or three sections, and 2d. for longer journeys until 1st August, 1934, when the fare was reduced to 1d. per journey for children under 14 years; the rate for journeys other than to and from school was increased to half the adult fare from 5th November, 1951, but from 8th December, 1951, it was reduced to 1d. for each 1s. of the

adult fare. Children's fares were again increased steeply in July, 1956, the maximum tram fare being fixed at 6d. The maximum age for children's fares was increased to 15 years on 1st January, 1943, to conform with the change in the school leaving age. School pupils up to 18 years of age travel at children's rates on journeys to and from school.

Weekly omnibus tickets are issued on the Wynyard-Epping and Wynyard-Palm Beach routes in the metropolitan district and on various routes in the Newcastle district.

The fare across the Sydney Harbour Bridge was 4d. from March, 1932, 3d. from October, 1932, and 2d. from January, 1939; from November, 1948, passengers across the Bridge section only were charged ordinary one section fares. From November, 1951, the fare across the Bridge (two sections—from Wynyard to North Sydney Station) was 6d. (9d. from July, 1956), and where the journey extended beyond the Bridge, the fare was 1d. higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

#### STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—WORKSHOPS, ROLLING STOCK, ETC.

The principal tramway workshops are situated at Randwick, in Sydney, and the principal omnibus workshops at Leichhardt, Sydney, and in Newcastle. There are fifteen tram and omnibus depots in Sydney and Newcastle.

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State tramway and omnibus undertaking are given below:—

**Table 295.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Rolling Stock.**

At 30th June.	Tramcars.	Trolleybuses.	Omnibuses in Service.		
			Single Deck.	Double Deck.	Total.
1940	1,589	26	88	343	431
1950	1,286	25	55	988	1,043
1951	1,256	25	44	1,044	1,088
1952	1,180	25	87	1,050	1,137
1953	1,180	25	130	1,041	1,171
1954	1,098	25	210	1,048	1,258
1955	1,022	25	273	1,041	1,314

#### STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

The number of persons employed by the Department of Government Transport at 30th June, 1955, was 11,176, as compared with 14,025 at 30th June, 1952. The amount of salaries and wages paid by the Department was £9,849,635 in 1951-52 and £10,047,828 in 1954-55.

The number of females employed by the Department of Government Transport at 30th June, 1955, was 736, including 630 conductresses.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—ACCIDENTS.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State tramways and omnibuses to persons other than employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees, only those accidents are recorded for statistical purposes which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the accident.

Particulars of accidents during the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 296.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Accident Casualties.**

Year ended 30th June.	Passengers.		Employees.		Other Persons.		Total Persons.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<b>TRAMWAY ACCIDENTS.</b>								
1950	3	532	3	2,445	15	140	21	3,117
1951	1	908	2	2,364	14	237	17	3,509
1952	7	1,066	...	2,164	9	215	16	3,445
1953	8	1,020	*	*	15	185	23 †	1,205 †
1954	3	876	*	*	12	152	15 †	1,028 †
1955	8	750	*	*	13	187	21 †	946 †
<b>OMNIBUS ACCIDENTS.</b>								
1950	5	515	...	1,071	7	47	12	1,633
1951	2	823	...	1,153	5	62	7	2,038
1952	3	802	...	1,069	9	52	12	1,923
1953	2	876	*	*	3	34	5 †	910 †
1954	4	957	*	*	8	41	12 †	998 †
1955	3	814	*	*	9	125	12 †	939 †

\* Not available.

† Excludes employees.

Nearly all the deaths and most of the injuries are due to accidents caused by the movement of vehicles.

Compensation paid to passengers and others (excluding employees) was £44,660 in 1953-54 and £88,368 in 1954-55.

**PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES—METROPOLITAN AND NEWCASTLE.**

The law governing the operation of motor omnibus services, which were the province of private operators until the inauguration of the first Government service in 1932, is outlined on page 360.

Statistics of the privately-owned omnibus services are shown in Table 297. Details of omnibus traffic in areas outside the metropolitan and Newcastle districts are not collected.

Table 297.—Private Motor Omnibuses Services—Metropolitan and Newcastle.

Year ended 30th June.	Services. *	Omnibuses in Service. *	Bus Miles Run.	Passengers Carried.	Book Value of Plant. *	Revenue.	Expenditure.
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT DISTRICT.							
	No.	No.	thousands.		£	£	£
1948	177	466	13,757	71,862	623,453	1,119,817	1,072,637
1949	190	527	15,260	80,704	761,870	1,335,457	1,280,630
1950	196	564	16,167	92,761	841,104	1,543,824	1,473,674
1951	197	587	17,068	94,776	896,054	1,799,275	1,763,883
1952	191	574	15,358	89,417	890,937	2,114,480	2,078,866
1953	186	560	18,500	81,924	847,483	2,122,864	2,040,750
1954	185	566	18,115	83,295	870,785	2,179,500	2,025,647
1955	185	579	18,604	84,408	924,555	2,288,386	2,112,116
NEWCASTLE TRANSPORT DISTRICT.							
	No.	No.	thousands.		£	£	£
1948	27	79	1,868	6,122	159,808	157,771	170,584
1949	27	73	2,229	6,155	118,777	169,904	193,050
1950	30	72	1,499	5,269	86,647	154,610	163,799
1951	30	69	1,153	4,964	136,125	195,243	205,707
1952	30	76	2,000	5,500	107,598	227,084	239,603
1953	28	68	2,113	5,350	102,995	224,620	231,674
1954	28	76	2,080	5,344	118,938	246,846	242,989
1955	27	76	1,984	5,100	107,045	247,913	246,748

\* As at 30th June.

The number of employees in private motor omnibus services was 1,162 in the metropolitan district and 178 in Newcastle at 30th June, 1955, as compared with 1,188 and 181, respectively, at 30th June, 1954.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

### LENGTH OF ROADS.

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 125,029 miles in 1954. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

**Table 298.—Length of Roads in New South Wales at 30th June, 1954.**

Nature of Road, Street or Lane.	Metropolis.		New- castle.	Other Municipalities and Shires.	Western Division.	Total N.S.W.
	City of Sydney.	Suburban Municipalities and Shires.				
	miles.					
Cement Concrete ...	37	257	17	93	1	405
Asphaltic Concrete ...	21	152	14	13	...	200
Tar or Bituminous						
Macadam ...	152	2,188	147	2,188	9	4,684
Surfaced Waterbound						
Macadam ...	24	696	109	4,568	45	5,442
Waterbound Macadam	53	429	...	1,297	13	1,792
Gravel or Crushed Rock	1	890	26	38,045	588	39,550
Formed only ...	5	879	16	23,400	2,979	27,279
Cleared only ...	...	310	12	13,844	1,243	15,409
Natural Surface ...	...	282	5	26,214	3,767	30,268
Total ...	293	6,083	346	109,662	8,645	125,029

The density of roads and streets varies considerably in different parts of the State, being much greater in the metropolis and larger towns than in the shires, which consist mostly of agricultural and pastoral lands. There has been little road development in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, as this vast area of about 125,000 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings. The length of roads in the Western Division was 8,645 miles in 1954.

A high proportion of the better types of roads belongs to the metropolis. The metropolitan area accounted for 72 per cent. of the total mileage of cement concrete roads in the State in 1954, 86 per cent. of the asphaltic concrete, and 50 per cent. of the tar or bituminous macadam.

Particulars of the principal roads were published in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book on page 362.

### MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION.

An outline of the system of road administration in New South Wales up to 1925 was given on page 533 of the 1926-27 issue of the Year Book.

The Main Roads Act, 1924, was brought into operation by proclamation as from 1st January, 1925. The first Main Roads Board was appointed in the following month and commenced operations on 12th March, 1925.

The functions of the Board were transferred in 1932 to the control of a Board of Transport Commissioners to be administered in co-ordination with the railways and tramways and other transport services. Subsequently the main roads administration was reorganised as a separate department in the Ministry of Transport under the control of a commissioner who, with an assistant commissioner, is appointed for a term of seven years.

The Main Roads Department co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining a system of main roads. The activities of the Department embrace works on main and developmental roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and proclaimed national works, principally bridges and ferries, constructed from Government funds.

Public roads, except those in the inner part of the City of Sydney, in Commonwealth territories, and in the Western Division outside municipalities and shires, may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as: (1) the State highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication between the coast and the interior or throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; (2) trunk roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; (3) ordinary main roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other.

Any road, not being a main road, may be proclaimed as a developmental road if it will help to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of construction work on developmental roads may be provided from a fund formed in the Main Roads Department for the purpose.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be secondary roads.

#### *Classification of Proclaimed Roads.*

The following table shows a classification of the proclaimed roads in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State at intervals since 1929:—

**Table 299.—Length of Proclaimed Roads, Eastern and Central Divisions, N.S.W.**

At 30th June.	Main Roads.				Secondary Roads (Metro- politan Area).	Develop- mental Roads.	Total Proclaimed Roads.
	State Highways.	Trunk Roads.	Ordinary Main Roads.	Total.			
	miles.						
1929	3,548	2,342	7,664	13,554	43	2,328	15,925
1939	5,183	2,371	9,039	16,593	93	2,469	19,155
1951	5,205	2,730	9,762	17,697	59	2,859	20,615
1952	5,210	2,779	9,789	17,778	75	2,868	20,721
1953	5,201	2,874	9,687	17,762	75	2,911	20,748
1954	5,200	2,873	9,695	17,768	77	2,934	20,779
1955	5,198	2,874	9,703	17,775	76	2,934	20,785

In the Eastern and Central Divisions between 1929 and 1955, State Highways increased by 1,650 miles or by 47 per cent., ordinary main roads by 2,039 miles or 27 per cent., and all proclaimed roads by 4,860 miles or 30 per cent.

A classification of the proclaimed roads in all parts of the State at 30th June, 1955, is shown below:—

**Table 300.—Length of Proclaimed Roads, N.S.W., 30th June, 1955.**

Class of Road.	County of Cumberland.	Balance of Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Total.
miles.				
<b>Main Roads—</b>				
State Highways ... ..	193	5,005	1,326	6,524
Trunk Roads ... ..	...	2,874	1,353	4,227
Ordinary Main Roads ...	651	9,052	2,859	12,562
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>16,931</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>23,313</b>
Secondary Roads ... ..	76	...	...	76
Developmental Roads ...	14	2,920	...	2,934
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>19,851</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>26,323</b>

#### *Main Roads Finances.*

The terms of the Main Roads Act require that the moneys of the Main Roads Department be kept in separate funds: (1) the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund for metropolitan main roads, i.e., those in the County of Cumberland which, for the purposes of the Act, is deemed to include the City of Blue Mountains, and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County of Cumberland; (2) the Country Main Roads Fund for roads outside the County of Cumberland; (3) the Developmental Roads Fund.

The income of the two Main Roads Funds is derived chiefly from (a) the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles; (b) grants by the Commonwealth Government from the proceeds of customs and excise duties on petrol; (c) contributions by municipal and shire councils; and (d) loan moneys appropriated for the main roads.

Prior to 1946-47, the resources of the Developmental Roads Fund were derived mainly from State loan appropriations. In 1947-48 and each year since, the Fund has received moneys provided by the Commonwealth for roads in rural areas.



The proceeds of the motor tax, with the exception of a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund (see page 374), are distributed amongst the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. Since 1st February, 1952, the distribution has been on the basis of 20 per cent. to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund and 80 per cent. to the Country Main Roads Fund. Moneys provided by the Commonwealth from the petrol taxes are distributed to the two Main Roads Funds in the same proportion as motor tax proceeds.

The councils in the County of Cumberland (except the area which comprised the City of Sydney before the amalgamation effected in January, 1949—see chapter "Local Government") may be required to contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. From 1932 to 1954 the rate was fixed at  $\frac{7}{16}$ d. in the £; it was increased to the maximum of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ from January, 1954. The rate payable in respect of land used principally for primary production is one-half the rate levied on other lands in the district. The full cost of approved works on main roads and half the cost on secondary roads in the County of Cumberland are met from the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund.

Contributions by country councils in respect of main road works is usually by way of a direct addition to grants made from the Country Main Roads Fund for individual works.

The proportion of the cost of works on country roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. Since 1st July, 1936, the Department has paid the whole cost of works on State highways in the country, three-quarters of the expenditure on trunk roads, and two-thirds the cost of ordinary main roads. In addition, since 1st November, 1932, the Department has paid the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads.

The Main Roads Funds are expended on the construction and maintenance of main roads in the respective districts, and on administrative expenses and loan charges, including interest, exchange, sinking fund and management expenses.

The cost of approved construction work on proclaimed developmental roads and works is borne in full by the Main Roads Department, but local councils are required to maintain them in satisfactory condition.

#### *Commonwealth Grants for Road Construction and Maintenance.*

Since 1923-24, funds have been provided by the Commonwealth from petrol tax to assist the States in the construction and upkeep of roads. Up to 30th June, 1926, payments to the States were made from a trust fund as expenditure approved by the Commonwealth was incurred. Subsequently, up to 30th June, 1947, annual grants were made in terms of agreements under the Federal Aid Roads Act. Particulars of the agreements covering periods up to 30th June, 1947, were published in the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947, governed the distribution of grants from petrol tax for road construction and maintenance, etc., during the three years ended 30th June, 1950. Under this Act,

the equivalent of 3d. per gallon of customs duties and 2d. per gallon of excise on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) was to be distributed among the States on the basis of population and area; additional sums were to be allocated to the States for developmental roads, and further sums to be spent by the Commonwealth on strategic roads and road safety. The provisions of the Act were described in more detail in Official Year Book No. 52.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950, established a Trust Account, into which was to be paid annually during the five years ending 30th June, 1955, the equivalent of 6d. per gallon of customs duties and 3½d. per gallon of excise on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) and certain substitutes. The aggregate amount paid into the Trust Account each year was to be utilised as follows:—

- (i) The Commonwealth was to retain £600,000, of which £500,000 was to be spent on strategic roads and roads of access to Commonwealth property, and £100,000 was to be spent on the promotion of road safety throughout Australia;
- (ii) Of the remaining sum (i.e., the total annual receipts of the Trust Account less £600,000), Tasmania was to receive 5 per cent., and the balance was to be allocated among the other States on the basis of three-fifths in proportion to population and two-fifths area. Of each State's allocation, 65 per cent. was to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads, or on grants to local authorities for such purposes, but one-sixth of this amount might be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water. The balance (35 per cent.) was to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local authorities, on the construction and maintenance of roads in rural areas, except trunk roads, highways or main roads.

In November, 1954, the 1950 Act was repealed by the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1954. This Act established a new Trust Account, into which is to be paid annually during the five years ending 30th June, 1959, the amount of 7d. (increased to 8d. from April, 1956) for every gallon of petrol (excluding aviation fuel) and certain substitutes entered for home consumption and subject to the payment of customs or excise duty. Particulars of the manner in which the aggregate amount paid into the Trust Account each year is to be utilised (as amended by the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1955) are as follows:—

- (i) The Commonwealth is to retain £950,000 (£900,000 in the first year), of which £800,000 is to be spent on strategic roads and roads of access to Commonwealth property, and £150,000 (£100,000 in the first year) is to be spent on the promotion of road safety throughout Australia;
- (ii) Of the remaining sum (i.e., the total annual receipts of the Trust Account less the amount retained by the Commonwealth), Tasmania is to receive 5 per cent., and the balance is to be allocated among the other States on the basis of three-fifths in proportion to population and two-fifths in proportion to area. Of each State's allocation, 60 per cent. is to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and purchase of road-making plant, or on grants to local authorities for such purposes, but a proportion

(not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing £1 million amongst the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) may be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water. The balance (40 per cent.) is to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local authorities, on rural roads.

Particulars of the amounts distributed by the Commonwealth to each State for road construction and maintenance (other than defence works) are given in the following table in respect of 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 301.—Commonwealth Grants for Roads—Amounts Distributed to States.**

Year ended 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,181,870	742,821	806,218	472,310	805,540	210,063	...	4,218,822
1946	873,425	550,729	596,564	350,469	594,787	155,179	...	3,121,153
1950	2,553,096	1,610,025	1,770,631	1,016,235	1,755,560	450,103	324,097	9,479,747
1951	3,650,555	2,309,688	2,560,093	1,450,212	2,496,573	653,609	270,956	13,391,686
1952	4,221,387	2,677,996	2,946,754	1,667,045	2,875,839	750,843	286,735	15,426,599
1953	4,270,232	2,665,833	3,013,113	1,691,550	2,897,522	753,122	330,849	15,622,221
1954	4,742,842	2,993,196	3,280,604	1,892,186	3,227,428	840,650	290,488	17,267,394
1955	6,230,259	4,018,941	4,390,969	2,577,806	4,425,514	1,144,070	257,252	23,044,811

The proportion distributed to New South Wales was 28 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 27 per cent. in 1954-55. The total sum allocated to the States in 1954-55 was £23,044,811, and the gross amount of customs and excise duty collected on petrol including aviation fuel was £34,419,521.

The following statement shows the manner in which the total amount in respect of New South Wales was distributed in the last six years:—

**Table 302.—Commonwealth Grant for Roads—Distribution of Grant to New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Allocated by State Government to—			Allocated by Commonwealth.		Total Allocated to N.S.W.
	• Main Roads Dept.	Public Works Dept.	Total.	For Strategic Roads in N.S.W.	For Road Safety in N.S.W.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	1,777,469	718,770	2,496,239	43,733	13,124	2,553,096
1951	2,557,447	1,056,798	3,614,245	23,186	13,124	3,650,555
1952	2,869,566	1,303,976	4,173,542	27,688	20,157	4,221,387
1953	2,900,562	1,306,795	4,207,357	51,156	11,719	4,270,232
1954	3,236,940	1,449,460	4,686,400	41,442	15,000	4,742,842
1955	4,132,187	2,058,500	6,190,687	24,572	15,000	6,230,259

Since June, 1931, the Commonwealth grants received by the Department of Main Roads for the construction and maintenance of roads (other than developmental) have been apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

*Main Roads Funds—Receipts and Payments.*

The accounts of the Main Roads Department are presented on a "receipts and payments" basis, and they include particulars of defence works constructed by the Department in New South Wales and elsewhere, mainly from Commonwealth funds. The accounts of the last six years are summarised below:—

**Table 303.—Main Roads Department—Aggregate Receipts and Payments.**

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1945-55.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	2,744,617	3,586,260	5,046,392	6,381,289	6,693,215	7,279,705
Federal Aid— Petrol Tax ... ..	1,777,469	2,557,447	2,869,566	2,900,562	3,236,940	4,132,187
Contributions by Councils	285,478	328,983	396,766	486,352	559,780	707,230
Contributions by State— From Revenue ... ..	...	350,000	300,000	100,000	850,000	...
From Loans ... ..	...	215,000	225,000	150,000	...	200,000
Commonwealth Grants for Special Works ...	142,031	136,140	204,122	381,769	358,206	261,554
Miscellaneous ... ..	103,090	131,161	186,884	201,441	188,201	164,333
Total ... £	5,052,685	7,304,991	9,228,730	10,601,413	11,886,342	12,745,009
<i>Payments.</i>						
Roads and Bridges in New South Wales—						
Construction ... ..	2,291,065	2,266,527	3,617,048	4,279,212	6,314,770	6,896,403
Maintenance ... ..	2,856,508	3,787,032	4,921,212	4,554,159	5,146,618	5,546,974
Special Works (including Defence) ... ..	7,634	...	...	28,178	27,156	2,546
Loans—						
Repayments and Sinking Fund ... ..	40,861	25,875	27,776	129,472	31,442	33,735
Interest, Exchange, etc. ... ..	121,895	120,702	123,297	122,651	136,450	140,233
Administrative Expenses	238,808	270,779	347,575	386,120	410,547	458,428
Miscellaneous * ... ..	253,389	464,916	903,390	430,523	489,182	(-) 210,783
Total ... £	5,810,160	6,935,831	9,940,298	9,930,315	12,556,165	12,867,536

\* Includes payments for purchase of assets and plant operating expenses, less credits arising from "Plant Hire Charges".

The chief sources of funds are motor taxation and grants from petrol tax. Receipts from each of these items in 1954-55 were the highest recorded to that date, and together they amounted to £11,411,892, or 89 per cent. of the total. Receipts from motor tax and fees in 1954-55 were nearly three times as great as in 1949-50, partly owing to the post-war expansion of motor traffic, and partly to increases in tax from December, 1950, and February, 1952, respectively. Commonwealth grants from petrol tax in 1954-55 were more than double the amount in 1949-50, partly as a result of the steady increase in the consumption of petrol in Australia, and partly owing to an increase in Commonwealth allocations from petrol tax for road purposes.

Of the total receipts of the Main Roads Department in 1954-55, motor taxes comprised 57.1 per cent., petrol tax 32.4 per cent., other Commonwealth grants 2.1 per cent., council contributions 5.6 per cent., and State grants 1.6 per cent. Fifty-four per cent. of the total expenditure was on road construction and 43 per cent. on maintenance.

The main items of receipts and payments of each of the Roads Funds during the last six years are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 304.—Main Roads Department—Principal Receipts and Payments, Various Funds.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Payments.			
	State Motor Taxation.	Commonwealth Aid (Petrol Tax).	Councils' Contribution.	State Loan Vote.	Roads in N.S.W.		Debt Charges.	
					Construction.	Maintenance.	Interest, Exchange.	Repayment.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	685,436	387,806	278,022	...	772,214	524,085	234	5,477
1951	737,858	486,914	319,419	...	823,266	757,683	2	91
1952	961,654	502,372	385,878	...	1,064,345	924,294	...	...
1953	1,276,258	535,112	464,339	...	1,220,575	945,877	...	...
1954	1,338,643	597,388	544,400	...	1,744,826	1,021,864	...	...
1955	1,455,941	746,038	700,235	...	1,564,907	1,014,185	...	...
COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	2,079,181	1,269,663	7,456	...	1,369,245	2,332,423	121,661	35,384
1951	2,848,402	1,870,533	9,564	200,000	1,397,185	3,029,349	120,700	25,784
1952	4,084,738	2,167,194	10,888	225,000	2,385,990	3,996,918	123,297	27,776
1953	5,105,031	2,165,450	22,013	150,000	2,742,869	3,608,282	122,651	29,472
1954	5,354,572	2,414,552	15,380	...	4,158,114	4,124,754	136,450	31,442
1955	5,823,764	3,028,149	6,995	200,000	4,970,736	4,532,789	140,235	33,735
DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	...	120,000	...	...	149,606	...	...	...
1951	...	200,000	...	15,000	46,076	...	...	...
1952	...	200,000	...	...	166,713	...	...	...
1953	...	200,000	...	...	315,768	...	...	...
1954	...	225,000	...	...	411,830	...	...	...
1955	...	358,000	...	...	360,760	...	...	...
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	2,744,617	1,777,469	285,478	...	2,291,065	2,856,508	121,895	40,861
1951	3,586,260	2,557,447	328,983	215,000	2,266,527	3,787,032	120,702	25,875
1952	5,046,392	2,869,566	396,766	225,000	3,617,048	4,921,212	123,297	27,776
1953	6,381,289	2,900,562	486,352	150,000	4,279,212	4,554,159	122,651	29,472
1954	6,693,215	3,236,940	559,780	...	6,314,770	5,146,618	136,450	31,442
1955	7,279,705	4,132,187	707,230	200,000	6,896,403	5,546,974	140,233	33,735

Of the motor taxes, fees, etc., paid to the Main Roads Department in 1954-55, the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund received 20 per cent. and the Country Main Roads Fund 80 per cent.

Expenditure from the various funds of the Main Roads Department on construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in New South Wales is shown in the following statement:—

**Table 305.—Main Roads Department—Expenditure on Construction and Maintenance of Roads in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June.	Construction.				Maintenance.		
	Cumber- land Main Roads.	Country Main Roads.	Develop- mental Roads.	Total.	Cumber- land Main Roads.	Country Main Roads.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1949	658,925	1,106,767	75,860	1,841,552	433,922	1,937,710	2,371,632
1950	772,214	1,369,245	149,606	2,291,065	524,085	2,332,423	2,856,508
1951	823,266	1,397,185	46,076	2,266,527	757,683	3,029,349	3,787,032
1952	1,064,345	2,385,990	166,713	3,617,048	924,294	3,996,918	4,921,212
1953	1,220,575	2,742,869	315,768	4,279,212	945,877	3,608,282	4,554,159
1954	1,744,826	4,158,114	411,830	6,314,770	1,021,864	4,124,754	5,146,618
1955	1,564,907	4,970,736	360,760	6,896,403	1,014,185	4,532,789	5,546,974

#### BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Nearly all the large bridges of recent date have been constructed of iron and steel and reinforced concrete, and some of them have been erected under difficult engineering conditions, owing to the peculiarity of the river flow in certain parts of the country. The municipal and shire councils are empowered to control the bridges, with the exception of those under the control of the Main Roads Department. The most notable bridge-building project undertaken was the Sydney Harbour Bridge, described on page 356.

Tolls were charged on the George's River bridge, built by the Sutherland Shire Council, the Parramatta River bridge, built by the Ryde Municipal Council, and the Peat's Ferry bridge, built by the Main Roads Department. The last-named carries the Pacific Highway across the Hawkesbury River, replacing the ferry service formerly operated at the site. The tolls on these three bridges were abolished in June, 1952, June, 1949, and January, 1954, respectively.

The number of vehicles which crossed the Peat's Ferry bridge in 1954-55 was 1,594,000, as compared with 289,411 in 1945-46.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the Government makes a small grant annually to compensate municipal and shire councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908. The Stockton Ferry, operated across the Hunter River at Newcastle by the Main Roads Department, is an exception; the tolls collected in 1954-55 amounted to £10,645.

There were 31 ferries controlled by the Department of Main Roads at 30th June, 1955.

#### *Sydney Harbour Bridge.*

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches is 2½ miles. The railway across the bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The bridge was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932. Its administration is vested in the Department of Main Roads.

The main bridge consists of a steel arch span of 1,650 feet, with a rise of 350 feet at the centre of the lower chord at crown, and the highest point of the top chord is 440 feet above mean sea level. It is flanked on either side by granite-faced concrete abutment towers and pylons and by five steel approach spans. The clearance for shipping is 170 feet from high-water level. The width of the deck overall is 160 feet; it carries a roadway 57 feet wide in the centre, with a pair of railway tracks on each side, and a footway 10 feet wide on each extreme outside. The main arch is composed of silicon steel and the deck of carbon steel. The weight of steelwork in the bridge is 51,990 tons, of which 36,860 tons are in the main span.

The total capital cost of the bridge to 30th June, 1955, was £9,577,507, but the final cost will probably approximate £9,470,000 upon realisation of surplus resumed lands. After deduction of sinking fund contributions, the capital indebtedness at 30th June, 1955, was £6,523,650.

Tolls are charged for traffic other than pedestrian, and the railway, tramway and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the bridge. Part of the cost of the bridge was met by a special levy on land in adjacent local areas; the levy was abolished at the end of 1937.

The charges payable in respect of vehicular traffic across the bridge (other than railway and tramway traffic) are shown below:—

	Each. s. d.
Motor cars and motor cycles with side cars .....	0 6
Bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles without side cars, light vehicles propelled by hand or horse-drawn .....	0 3
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight does not exceed 2 tons .....	0 9
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight exceeds 2 tons, but does not exceed 3 tons .....	1 6
Vehicles over 3 tons tare weight .....	2 0
Persons aged 15 years and over, riding in vehicles (other than the driver) .....	0 3

Particulars of tram and omnibus fares for the Bridge section are given on page 344.

Road tolls and contributions for railway, tramway and omnibus passengers and by councils are paid into the Bridge Account. The income and expenditure in 1938-39 and in each of the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 306.—Sydney Harbour Bridge—Income and Expenditure.**

Particulars.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Income—</b>							
Road Tolls ...	278,297	438,898	526,309	582,764	596,261	648,641	713,220
Railway Tolls ...	103,697	130,730	129,678	127,952	136,365	139,340	142,932
Tramway Tolls ...	33,991	13,801	13,684	27,318	26,957	26,045	26,034
Omnibus Tolls ...	4,746	13,593	13,589				
Other ...	8,367	12,915	13,762	13,517	14,325	14,141	16,868
<b>Total Income</b> £	<b>429,098</b>	<b>609,937</b>	<b>697,022</b>	<b>751,551</b>	<b>773,008</b>	<b>828,167</b>	<b>899,054</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>							
Maintenance ...	36,739	73,988	60,477	82,016	100,621	109,699	112,108
Collection of Road Tolls ...	10,520	30,430	43,562	55,109	61,440	63,567	63,196
Loan Charges—							
Interest, Exchange, etc....	334,798	270,061	258,611	244,675	241,786	235,065	239,805
Sinking Fund ...	40,563	68,949	67,372	66,477	65,156	62,581	61,157
Other ...	1,674	24,882	10,721	11,934	34,647	21,864	24,207
<b>Total Expenditure</b> £	<b>424,294</b>	<b>468,310</b>	<b>440,743</b>	<b>460,211</b>	<b>503,650</b>	<b>492,776</b>	<b>500,473</b>
<b>Surplus</b> ... £	<b>4,804</b>	<b>141,627</b>	<b>256,279</b>	<b>291,340</b>	<b>269,358</b>	<b>335,391</b>	<b>398,581</b>

The Bridge Account had a credit balance of £94,059 at 30th June, 1939, but, owing to wartime restrictions on motor traffic, deficiencies in each year 1939-40 to 1945-46 aggregated £639,300, and at 30th June, 1946, the net accumulated deficiency was £545,241. As a result of the post-war increase in motor traffic, there has been a surplus in each year since 1946-47, permitting the deficiency to be cleared and a balance of £1,480,046 to be transferred to a Reserve Account. Total income in 1954-55 was more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1938-39 and the last eleven years:—

**Table 307.—Sydney Harbour Bridge—Traffic.**

Year ended 30th June.	Road Vehicles. •	Number of Passengers.†				
		Rail.	Tram.	Government Omnibus.	Other Vehicles.	Total.
		thousands.				
1939	7,351	17,542	11,453	1,628	12,811	43,434
1945	3,658	23,681	17,478	5,687	6,755	53,601
1946	5,515	25,809	17,275	6,007	9,779	58,960
1947	7,911	23,577	16,595	7,611	14,107	61,890
1948	8,741	23,548	15,203	8,631	15,443	62,825
1949	10,150	23,910	13,639	10,518	18,239	66,306
1950	11,841	23,179	12,587	11,550	21,464	68,780
1951	14,266	23,399	12,480	11,282	25,145	72,306
1952	15,993	23,715	12,643	11,415	27,100	74,873
1953	16,383	24,737	12,335	11,012	26,769	74,853
1954	17,786	25,056	12,335	11,012	29,799	78,202
1955	20,535	25,710	12,335	11,012	33,732†	82,789

\* Includes omnibuses (383,000 in 1954-55). † Includes vehicle drivers and riders.

‡ Includes 396,000 passengers in private buses.



The number of road vehicles declined during the war, but increased rapidly after 1944-45, and in 1954-55 it was nearly three times the number in 1938-39. The number of passengers has increased steadily since 1938-39, and in 1954-55 it was nearly double the figure for the pre-war year.

#### EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and the councils of municipalities and shires, but some road works have been constructed by other governmental departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the annual aggregate expenditure on roads and bridges and that of each authority without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table, therefore, are to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The expenditure on construction, maintenance and direct administration from revenue and loans is included, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government," and the expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.

**Table 308.—Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets and Bridges in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	State Government.*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires.)†	Total.
	Main Roads Department.	Other.		
	£ thousand.			
1939	3,156	2,019	3,716	8,891
1943	1,596	320	1,687	3,603
1944	1,899	337	2,017	4,253
1945	1,940	303	2,354	4,597
1946	2,295	373	2,593	5,261
1947	3,240	425	3,528	7,193
1948	3,781	707	4,435	8,923
1949	4,147	1,121	5,208	10,476
1950	5,013	1,789	5,555	12,357
1951	5,809	2,535	6,478	14,822
1952	8,310	2,983	8,667	19,960
1953	8,425	3,424	10,711	22,560
1954	11,012	3,660	12,157	26,829

\* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Expenditure on the Sydney Harbour Bridge is not included in the table.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

### THE REGULATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police exercise general authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic and they regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Outside these areas, municipal and shire councils may enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic, other than motor traffic.

The speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets has been limited since December, 1937, to 30 miles per hour within built-up areas, and, unless it is proved that a greater speed was not excessive, to 50 miles per hour elsewhere. Built-up areas are defined generally as those in which provision has been made for street lighting, but streets may be excluded from or included in the definition by direction of the Minister for Transport.

Special speed limits apply in respects of heavy vehicles. The maximum speed in miles per hour ranges from 30 in built-up areas and 40 elsewhere for vehicles weighing between 3 and 6 tons, to 25 and 30, respectively, for vehicles weighing more than 11 tons. In November, 1951, a speed limit of 40 miles per hour outside of built-up areas was imposed on motor cycles carrying pillion passengers.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets and horse-drawn vehicles if they ply or stand in a public street for hire. Before registration or renewal of registration, motor vehicles are inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of fitness. Number plates must be displayed on all registered vehicles, and motor vehicles must also display registration labels. Tax and fees are payable in respect of registered motor vehicles as indicated on page 374.

The normal term of registrations and licences and renewals thereof is a year, but since September, 1952, quarterly registration of motor lorries and omnibuses weighing more than two tons has been permitted.

Under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942, owners and drivers of motor vehicles have been required since 1st February, 1943, to be insured against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Particulars are given on page 371.

Under reciprocal arrangements among the States, a motor vehicle registered in the home State of its owner may travel freely in any other State while visiting that State. Third party insurance policies issued by any State or Territory on the Mainland are accepted in respect of visiting motor vehicles.

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe

the regulations. Since 1st April, 1956, drivers of public passenger vehicles have been required to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations. The minimum ages of licensees are: all drivers of public passenger vehicles, 21 years; motor van drivers in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, 21 years; drivers of articulated motor lorries, 21 years; drivers of other motor lorries, 19 years; drivers of motor cars and riders of motor cycles, 17 years.

Licences for drivers other than metropolitan and Newcastle taxicab drivers and motor cycle riders, are issued in four classes, as described on page 373.

Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers and collection of various taxes, fees and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The police test applicants for drivers' licences and, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Motor Transport, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts. The registration of the vehicles is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the time-table to be observed and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with railway or other transport services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For all motor vehicles used within the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being 1d. per passenger for each mile or section (whichever is the shorter) or part thereof, or for goods, 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen plus its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (except in the case of motor omnibuses running in competition with the railways or tramways), nor for the transport of perishable goods to market irrespective of distance.

Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers. It is the general policy of the Department of Motor Transport to allocate new taxicab and hire car licences by ballot, and 37 taxicab licences and 66 hire car licences were issued by this means in 1954-55. In the same year, 146 hire cars were converted to taxicabs.

*Vehicles Engaged in Interstate Trade—Exemption from Licensing and Taxation.*

In 1954 the validity of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was challenged before the Privy Council by road transport interests. The Privy Council's decision of 17th November, 1954, upheld the appeal and declared that, by reason of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the provisions of the Act requiring all public motor vehicles to be licensed, and consequential provisions imposing ton-mile or passenger-mile charges which were used to compensate the Government railway, tramway and omnibus services for competition from road transport operators, were inapplicable to vehicles operated for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade. The Privy Council indicated, however, that the State could regulate such vehicles and impose a reasonable fee for the use of its traffic facilities.

To provide a licensing system for interstate operators which would be within the State's constitutional powers, and would enable a reasonable charge to be imposed for the use of the roads and cost of administration, the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act was passed in December, 1954. The validity of this Act and other relevant Acts was challenged before the High Court, which, on 5th June, 1955, declared the provisions of the legislation invalid so far as they applied to vehicles engaged in interstate trade and the operations of such vehicles. This decision also exempted from State motor taxation all vehicles used exclusively for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade. The number of such vehicles registered in New South Wales was estimated by the Department of Motor Transport at approximately 1,400.

PETROL CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated consumption of petrol in Australia and the quantity cleared from bond in various years since 1928-29:—

**Table 309.—Petrol—Consumption and Clearances from Bond, Australia.**

Year ended 30th June.	Estimated Consumption.			Clearances from Bond.						
	Aviation Fuel.	Other Petrol.	Total.	Quantity.			Gross Duty.			
				Customs.	Excise.*	Total.	Customs.†	Excise.	Total.	
	thous. gal.		thous. gal.		thous. gal.		£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	
1929	†	†	204,158	204,158	...	204,158	2,547	...	2,547	
1939	†	†	358,091	330,212	27,879	358,091	9,452	584	10,036	
1945	†	†	314,197	307,266	9,325	316,591	7,808	325	8,133	
1946	†	†	327,882	321,461	10,290	331,751	11,873	319	12,192	
1947	†	†	411,217	386,854	28,238	415,092	15,816	871	16,687	
1948	27,966	408,743	436,709	381,377	56,302	437,679	15,328	1,838	17,166	
1949	30,318	438,696	469,014	404,918	64,096	469,014	16,402	2,249	18,651	
1950	33,917	494,984	528,901	454,583	75,605	530,188	18,325	2,678	21,003	
1951	37,294	608,587	645,831	567,905	86,492	654,397	22,804	3,064	25,868	
1952	38,317	657,223	695,540	608,995	96,524	705,519	24,431	3,419	27,850	
1953	38,244	677,288	715,532	616,452	108,038	724,490	24,683	3,826	28,509	
1954	42,463	753,617	796,080	661,998	156,838	818,836	25,974	5,555	31,529	
1955	44,727	841,336	886,063	588,199	364,461	952,660	21,512	12,908	34,420	

\* Petrol refined in Australia.

† Excludes primage duty (see page 252).

‡ Not available.

Most of the petrol, apart from a small proportion of aviation spirit, is used for the propulsion of motor vehicles, and the figures indicate the expansion of motor transport in the last twenty-five years. The estimated consumption in 1954-55, viz., 886 million gallons, was more than double the figure for 1938-39. The quantity of aviation spirit consumed in 1954-55 was 45 million gallons, or 5 per cent. of the total quantity of petrol imported.

Particulars of imports of petrol into New South Wales are given on page 266, but these should not be used as an indication of consumption in the State, since they are affected by interstate distribution. Details of petrol refined in New South Wales are not available.

During the war years, there was a temporary decline in the quantity of petrol imported, and also in the quantity refined in Australia and subject to excise. The amount of gross duty decreased more than proportionately, because considerable quantities of petrol were imported for the Commonwealth Government, free of duty. Part of the net duty on petrol (exclusive of duty collected on aviation fuel) is paid into a fund for distribution to the States for road construction and for other purposes, as described on page 351. The gross duty shown in Table 309 does not represent the amount of tax on petrol consumed by motor vehicles, since it is subject to rebate and includes duty on aviation spirit; it also excludes primage duty, which is a charge payable on the value of imports cleared from bond (see page 252).

The predominant rates of duty on petrol in June, 1956, were customs, 1s. 1d. per gallon; primage, 10 per cent. of the value; and excise, 11½d. per gallon.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES—IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION.

Motor vehicles and their equipment are important items in the overseas trade and factory production of New South Wales.

There was a decrease in the value of motor vehicle equipment imported in the early war years owing to wartime restrictions, and the increase in values from 1942-43 to 1945-46 was due to importation of war equipment. The high value of the imports in post-war years was partly due to inflated prices, and partly to increased quantities. The average value per un-assembled chassis imported was £99 in 1938-39, compared with £305 in 1951-52 and £209 in 1954-55. The decline in 1954-55, compared with 1951-52, is not attributable to a fall in prices (see Table 318), but rather to the increasing proportion of assembly work performed in Australia.

For customs purposes, and hence in the statistics, complete motor vehicles imported are not recorded as separate units, but are classified according to their components. The chassis of a complete vehicle imported subject to duty is classified as "assembled."

The number of motor cycles imported into New South Wales in 1954-55 was 3,663, and the value of all motor cycle equipment imported was £635,532.

The following table shows particulars of overseas imports of motor vehicles, tractors and parts in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 310.—Imports Oversea of Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Chassis Imported.*		Value of Motor Vehicles and Parts.				Value of Tractors and Parts.
	Un-assembled.	Assembled.	Chassis Un-assembled.	Chassis Assembled.	Other.†	Total.	
	No.		£A. f.o.b.				
1939	25,949	349	2,578,113	69,581	690,146	3,337,840	354,108
1945	4,246	398	2,085,491	246,817	1,729,706	4,062,014	3,200,773
1946	4,014	188	829,121	52,227	2,705,184	3,586,532	1,668,825
1947	20,025	285	3,669,917	75,620	1,444,624	5,190,161	664,163
1948	19,241	3,919	4,806,157	1,017,448	3,412,729	9,236,334	1,255,039
1949	22,563	11,182	5,555,758	2,690,190	5,941,883	14,187,831	2,144,880
1950	27,288	33,943	7,395,140	7,111,178	12,548,888	27,055,206	4,573,402
1951	39,767	22,884	11,385,825	5,859,427	12,667,429	29,912,681	5,714,019
1952	41,884	23,067	12,775,307	6,091,969	16,909,190	35,776,466	7,190,480
1953	19,714	1,217	6,236,793	373,203	4,803,506	11,413,502	3,555,142
1954	36,348	6,760	8,121,729	1,796,054	8,228,983	18,146,766	4,399,124
1955	41,613	10,621	8,693,935	2,368,853	14,697,467	25,760,255	5,702,807

\* Excludes motor cycles and tractors.

† Includes motor bodies, motor cycles, parts and accessories, tyres and tubes, etc.

The 41,613 unassembled chassis imported in 1954-55 comprised 29,431 car-type and 12,182 truck-type.

In recent years the number of new cars and lorries registered in New South Wales has exceeded the number of chassis imported from overseas, the difference being due to the interstate importation of motor vehicles assembled or manufactured in Victoria and South Australia.

Particulars of motor vehicle equipment exported overseas from New South Wales are shown below. Since 1938-39, there has been considerable fluctuation in the value of Australian produce exported; the value in 1954-55, viz. £1,303,177, was many times greater than the value in the pre-war year. Exports of Australian produce in 1954-55 included cars and lorries £575,507, tractors and parts £136,734, tyres and tubes £170,565 and batteries £134,423. In normal years, most of the equipment exported goes to New Zealand, Pacific islands and the countries north of Australia.

Table 311.—Exports Oversea of Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts.			Year ended 30th June.	Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts.		
	Australian Produce.	Other.	Total.		Australian Produce.	Other.	Total.
	£A f.o.b.				£A f.o.b.		
1939	40,909	99,054	139,963	1950	547,329	267,667	814,996
1945	316,980	33,998	350,978	1951	559,069	129,118	688,187
1946	542,419	47,190	589,609	1952	632,000	387,248	1,019,248
1947	747,901	111,646	859,547	1953	493,553	420,288	913,841
1948	293,073	94,833	387,906	1954	898,533	483,484	1,382,017
1949	359,016	110,320	469,336	1955	1,303,177	314,294	1,617,471

Particulars of factory work in the motor vehicle industry in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Factories."

## MOTOR TRADE—RETAIL SALES.

Censuses of retail establishments were taken by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1947-48, 1948-49, and in 1952-53. In 1952-53 there were 3,612 retail establishments in New South Wales, the principal business of which was dealing in motor vehicle equipment and requisites, or selling petrol, oil, etc. The total value of the sales of these establishments during the year was £147,865,000. In the same year, retail establishments carried out motor vehicle repair work valued at £19,916,000. Further details of the first two censuses were published in Official Year Book No. 53. Information relating to the 1952-53 retail trade census is given in the chapter "Food and Prices" of this volume.

Subsequent estimates made by the Commonwealth Statistician indicate that the value of retail sales of motor vehicles and parts, petrol, etc., in New South Wales in 1954-55 was approximately £211,000,000.

## MOTOR VEHICLES—REGISTRATIONS.

The provisions of the law relating to the registration of motor vehicles are indicated on page 359.

As from 1st October, 1939, the renewal of registration, and (since February, 1940) the re-registration, after lapse, of every motor vehicle have been effected only on production of a certificate of inspection as to road-worthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed thereat are licensed as examiners. At 30th June 1955, there were 2,369 inspection stations and 4,427 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 5s. for motor cycles and 7s. 6d. for other vehicles.

The number of vehicles on the register at intervals since 1911 is shown in the following statement. Government motor vehicles were included in the records for the first time in July, 1933.

Table 312.—Motor Vehicles on Register.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Public Passenger Vehicles. †	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Total of Fore- going.	Tractors. ‡	Trailers.	Motor Cycles.		Traders' Plates.	All Motor Vehicles.
							Solo.	Sidecar.		
1911§	3,975*	179¶	3	4,157	††	††	2,788		...	6,945
1921§	28,665*	587¶	3,900	33,152	††	††	11,291		413	44,856
1929§	170,039*	1,976¶	44,868	216,883	††	††	30,655		2,022	249,560
1939	213,331	4,807	76,726	294,864	1,035	6,414	17,180	6,671	1,164	327,628
1945	182,972	4,853	82,957	270,782	1,746	9,065	12,043	4,025	651	298,312
1946	188,191	5,213	97,176	290,580	2,056	11,067	15,546	4,946	848	325,043
1947	195,857	5,631	113,544	315,032	2,374	14,712	19,316	5,856	1,160	358,450
1948	210,506	6,262	127,413	344,181	3,398	18,317	23,501	6,575	1,438	397,410
1949	232,837	6,635	140,338	379,810	4,455	21,525	29,198	7,181	1,781	443,950
1950	269,250	7,134	159,226	435,610	5,404	24,840	34,732	7,729	2,189	510,504
1951	308,294	7,671	181,529	497,494	6,679	28,131	39,007	7,844	2,500	581,655
1952	338,640	8,045	196,295	542,980	7,771	31,429	39,362	8,190	2,569	632,301
1953	360,573	8,011	199,870	568,454	8,622	34,173	36,893	8,207	2,668	659,017
1954	393,951	8,013	210,142	612,106	10,176	37,853	34,466	7,985	2,850	705,436
1955	437,372	8,201	223,676	669,249	12,105	42,356	32,135	7,652	3,088	766,585

\* Including public passenger vehicles in country districts.

† For details, see Table 323.

‡ Tractors used solely on farms are not registered.

§ At 31st December.

¶ Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only.

|| Including tractors and trailers.

†† Not available separately. Included with "Lorries, Utilities and Vans."

Details of the public passenger vehicles are given on page 377. At 30th June, 1955, the number of cars, exclusive of car-type vehicles registered for public passenger-carrying purposes, was 249,181, or 132 per cent., greater than at 30th June, 1946; in the same period, lorries, utilities and vans increased by 130 per cent., and the number of motor cycles by 94 per cent.

The total number of vehicles on the register reached the pre-war peak of 329,219 in August, 1939, but there was a steep decline during the war years, largely owing to petrol rationing. The number began to increase again towards the end of 1942, but in June, 1946, it was still 2,585 less than in June, 1939. Since 1946, expansion has been rapid and continuous, and at 30th June, 1955, the total was 766,585, or considerably more than double the number in June, 1939.

The proportion of vehicles registered for quarterly periods was 14 per cent. in 1933, 30 per cent. in 1940 and 41 per cent. in 1943. Owners registering quarterly were asked to convert to an annual basis in 1944, and the proportion of quarterly registrations decreased to 15 per cent. at 30th June, 1945, and to 2 per cent. at 30th June, 1952. Since September, 1952, quarterly registration has been permitted only in respect of lorries and omnibuses weighing more than 2 tons.

The number of tractors on the register in June, 1955, viz. 12,105, was about six times as great as in June, 1946. Tractors used solely on farms are not required to be registered; particulars of these, numbering 49,098 in March, 1955, are shown in the chapter "Agriculture."

At 30th June, 1955, there were 12.5 cars and 21.9 motor vehicles of all types per hundred of population, as compared with 11.5 and 20.6 per hundred, respectively, a year before, and 7.8 and 11.9 per hundred, respectively, before the war in June, 1939.

#### *New Motor Vehicles Registered.*

The number of new motor vehicles registered in various years since 1928-29 is shown in the following statement:—

**Table 313.—Motor Registrations—New Vehicles Registered.**

Year ended 30th June.	Cars. *	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Omnibuses. ‡	Taxi-cabs. ‡	Total of Fore-going.	Motor Cycles.	Tractors. †	Trailers.	Total.
1929	30,182	8,046¶	83	198	38,509	§			§
1932	2,788	805¶	6	1	3,600	§			§
1938	23,024	10,170	188	609	33,991	2,748	200	1,232	38,171
1939	19,924	7,712	130	569	28,335	2,196	209	1,505	32,245
1945	267	2,455	63	...	2,785	105	280	1,098	4,268
1946	526	3,234	54	...	3,814	681	318	1,613	6,426
1947	7,998	5,487	116	7	13,608	2,850	254	2,950	19,662
1948	16,659	9,079	329	133	26,200	4,451	551	2,970	34,172
1949	25,466	11,674	339	186	37,665	7,442	806	3,371	49,284
1950	41,163	20,158	212	133	61,666	8,659	947	4,057	75,329
1951	46,689	29,076	84	323	76,172	8,855	1,105	4,473	90,605
1952	41,426	25,628	127	267	67,448	6,018	893	4,886	79,245
1953	30,989	18,436	123	509	50,057	3,042	869	4,784	58,752
1954	43,174	21,257	117	445	64,993	2,964	1,282	4,934	74,173
1955	55,944	24,776	59	339	81,118	3,437	1,736	5,808	92,099

\* Includes hire cars and public passenger vehicles in country districts.

† Tractors used solely on farms are not registered.

‡ Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only; similar vehicles in other districts are included as cars.

§ Not available.

¶ Including tractors and trailers.

|| Not available separately. Included with "Lorries, Utilities and Vans."



New motor vehicles registered reached their pre-war peak of 38,500 in 1928-29, but were less than one-tenth of that number in the depression year, 1931-32. After a rise to 38,171 in 1937-38, the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and restrictions on the importation of new vehicles caused a steep decline to 2,132 in 1942-43. The number remained relatively small until after the end of the war, but it increased rapidly from 19,662 in 1946-47 to a peak of 90,605 in 1950-51. The number fell to 58,752 in 1952-53, but reached a new peak of 92,099 in 1954-55.

Registrations of new cars reached their lowest point, viz. 173, in 1943-44; in 1954-55 they reached the record figure of 55,944. In 1954-55 there were 24,776 new lorries, utilities and vans registered, representing more than three times the 1938-39 figure.

The number of new motor cycles reached a peak of 8,855 in 1950-51, but was only 3,437 in 1954-55.

Statistics compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician show that of the new motor lorries registered in New South Wales in the year ended December, 1955, utilities numbered 13,749 or 58 per cent., and panel vans 3,738, or 11 per cent. Most of the new motor cars registered are sedans.

#### *Re-registration of Old Motor Vehicles.*

The following table shows particulars of old vehicles re-registered (after lapse of registration) and registrations cancelled (by surrender of number plates). The figures exclude renewals of registrations:—

**Table 314.—Motor Registrations—Old Vehicles Re-registered and Registrations Cancelled.**

Year ended 30th June.	Cars. •	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Tractors. †	Trailers.	Omnibuses. ‡	Taxicabs. ‡	Motor Cycles.	Total.
<b>OLD VEHICLES RE-REGISTERED (AFTER LAPSE OF REGISTRATION).</b>								
1939	19,194	12,206	98	861	68	122	4,811	37,360
1947	10,142	17,839	365	2,485	62	379	5,731	37,008
1951	12,999	10,816	708	1,797	148	928	5,400	32,796
1952	13,961	10,781	805	1,751	64	966	6,370	34,698
1953	15,182	12,364	975	1,909	72	678	6,935	38,115
1954	16,413	14,165	1,243	2,223	79	540	6,976	41,639
1955	17,435	14,735	1,113	2,133	72	827	7,115	43,430
<b>REGISTRATIONS CANCELLED.</b>								
1942	49,490	13,474	110	2,553	67	349	9,034	75,077
1947	10,229	6,958	301	1,790	79	312	3,901	23,570
1951	20,513	17,590	538	2,978	145	932	9,865	52,561
1952	24,987	21,643	606	3,339	142	962	11,637	63,366
1953	24,217	27,352	816	3,883	169	1,164	12,394	69,995
1954	26,301	25,133	921	3,520	135	975	12,589	69,574
1955	29,987	25,977	926	3,434	72	1,008	13,216	74,620

\* Includes hire cars and public passenger vehicles in country districts.

† Tractors used solely on farms are not registered.

‡ Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only; similar vehicles in other districts are included as cars.

The high number of registrations cancelled in 1941-42, viz. 75,077, was due to the withdrawal of many vehicles from service because of wartime factors such as petrol rationing. In the early post-war years, the number of cancellations was comparatively small owing to the shortage of vehicles in relation to demand. However, the increased supplies of new motor vehicles eventually permitted the scrapping of many worn-out vehicles, and the number of cancellations rose from 23,436 in 1947-48 to 74,620 in 1954-55.

Transfers of existing motor registrations to new owners numbered 254,718 in 1953-54 and 274,196 in 1954-55.

*Motor Vehicles on Register—Location and Usage.*

Particulars of the location (based on the place where the vehicle is usually garaged) and the general purpose for which it is used (based on the rate of third-party insurance premium payable) are compiled in respect of registered motor vehicles by the Department of Motor Transport from returns supplied by certain insurance undertakings. A summary of these particulars as at 31st December, 1955, is given in the next table. The figures are not strictly comparable with those in Table 312, because of the slightly different basis of classification and the presence of a small amount of duplication.

**Table 315.—Motor Vehicles on Register—Location and Usage, December, 1955.**

Class of Vehicle.	Place where Vehicle is usually Garaged.			
	Metropolis.	Newcastle.	Other Districts.	Total.
Cars—Private * ... ..	216,604	21,475	172,402	410,481
Business ... ..	44,166	2,022	7,283	53,471
† Lorries, etc.—				
Not Exceeding 2 tons (unladen weight)	57,709	4,803	96,996	159,508
Exceeding 2 tons ... ..	22,141	2,084	38,224	62,449
Miscellaneous Vehicles ... ..	11,183	627	18,850	30,660
Motor Cycles ... ..	20,204	3,302	13,510	37,016
Trailers ... ..	19,131	2,326	21,399	42,856
Total ... ..	391,138	36,639	368,664	796,441

\* For definition see text.

† Includes some tractors.

Of the total number of cars on the register at 31st December, 1955, 410,481 or 89 per cent. were used for private purposes only, the balance (11 per cent.) being used for business. "Private purposes", in this instance, includes the carriage of the owner (if an individual) in connection with his business or profession (except commercial travellers, inspectors, agents and similar occupations); also included in this category are cars owned by primary producers and used in connection with primary production. The number of primary producers' lorries was 45,390 (including 30,067 weighing less than 2 tons), representing 20 per cent. of the total number

of goods vehicles. In addition to taxicabs, hire cars, omnibuses, tractors, etc., the "Miscellaneous" group included 489 "drive-yourself" cars and 485 ambulances.

Of the total number of vehicles on the register in December, 1955, 391,138 or 49 per cent. were garaged in the metropolitan area, 36,639 or 5 per cent. in the Newcastle district, and 368,664 or 46 per cent. in other districts. Fifty-three per cent. of the private cars and 83 per cent. of the business cars were located in the metropolitan area. Of the lorries, other than primary producers', 76,319 or 43 per cent. were garaged in the metropolitan area and 57 per cent. elsewhere.

#### NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED—COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAKE.

Prior to the war, most of the new motor vehicles registered were of American or Canadian origin (except for the bodies—usually made in Australia). In the post-war years, the need to conserve dollar exchange caused the proportion of American vehicles to decline steeply, and the majority of new vehicles now registered are manufactured in the United Kingdom or Australia. Of the new cars registered in 1954-55, 57 per cent. were of United Kingdom origin and 26 per cent. were made wholly in Australia; the corresponding proportions for new lorries were 47 per cent. and 24 per cent., respectively.

Particulars of the country of origin and makes of new cars registered in New South Wales in the last four years are given in the following table:—

**Table 316.—New Motor Cars Registered—Country of Origin and Make.**

Country of Origin and Make.	New Motor Cars Registered.				Proportion of Total.			
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Number.				per cent.			
Australia—Holden ...	8,014	10,019	12,665	14,410	19.3	32.3	29.3	25.8
United Kingdom—								
Austin ...	4,882	2,375	4,311	5,080	11.8	7.7	10.0	9.1
Ford ...	4,581	3,853	5,861	7,416	11.1	12.4	13.6	13.3
Hillman ...	1,350	1,049	1,630	2,405	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.3
Morris ...	5,901	3,532	3,813	5,643	14.2	11.4	8.8	10.1
Standard ...	2,494	1,116	2,784	5,111	6.0	3.6	6.4	9.1
Vauxhall ...	2,241	1,444	2,001	3,366	5.4	4.7	4.6	6.0
Other ...	4,317	2,152	2,534	3,107	10.4	6.9	5.9	5.5
Total, United Kingdom	25,763	15,521	22,934	32,128	62.2	50.1	53.1	57.4
U.S.A. and Canada—								
Chevrolet ...	791	650	987	479	1.9	2.1	2.3	0.9
Chrysler—Plymouth ...	747	685	534	1,201	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.1
Dodge ...	893	714	525	906	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.6
Ford ...	1,830	2,038	3,566	2,734	4.4	6.6	8.3	4.9
Other ...	601	392	498	719	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
Total, U.S.A. and Canada	4,862	4,479	6,110	6,039	11.8	14.5	14.2	10.8
Europe (excluding U.K.)	2,784	970	1,465	3,367	6.7	3.1	3.4	6.0
Total New Cars ...	41,426	30,989	43,174	55,944	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The number of British cars reached a peak of 31,771, or 77.2 per cent. of the total, in 1949-50, but declined to 15,521 or 50.1 per cent. of the total in 1952-53; in 1954-55 the number increased to 32,128 and the proportion to 57.4 per cent. The proportion of American cars fell from 18.7 per cent. in 1948-49 to 7.9 per cent. in 1949-50, rose again to 14.5 per cent. in 1952-53, and fell to 10.8 per cent. in 1954-55. The proportion of European cars increased from 1.7 per cent. in 1948-49 to 6.7 per cent. in 1951-52, fell to 3.1 per cent. in 1952-53, and rose again to 6.0 per cent. in 1954-55.

"Holden" motor cars and utilities are made wholly within Australia and almost entirely from Australian materials, the principal factory being located in Victoria. Holden cars were first registered in New South Wales in December, 1948, and utilities in February, 1951. The number of Holden cars registered rose from 4,814 in 1949-50 to 14,410 or 25.8 per cent. of all new cars registered in 1954-55. There were 5,969 Holden utilities registered in New South Wales in 1954-55.

The country of origin and makes of new lorries registered are given in the next statement:—

**Table 317.—New Motor Lorries and Utilities Registered—Country of Origin and Make.**

Country of Origin and Make.	New Lorries, Vans and Utilities Registered.				Proportion of Total.			
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Number.				per cent.			
Australia—Holden ...	2,012	3,464	4,199	5,969	7.9	18.8	19.8	24.1
United Kingdom—								
Austin ...	5,705	2,078	2,618	2,785	22.3	11.3	12.3	11.2
Bedford ..	2,200	1,122	933	1,250	8.6	6.1	4.4	5.1
Land Rover ...	588	695	783	1,017	2.3	3.8	3.7	4.1
Morris ...	2,114	1,346	1,652	1,965	8.2	7.3	7.8	7.9
Standard ...	905	1,178	1,203	1,316	3.5	6.4	5.7	5.3
Vauxhall ...	...	362	1,044	1,128	...	1.9	4.9	4.6
Other ...	4,824	2,401	2,170	2,252	18.8	13.0	10.2	9.1
Total, United Kingdom	16,336	9,182	10,412	11,713	63.7	49.8	49.0	47.3
U.S.A. and Canada—								
Chevrolet ...	1,170	1,127	681	302	4.6	6.1	3.2	1.2
Dodge ...	750	429	488	665	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.7
Fargo ...	704	518	868	958	2.7	2.8	4.1	3.9
Ford ...	1,922	1,393	1,978	1,848	7.5	7.6	9.3	7.5
International ...	1,360	1,463	1,624	1,866	5.3	7.9	7.6	7.5
Other ...	959	489	579	709	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Total, U. S. A. and Canada ...	6,865	5,419	6,218	6,348	26.8	29.4	29.2	25.6
Europe (excluding U.K.)	415	371	428	746	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.0
Total New Lorries ...	25,628	18,436	21,257	24,776	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

New motor lorries registered were predominantly of American origin until 1948-49, when the proportion fell to 49.8 per cent. from 81.7 per cent. in the previous year; the proportion in 1954-55 was 25.6 per cent. In 1954-55 Australian Holden utilities represented 24.1 per cent. of the total and British vehicles 47.3 per cent.

The proportion of new motor cycles of United Kingdom origin was 91 per cent. in 1938-39, 65.6 per cent. in 1946-47, and 78.3 per cent. in 1954-55. New motor cycles of European origin accounted for 21.5 per cent. of the total in 1954-55, as compared with 0.7 per cent. in 1938-39. The principal makes of new motor cycles registered in 1954-55 were B.S.A. (27 per cent. of the total) and Triumph (22 per cent.); other important makes were A.J.S. (5 per cent.), Matchless (6 per cent.), and Lambretta. (5 per cent.).

#### NEW MOTOR VEHICLES—RETAIL PRICES.

The following table shows the retail prices in Sydney of some popular makes of new motor cars, at intervals since December, 1950:—

**Table 318.—Retail Prices of New Motor Cars, Sydney.\***

Country of Origin and Make.	Retail Price, Sydney.						
	Dec., 1950.	Nov., 1951.	Dec., 1952.	Dec., 1953.	Jan., 1955.	Jan., 1956.	July, 1956.
Australia—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Holden, 21 h.p. ... ..	838	1,052	1,105	1,023	993	993	1,142
United Kingdom—							
Austin "A30" ... ..	†	†	†	776	758	750	822
" "A40" ... ..	760	920	955	1,052	1,104†	1,064†	1,167†
Ford "Prefect" ... ..	657	792	849	821	871	880	969
" "Consul" ... ..	†	1,077	1,077	1,054	1,046	1,056	1,163
" "Zephyr" ... ..	†	†	1,169	1,144	1,135	1,146	1,262
Hillman "Minx" ... ..	747	1,004	980	972	995	1,034	1,128
Humber "Hawk" ... ..	1,110	1,491	1,376	1,351	1,379	1,409	1,496
" "Super Snipe" ... ..	1,489	1,998	1,778	1,834	1,834	1,894	1,963
Jaguar, 3½ Litre ... ..	1,572	2,111	2,231	2,173	2,168	2,192	2,595
Morris "Minor" ... ..	646	797	782	766	774	774	848
" "Oxford" ... ..	871	1,028	1,036	1,014	1,050	1,046	1,148
Rover "75" ... ..	1,317	1,685	1,685	1,614	1,604	1,795§	2,000§
Standard "Vanguard" ... ..	869	1,134	1,133	1,166	1,164	†	1,341
Vauxhall "Wyvern" ... ..	733	955	1,078	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,186
" "Velox" ... ..	787	1,014	1,143	1,113	1,113	1,113	1,268
U.S.A. and Canada—							
Chevrolet ... ..	1,204	1,459	1,618	1,578	1,578	1,681	1,849
Chrysler-Plymouth ... ..	1,267	1,599	1,820	1,777	1,779	1,779	1,952
Dodge ... ..	1,282	1,623	1,829	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,962
Ford, "V8" ... ..	1,133	1,375	1,665	1,630	1,622	1,705	1,904
Europe—							
Renault, 7.5 h.p. ... ..	598	758	732	774	746	690	759
Fiat, 1400 ... ..	1,215	1,534	1,534	1,489	1,306	1,311	†
Peugeot, 14 h.p. ... ..	955	1,160	1,089	1,061	1,098	1,098	1,211
Volkswagen ... ..	†	†	†	†	893	893	972

\* Including Sales Tax.

† Not available.

‡ "A50" model.

§ Rover "90."

The prices listed in the table represent traders' list prices for fully equipped motor cars ready for registration, and they apply in each case to the cheapest sedan model available at the date of quotation.

The rapid increase in motor vehicle prices during the last few years was partly due to accumulated demand and to rising costs, and partly to other factors. In the case of American and Canadian vehicles, the depreciation of the Australian currency in relation to dollars in September, 1949, resulted in an immediate and substantial increase in price. The prices of cars were affected by an increase in sales tax from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. in October, 1951, a decrease to 16½ per cent. in September, 1953, and an increase to 30 per cent. in March, 1956.

#### COMMONWEALTH SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A special statistical survey of motor vehicles in each State of Australia was made by the Commonwealth Statistician in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1948. Particulars collected relate to all motor vehicles (except tractors, trailers and motor cycles) whose registration was renewed during the year, plus new vehicles registered, less registrations cancelled during the year.

The vehicles comprised in the survey included 209,318 cars, 43,607 utilities, 45,662 lorries and 6,328 panel vans. Of the cars for which type of body was shown, 63 per cent. were sedans, 25 per cent. were tourers, and 12 per cent. were coupes or roadsters. The distribution of all vehicles according to year of model was:—1929 or earlier, 27 per cent.; 1930 to 1940 inclusive, 53 per cent.; 1941 to 1945 inclusive, 9 per cent.; and 1946 to 1948, 11 per cent. Further particulars of the survey were given in Official Year Book No. 53.

A further statistical survey of motor vehicles is being undertaken by the Commonwealth Statistician in respect of the year 1955.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES—INSURANCE (THIRD-PARTY AND OTHER).

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles registered for use on the public roads, including tractors and trailers. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

Maximum rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. Since the commencement of the scheme, they have been increased several times, and in June, 1956, the current annual rates were as follows:—

Type of Vehicle.	Metropolis and Newcastle.			Other Districts.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Private Cars (including cars driven by individual owners in connection with their own businesses) .. .. .	7	14	6	4	19	0
Business Cars .. .. .	8	17	6	8	17	6
Small Goods Vehicles (up to 2 tons unladen weight) .. .. .	11	5	0	5	11	0
Large Goods Vehicles (over 2 tons) .. .. .	21	7	6	13	6	0
Small Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles (up to 2 tons) .. .. .	5	6	0	2	16	0
Large Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles (over 2 tons) .. .. .	9	9	0	2	18	0
Taxicabs .. .. .	56	15	0	24	15	0
Private Hire Cars .. .. .	29	14	0	11	3	0
Motor Cycles over 2½ h.p. .. .. .	11	9	0	7	4	0
Motor Cycles over 1 to 2½ h.p. .. .. .	5	14	0	3	12	0
Motor Cycles up to 1 h.p. .. .. .	1	10	0	16	0	0
Trailers .. .. .	11	0	0	11	0	0

In addition to third-party premiums, which are payable on registration or renewal of registration, substantial sums are paid by motor vehicle owners in the form of premiums for insurance against accident, loss, theft, etc. The statistics of motor vehicle insurance given in the following table include particulars of premiums (less rebates, etc.) payable by motor vehicle owners, and claims (including provision for outstanding claims) payable by the insurance undertakings:—

Table 319.—Motor Vehicles—Insurance Premiums and Claims.

Year ended 30th June.	Premiums.				Claims.			
	Third Party.	Other.	Total.	Average per Registered Vehicle.	Third Party.	Other.	Total.	Average per Registered Vehicle.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1939 ...	...	1,455,432	1,455,432	4 11 2	...	972,301	972,301	3 0 11
1945 ...	394,615	708,037	1,102,652	3 15 6	196,440	366,765	563,205	1 18 7
1946 ...	437,828	823,789	1,261,617	4 0 11	242,546	542,981	785,527	2 10 5
1947 ...	473,070	1,203,072	1,676,142	4 18 1	376,464	859,811	1,236,275	3 12 4
1948 ...	542,291	1,748,173	2,290,464	6 1 3	551,278	1,150,326	1,701,604	4 10 1
1949 ...	628,939	2,556,220	3,185,159	7 11 5	688,135	1,545,436	2,233,571	5 6 2
1950 ...	736,955	3,390,905	4,127,860	8 13 0	990,467	2,225,686	3,216,153	6 14 9
1951 ...	1,057,443	5,061,296	6,118,739	11 4 1	1,254,645	3,458,993	4,713,638	8 12 8
1952 ...	1,763,526	7,553,693	9,317,219	15 7 0	2,256,112	5,173,181	7,429,293	12 4 10
1953 ...	2,711,183	8,949,520	11,660,703	18 1 2	2,938,857	5,309,904	8,248,761	12 15 6
1954 ...	3,689,478	10,504,743	14,194,221	20 16 1	4,951,875	5,674,796	10,626,671	15 11 6
1955 ...	5,250,279	11,651,680	16,901,959	22 19 3	4,788,311	7,017,749	11,806,060	16 0 10

A very rapid expansion has occurred in recent years in respect of both premiums and claims, the principal reasons being the increasingly large sums awarded by juries in disputed cases, the continuously rising cost of motor vehicle repairs and replacements, and the steady increase in the number of registered vehicles. Third-party claims exceeded premiums payable in each year from 1947-48 to 1953-54, inclusive.

Of the total amount of premiums payable in respect of ordinary motor vehicle insurance in 1954-55, viz., £11,651,680, motor cycle policies accounted for £136,904, the corresponding figure for claims being £87,336. The average amount of third-party premium payable per registered motor vehicle in 1954-55 was £7 2s. 8d., and the average claim payable per registered vehicle was £6 10s. 1d. In the case of other motor vehicle insurance, the average premium was £15 16s. 7d., and the average claim £9 10s. 9d.

#### MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES.

A classification of annual licences to drive motor vehicles issued during various years since 1921 is shown in the following statement:—

**Table 320.—Motor Drivers' Licences.**

Year ended 30th June.	Public Vehicles* (Metropolitan and Newcastle.)				Car and Lorry Drivers.	Total Drivers.	Cycle Riders.
	Omnibus Drivers.	Taxi-cab Drivers.	Hire Car Drivers. ‡	Van Drivers.			
1921†	441	627	...	523	52,538	54,129	16,115
1939	2,488	4,570	...	4,602	417,788	429,448	30,923
1945	2,549	1,888	833	3,916	411,157	420,343	25,963
1946	3,917	3,417	1,149	4,490	473,504	486,477	32,167
1947	3,483	3,742	971	4,876	517,591	530,663	38,286
1948	4,306	4,306	941	5,211	541,415	556,179	43,334
1949	6,941	4,476	1,005	5,520	570,329	588,271	49,311
1950	5,596	4,521	1,013	5,710	606,131	622,971	53,618
1951	6,260	5,121	1,154	6,028	669,865	688,428	59,915
1952	6,988	5,886	1,414	6,272	740,663	761,223	66,132
1953	§	6,172	§	§	794,774	800,946	69,102
1954	§	6,568	§	§	839,573	846,141	68,098
1955	§	7,536	§	§	923,069	930,605	69,146

\* Newcastle District included in 1939 and later years.

† Calendar year.

‡ Prior to July, 1943, included with Car Drivers.

§ Included with Car and Lorry Drivers.

Since 1st December, 1952, four types of drivers' licences have been issued, in addition to those for motor cycle riders and metropolitan and Newcastle taxicab drivers. Particulars are as follows, the number of



licences issued in each class in 1954-55 being shown in brackets:—Class “A”, for private cars, light lorries (not exceeding 2 tons, in weight), or tractors (736,232); Class “B”, for private hire cars, service cars, tourist vehicles seating up to 8 persons, or country taxicabs (4,357); Class “C”, for heavy lorries (exceeding 2 tons in weight) (167,932); Class “D”, for motor omnibuses, or tourist or other vehicles seating more than 8 persons (14,548). Except in the case of motor cycles and certain taxicabs a motor vehicle driver requires only one licence, since a licence in a higher category authorises the holder to drive any vehicle in a lower category.

The number of learners’ permits issued in 1954-55 was 196,091.

### MOTOR TAXES, FEES, CHARGES, ETC.

Proceeds of taxes and fees relating to road transport are distributed amongst special funds, viz., the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, Public Vehicles Fund, and State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, which are under the control of the Commissioner for Motor Transport, and the funds of the Department of Main Roads. The allocation is as follows:—

*The Road Transport and Traffic Fund* receives fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers.

*The Public Vehicles Fund* receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibuses, and taxes on public motor vehicles which ply in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts.

*The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund* receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods.

*The funds of the Main Roads Department* receive the taxes on motor vehicles other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund.

*Motor Taxes.*—The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle, and are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of fuel and tyre used, except in the case of motor cycles.

The rates of tax were increased by 12½ per cent. as from 1st December, 1939, reduced by approximately 20 per cent. as from 15th May, 1942, and increased by 25 per cent. from 1st December, 1950.

In February, 1952, the rates were again increased, the reduction of 6d. per ½ cwt. for vehicles of British manufacture was abolished, and the primary producers’ concession allowance was reduced from 50 per cent. to 10 per cent. The new annual rates are as follows:—

Motor cycle—solo, £1 7s. 0d. each.

Motor cycle—with side car or box, £2 7s. 6d. each.

Motor car with pneumatic tyres, 3s. 4d. per ½ cwt.

Motor omnibuses with pneumatic tyres, 5s. 1d. per ½ cwt.

Motor lorry, tractor or trailer, with pneumatic tyres.—Tax is levied on these vehicles at a prescribed rate per unit of 5 cwt. (or part thereof), according to a scale of weights commencing from nil.

The amount payable for each unit of 5 cwt. increases with the tare weight of the vehicle up to a maximum of 7 tons; thereafter an amount of £3 15s. is payable for each additional 5 cwt. or part thereof. Examples from the scale are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Exceeding 20 cwt. but not exceeding 25 cwt. . . . .	8	10	0
Exceeding 25 cwt. but not exceeding 30 cwt. . . . .	10	15	0
Exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 35 cwt. . . . .	13	15	0
Exceeding 35 cwt. but not exceeding 40 cwt. . . . .	17	0	0
Exceeding 40 cwt. but not exceeding 45 cwt. . . . .	21	5	0
Exceeding 45 cwt. but not exceeding 50 cwt. . . . .	26	5	0
Maximum tax on a tractor . . . . .	31	14	6

Vehicle with non-pneumatic tyres—same rate as for pneumatic-tyred vehicle, plus 25 per cent

Vehicle with compression-ignition engine—double the ordinary rate.

Tractors, trailers and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 90 per cent. of ordinary rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and trailers used solely for the carriage of agricultural plant or machinery. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees but are required to be registered and issued with number plates.

The motor taxes collected during 1954-55 amounted to £7,643,887, of which £290,468 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £7,353,419 to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

Fees for the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., were increased from 1st August, 1956; particulars are shown below:—

*Registration Fees.*—Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The fees for annual registration are as follows:—Motor cycle, 15s.; motor omnibus, £5 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts, and £3 in other districts; taxicabs, £5 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts and £3 elsewhere; hire cars, £3; other motor vehicles, £1 10s.; and trader's registration, £3 3s. 6d. for motor cycles and £13 15s. for other vehicles. The annual registration fee for horse-drawn vehicles and motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts is £1 5s.

Registration fees amounting to £877,220 in 1953-54 and £967,962 in 1954-55 were paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

*Drivers' Licences.*—The annual fee is £1 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle, and 15s. for a licence to ride a motor cycle. For learners' permits, which are current for two months, the fee is 5s. Within the Transport Districts, conductors of motor omnibuses must be licensed, the annual fee being 15s. Drivers' licence fees, etc., collected and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund amounted to £713,667 in 1953-54 and £782,973 in 1954-55.

*Miscellaneous Fees and Charges.*—Small fees are charged in respect of the transfer and cancellation of registration, replacement of lost and damaged number plates, certificates, etc. These fees are paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and amounted to £81,950 in 1953-54 and £87,037 in 1954-55.

*Service Licence Fees* are chargeable under the Transport Act, 1930, in respect of motor omnibuses operating in the Transport Districts, as described on page 360. Collections are paid to the Public Vehicles Fund, and amounted to £19,538 in 1953-54 and £20,812 in 1954-55.

*Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.*—Provisions of this Act governing the licensing of vehicles for the carriage of passengers and goods are outlined on page 360. All collections are paid to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. The licence fees vary from 2s. 6d. to 5s. in respect of vehicles, and agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of £1. The licence fees amounted to £56,956 in 1953-54 and £60,538 in 1954-55.

Charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods, for which the maximum rates are stated on page 360, amounted to £1,849,278 in 1953-54 and £1,273,481 in 1954-55. Of these sums, £48,273 and £41,669 were charged for passengers in the respective years, and £1,801,665 and £1,231,782 for goods. Other receipts amounted to £6,720 in 1953-54 and £5,887 in 1954-55. The decline in revenue in 1954-55 was due to the ruling of the Privy Council that the licensing and other provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act are not applicable to vehicles engaged in interstate trade (see page 361).

The total receipts from taxes, fees and charges in 1938-39 and the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 321.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Motor Tax.	Fees for Registration of Vehicles and Licensing of Drivers.	Additional Fees, etc., in respect of Commercial Motor Vehicles.			Miscellaneous Collections—Exchange, Search Fees, etc.	Total Collections.
			Licence Fees.	Charges for Passengers and Goods.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	2,063,150	607,281	37,904	52,789	1,555	4,436	2,767,115
1950	2,865,020	1,059,448	64,813	655,422	6,292	38,560	4,689,555
1951	3,814,887	1,362,960	72,554	1,046,342	6,894	54,476	6,358,113
1952	5,449,920	1,521,425	77,919	1,569,714	7,267	80,931	8,707,176
1953	6,682,722	1,573,648	74,599	1,539,915	6,295	75,153	9,952,332
1954	7,038,263	1,674,189	76,495	1,849,278	6,720	109,476	10,754,421
1955	7,643,887	1,841,821	81,349	1,273,481	5,887	99,896	10,946,321

\* Excludes Commonwealth grants for road safety purposes.

The total receipts from motor taxes, etc., as shown in Table 321, exclude grants received from the Commonwealth for road safety and other purposes and paid to the Road Traffic Fund; the amount of Commonwealth grant was £16,107 in 1953-54 and £15,749 in 1954-55. The increase in collections since 1949-50 was partly due to the growth in motor vehicle registrations, and partly to higher fees and taxes.

## DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE FROM MOTOR TAXES, ETC.

The following summary shows the distribution of the revenue derived from road transport vehicles in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 322.—Expenditure from Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.\*

Year ended 30th June.	Paid to Road-making Authorities.	Provision of Traffic Facilities.	Administra- tion of Traffic and Road Transport.†	Paid to Railway and Tramway Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939 ... ..	2,048,833	19,982	621,259	106,105	2,796,179
1950 ... ..	2,860,493	45,144	1,115,413	602,957	4,624,007
1951 ... ..	3,851,988	53,613	1,367,573	1,119,828	6,393,002
1952 ... ..	5,446,652	120,511	1,605,237	1,553,692	8,726,092
1953 ... ..	6,651,534	224,768	1,689,599	1,465,137	10,031,038
1954 ... ..	7,043,569	154,535	1,802,384	1,761,060	10,761,548
1955 ... ..	7,628,024	153,743	2,011,370	911,689	10,704,826

\* Excludes expenditure from Commonwealth grants for road safety purposes.

† Includes regulation by police.

In 1954-55 the Commissioner for Railways received £900,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport; the amount paid in 1953-54 was £1,750,000.

At 30th June, 1955, a credit balance of £241,088 was held in the Public Vehicles Fund and £349,778 in the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, as compared with £252,168 and £97,203, respectively, in 1954. These amounts represent revenue collections not yet expended.

The value of services rendered by the police in registering vehicles, licensing drivers, etc., is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; in 1954-55 the amount paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund was £1,031,850, and from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund £30,000, as compared with £866,000 and £30,000, respectively, in 1953-54.

The aggregate expenditure from motor taxes and fees in 1954-55 included 71 per cent. paid to road-making authorities, 19 per cent. for administration of traffic and road transport, and 8 per cent. paid to railway and tramway funds.

## PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES.

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930 (see page 360). The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include the following:—

*Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section.

\* 56503—5

*Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle.

The general rate (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) is 1s. 6d. flag-fall and 1s. 3d. per mile in the metropolitan district, 1s. flag-fall and 1s. 6d. per mile in Newcastle, and 9d. flag-fall and 1s. 9d. per mile in Wollongong; elsewhere the rate is determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

*Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands.

*Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*.

*Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire.

*Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

In addition to the public vehicles described above, nine "taxibuses" operate in a service in the eastern suburbs of Sydney. This service operates at a flat rate of fare, and restrictions are imposed to minimise competition with the government tram and omnibus services.

The number of public motor vehicles on the register in 1939 and the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 323.—Public Motor Vehicles on the Register.**

At 30th June.	Public Passenger Vehicles.						Motor Vans (Metrop. and Newcastle). ↑	
	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.			Other Districts.				Tourist Vehicles— All Districts.
	Omni- buses.	Taxi- cabs.	Hire Cars.*	Omni- buses.	Taxi- cabs.	Hire Cars.		
1939	777	1,311	558	653	554	855	99	1,748
1945	1,023	1,351	531	868	630	450	...	1,091
1946	1,069	1,357	480	960	765	511	71	1,317
1947	1,168	1,431	491	1,032	874	534	101	1,419
1948	1,436	1,632	496	1,158	926	491	123	1,467
1949	1,634	1,647	503	1,313	965	447	126	1,527
1950	1,818	1,895	516	1,436	1,065	459	145	1,561
1951	1,905	2,014	511	1,458	1,164	470	149	1,666
1952	1,954	2,285	519	1,475	1,233	437	142	1,704
1953	2,003	2,311	503	1,414	1,236	421	123	1,433
1954	2,064	2,321	489	1,393	1,246	393	110	1,398
1955	2,123	2,479	368	1,443	1,274	403	111	1,403

\* Includes a number operating in regular services.

† Included in lorries in Table 312.

The figures in the foregoing table exclude cars and lorries licensed to operate in services; there were 135 cars and 380 lorries so licensed at 30th June, 1955. Tourist vehicles were severely restricted in the early war years and were suspended from operation from 1943 to 1945.

At 30th June, 1955, there were 3,566 omnibuses, 3,753 taxicabs and 771 hire cars on the register in New South Wales; of these, 1,822, 2,393 and 348, respectively, were licensed to operate in the metropolitan district. Tourist vehicles and motor vans in the metropolitan district numbered 53 and 1,305 respectively.

### ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY.

#### ROAD ACCIDENTS.

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury or death, or damage to property exceeding £10, must be reported to the police within twenty-four hours. All accidents reported to the police, except non-casualty accidents not involving breach of the law or damage to property other than vehicles, are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents reported in 1938-39 and the last eleven years, and the casualties resulting therefrom, are shown below:—

**Table 324.—Road Accidents and Casualties.**

Year ended 30th June.	All Accidents Reported.*	Casualties.							
		County of Cumberland.		Newcastle Transport District.		Balance of State.		Total, N.S.W.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1939	11,906	275	5,759	35	439	242	2,190	552	8,388
1945	7,889	222	3,911	15	146	133	1,294	370	5,351
1946	10,565	261	5,223	26	213	201	1,906	488	7,342
1947	12,996	261	5,970	22	225	225	2,557	508	8,752
1948	13,669	259	5,667	19	299	230	2,591	508	8,557
1949	14,150	289	5,963	33	371	242	2,919	564	9,253
1950	16,189	288	6,375	13	428	260	3,602	561	10,405
1951	19,878	321	6,944	23	468	355	4,405	699	11,817
1952	22,662	333	7,583	32	496	376	4,558	741	12,637
1953	24,382	296	6,890	15	536	352	5,033	663	12,459
1954	29,514	300	8,236	27	701	401	5,723	728	14,660
1955	35,315	377	8,951	38	737	383	6,271	798	15,959

\* Includes accidents without casualties.

Road accidents reached their greatest pre-war severity in 1937-38, causing 612 deaths and injury to 8,615 persons. The number of accidents and casualties declined slightly in 1938-39, and steeply during the war years, as the number of registrations and the use of motor vehicles decreased because of severe petrol rationing. The increase in road traffic after 1943-44, as petrol allowances were made more liberal, was accompanied by an even greater increase in accidents. Whereas the average number of vehicles on the road increased by 144,800, or 52 per cent., between 1943-44 and 1948-49, the number of accidents more than doubled and the total number of casualties increased by 4,726 or 93 per cent. Over the next six years the number of road casualties increased in virtually the same ratio as the number of motor vehicles on the register, viz., 71 per cent. in the case of casualties and 73 per cent. in the case of vehicles.

The proportion of deaths which occurred in the County of Cumberland (i.e., the metropolitan area and its environs) was 50 per cent. in 1938-39 and 47 per cent. in 1954-55. The proportion of non-fatal casualties in this area was 69 per cent. and 56 per cent. in the respective years.

Particulars of the number of persons killed and injured in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and the population are shown in the following table:—

**Table 325.—Road Casualties—Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population.**

Year ended 30th June.	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered.			Per 10,000 Population.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1945	1.26	18.26	19.52	1.28	18.44	19.72
1946	1.57	23.59	25.16	1.66	25.04	26.70
1947	1.48	25.44	26.92	1.71	29.54	31.25
1948	1.33	22.54	23.87	1.69	28.51	30.20
1949	1.33	21.86	23.19	1.85	30.35	32.20
1950	1.18	21.87	23.05	1.78	33.08	34.86
1951	1.27	21.46	22.73	2.16	36.49	38.65
1952	1.21	20.59	21.80	2.24	38.16	40.40
1953	1.03	19.29	20.32	1.97	37.01	38.98
1954	1.06	21.43	22.49	2.14	43.05	45.19
1955	1.08	21.58	22.66	2.31	46.13	48.44

The ratio of casualties to population rose from 31.25 in 1946-47 to the record figure of 48.44 in 1954-55, in spite of a substantial increase in population over this period. However, the number of vehicles on the roads expanded at a much greater rate than the population, and the ratio of casualties to vehicles registered declined steadily from 26.92 per thousand in 1946-47 to 20.32 in 1952-53, although there was a slight increase to 22.66 in 1954-55.

*Road Accidents—Persons, etc., Responsible.*

An analysis of road accidents according to persons or other factors responsible shows that, in 1954-55, human failure on the part of motor drivers caused 64.9 per cent. of the accidents and 50.8 per cent. of the deaths, whereas pedestrians were responsible for 6.4 per cent. of the accidents and 19.2 per cent. of the deaths. Motor cyclists caused 3.9 per cent. of the accidents and 11.7 per cent. of the deaths. Details are given in the following table:—

**Table 326.—Road Accidents—Persons, etc., Responsible, 1954-55.**

Factor Responsible for Accident.	Number.			Percentage of Total.		
	Accidents.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Accidents.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
<b>Human Failure of—</b>						
Motor Drivers ... ..	22,904	405	7,992	64.9	50.8	50.1
Motor Cyclists ... ..	1,370	93	1,207	3.9	11.7	7.5
Pedal Cyclists ... ..	560	25	542	1.6	3.1	3.4
Horse Riders and Drivers ...	25	2	8	0.1	0.2	...
Pedestrians ... ..	2,265	153	2,206	6.4	19.2	13.9
Passengers ... ..	307	19	286	0.8	2.4	1.8
Others ... ..	1,286	5	546	3.6	0.6	3.4
Total, Human Failure ...	28,717	702	12,787	81.3	88.0	80.1
<b>Defective Equipment—</b>						
Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles ... ..	2,537	52	1,320	7.2	6.5	8.3
Other Vehicles ... ..	99	2	100	0.3	0.3	0.6
Animals ... ..	650	4	130	1.8	0.5	0.8
Weather ... ..	202	5	123	0.6	0.6	0.8
Road Conditions ... ..	3,108	33	1,499	8.8	4.1	9.4
Other ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total... ..	35,315	798	15,959	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Road Accidents—Causes.*

Most accidents for which drivers are responsible are due to negligence, excessive speed, or failure to observe the traffic regulations. Accidents due to excessive speed or intoxication of the driver are usually more serious than those caused by inattentive driving. In 1954-55, inattention on the part of motor drivers or riders caused 5,693 accidents and 162 deaths, whereas excessive speed resulted in 2,166 accidents and 129 deaths, and intoxication of driver or rider in 1,555 accidents and 46 deaths. Most accidents caused by pedestrians are due to carelessness.



The following statement shows the principal causes of road accidents in 1953-54 and 1954-55:—

**Table 327.—Road Accidents—Principal Causes.**

Cause.	1953-54.			1954-55.		
	All Accidents Reported.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	All Accidents Reported.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
<b>Motor Drivers and Riders—</b>						
Excessive speed ... ..	1,789	127	1,143	2,166	129	1,280
Inattentive driving or riding	4,226	102	1,815	5,693	162	2,247
Driver or rider intoxicated ...	1,342	47	618	1,555	46	663
Inexperience ... ..	377	12	239	413	9	243
Not giving away at intersection ... ..	4,059	16	1,414	5,003	26	1,651
Turning to right without care	1,476	7	656	1,673	18	633
Overtaking improperly ...	862	21	354	983	22	358
Not keeping to left ... ..	1,665	40	778	1,880	39	792
Other causes ... ..	4,105	60	1,283	4,908	47	1,332
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>19,901</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>24,274</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>9,199</b>
<b>Pedestrians and Passengers—</b>						
Crossing roadway carelessly...	692	54	660	773	55	749
Passing behind or in front of vehicle ... ..	260	20	248	264	17	255
Pedestrian or passenger intoxicated ... ..	271	16	263	301	27	290
Children under seven years not under supervision ...	456	21	442	422	16	414
Children playing in roadway	28	1	29	40	4	38
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion ... ..	129	1	129	99	7	91
Person falling from moving vehicle ... ..	93	12	84	89	7	86
Other causes ... ..	563	28	553	584	39	569
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,492</b>
<b>Pedal Cyclists ... ..</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>542</b>
<b>Horse Riders and Drivers ...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Vehicle defects ... ..</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,409</b>
<b>Road faults, shying horses, and other causes ... ..</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2,309</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>29,514</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>14,660</b>	<b>35,315</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>15,959</b>

*Road Accidents—Classes of Persons Killed and Injured.*

Occupants of vehicles comprise more than half the persons killed and injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constitute about one-third of the fatal cases and one-quarter of the injured. A classification of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1938-39 and later years is given in the following table:—

**Table 328.—Road Accidents—Classes of Persons Killed and Injured.**

Year ended 30th June.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Pedestrians.	Passengers.	Others.*	Total.
PERSONS KILLED.							
1939	66	66	80	164	164	12	552
1950	73	105	41	194	142	6	561
1951	115	121	33	215	208	7	699
1952	111	153	39	225	203	10	741
1953	121	104	41	196	200	1	663
1954	132	124	33	220	217	2	728
1955	147	116	44	268	223	...	798
PERSONS INJURED.							
1939	1,047	938	1,297	2,045	2,945	116	8,388
1950	1,571	1,853	990	2,426	3,483	82	10,405
1951	1,955	2,167	983	2,720	3,925	67	11,817
1952	2,276	2,221	968	2,741	4,385	46	12,637
1953	2,332	1,937	962	2,660	4,518	50	12,459
1954	2,997	2,158	1,086	3,017	5,353	49	14,660
1955	3,567	2,040	1,105	3,241	5,970	36	15,959

\* Includes tram drivers and drivers and riders of animals.

In 1954-55, pedestrians comprised 33 per cent. of the persons killed, passengers 28 per cent., motor cyclists 14 per cent., and motor drivers 18 per cent. In the case of persons injured, the proportions were passengers 37 per cent., pedestrians 20 per cent., motor drivers 22 per cent., and motor cyclists 13 per cent.

The following table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1954-55:—

**Table 329.—Road Accidents—Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1954-55.**

Age in Years.	Number.				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population.			
	Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 ...	19	11	266	214	1·03	0·62	14·83	12·50
5 and under 17 ...	57	29	1,480	743	1·55	0·82	41·22	21·65
17 " " 30 ...	208	34	4,764	1,146	6·37	1·11	149·08	38·67
30 " " 40 ...	84	12	1,813	628	3·18	0·46	69·70	24·88
40 " " 50 ...	86	12	1,234	598	3·67	0·53	53·48	27·31
50 " " 60 ...	69	13	721	435	4·17	0·77	44·12	26·47
60 and over ...	98	61	883	588	4·92	2·51	45·06	25·04
Not stated ...	5	...	301	145	*	*	*	*
Total ...	626	172	11,462	4,497	3·57	0·99	65·38	25·89

\* Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

The overwhelming majority of road accident casualties are invariably males; in 1954-55, females comprised only 21 per cent. of the total killed and 28 per cent. of the injured. The incidence of road casualties is most severe on persons between 17 and 30 years of age, a group which includes most of the motor cyclists; the proportion of males killed in this age group in 1954-55 was 6.37 per 10,000 of the population, and the proportion of injured was 149.08. In the same year, males of 60 years and over killed in road accidents represented 4.92 per 10,000 of the population in their age group, as compared with 3.67 for males aged between 40 and 50 years.

#### *Road Accidents—Time and Place.*

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1954-55 there were 6,321 accidents (18 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 125 persons being killed (16 per cent. of the total) and 2,820 injured (18 per cent. of the total). More persons were killed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., viz., 207 or 26 per cent. of the total, than in any other two-hour period of the day.

Approximately half the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1954-55 there were 428 persons killed (54 per cent. of the total) and 7,428 injured (47 per cent. of the total) at such locations, as compared with 177 killed and 5,496 injured at intersections.

#### *Road Accidents—Report of Select Committee.*

In a report presented in November, 1948, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Road Accidents and Casualties expressed the opinion that enforcement of the existing law was the best means of reducing road accidents. Specific recommendations of the Committee included severer penalties for drunken driving, restrictions on the loading of heavy vehicles, and legislation to prohibit any person from driving a commercial vehicle for long periods without adequate rest breaks.

Legislation imposing severer penalties for drunken and dangerous driving was enacted in 1951 (see page 386).

#### ROAD SAFETY.

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in September, 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. The amount spent by the Council was £20,566 in 1953-54 and £21,528 in 1954-55, including Commonwealth grants of £16,107 and £15,749 in the respective years.

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in July, 1947, to encourage road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities, and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals are provided by the Department of Motor Transport at some city intersections, and in January, 1956, these signals were operating in 154 locations in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong.

#### TRAFFIC OFFENCES.

During the war years, there was a steep decline in convictions for traffic offences, mainly owing to the effect of petrol rationing and the reduction in the number of motor vehicles on the register. Convictions fell from 43,443 in 1939 to 21,744 in 1944, but thereafter steadily rose to 82,625 in 1951 and 151,595 in 1955, as motor registrations increased. The majority are for minor offences, such as infringement of parking regulations.

Particulars of the traffic offences at intervals since 1939 are given in the following table:—

**Table 330.—Traffic Offences—Charges and Convictions, Courts of Petty Sessions.**

Year.	Total Offences Charged.	Withdrawn or Discharged.	Summary Convictions.					Per 100 Motor Vehicles Registered.
			Drunken Driving.	Dangerous Driving.	Negligent Driving.	Other Breaches of Traffic and Transport Acts.	Total.	
1939	45,538	2,095	702	560	*	42,181	43,443	13·3
1945	25,092	794	658	143	934	22,542	24,277	8·0
1946	33,000	1,201	1,394	195	979	29,200	31,768	9·7
1947	40,388	1,471	1,358	176	1,235	36,128	38,897	10·8
1948	48,638	1,710	1,886	220	1,593	43,205	46,904	11·7
1949	58,838	1,943	2,094	315	1,727	52,732	56,868	12·7
1950	67,802	2,210	2,339	291	2,055	60,879	65,564	12·8
1951	86,173	3,516	3,016	359	3,199	76,051	82,625	14·2
1952	105,996	3,727	3,340	363	4,614	93,935	102,252	16·2
1953	122,898	4,132	3,546	606	6,894	107,685	118,731	18·0
1954	145,979	7,080	3,989	*	*	134,789	138,778	19·7
1955	157,139	5,440	4,166	*	*	147,429	151,595	19·8

\* Not available; included in "Other Breaches".

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines; of the 151,595 convicted in 1955, ninety-nine were imprisoned (46 for drunken driving and 53 for other offences), 146,303 were fined, and 5,193 were otherwise dealt with. Among the more serious offences charged in 1955 were 203 cases involving personal injury or death; of these, 83 were withdrawn or discharged, 104 were committed to a higher court for trial and 16 were convicted summarily.

Since 1954, persons charged with parking offences may elect to plead guilty and pay their fines by post without the necessity of attending at court. The number of fines paid in this way in 1955 was 61,179.

Further particulars of traffic offences dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions in 1955 are given in the next table:—

**Table 331.—Traffic Offences—Courts of Petty Sessions, 1955.**

Type of Offence.	Total Offences Charged.	Summary Convictions.				With-drawn or Dis-charged.	Committ-ed to a Higher Court.
		Fined.	Im-prisoned.	Other-wise Dealt With.*	Total.		
Bodily harm by wanton driving, or negligent act, etc. ... ..	101	2	...	8	10	33	58
Culpable driving ... ..	20	...	...	4	4	7	9
Manslaughter ... ..	82	...	...	2	2	43	37
Drive under influence of alcohol, or attempt ...	4,477	2,566	46	1,554	4,166	311	...
All other driving offences	61,536	54,597	29	2,717	57,343	4,193	...
<b>Total Driving Offences</b>	<b>66,216</b>	<b>57,165</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4,285</b>	<b>61,525</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>104</b>
†Parking and allied offences ... ..	78,486	77,328	...	575	77,903	583	...
Offences against licensing, registration, etc. ...	8,360	7,852	24	270	8,146	214	...
Other offences against traffic laws, including offences by pedestrians	4,077	3,958	...	63	4,021	56	...
<b>Total Traffic Offences</b>	<b>157,139</b>	<b>146,303</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>5,193</b>	<b>151,595</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>104</b>

\* Including cases discharged as first offenders under Section 556A of the Crimes Act.

† Includes fines for parking offences paid without attendance at court 61,179, in 1955.

Except for first offenders in certain cases, conviction of some offences against the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1954, automatically disqualifies a person from holding a driver's licence for at least one year. In 1954-55 there were 1,613 first offenders who escaped automatic disqualification for drunken driving, including 335 whose conviction was quashed on appeal. The number of persons disqualified was 3,382, of whom 2,745 were convicted of drunken driving, 305 of dangerous driving, 262 of driving whilst disqualified, and 55 of failing to stop after an accident. In the same year, 18,446 persons were convicted of exceeding the speed limit and 7,038 of negligent driving. In 1954-55 excessive speed and negligent driving on the part of motorists caused 16 per cent. and 20 per cent., respectively, of the 798 fatalities in road accidents (see page 382).

Drivers' licences suspended or cancelled by the Commissioner for Motor Transport during 1954-55 numbered 473 and applications refused, 705. Of the total, viz., 1,178, the grounds were drinking habits in 267 cases, criminal or traffic convictions in 513, physical disabilities in 342, and other reasons in 56 cases.

Under an amendment of the Crimes Act enacted in 1951, where any person is killed as a result of drunken or dangerous driving, the driver will be held guilty of "culpable driving" and will be liable to imprisonment for five years. Where injury is caused by such driving, the penalty is three years' imprisonment.

## CIVIL AVIATION

### CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, 1920-1950. Regulations have been made under the Act to give effect to the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation, to which Australia is a party, and to provide for the control of air navigation in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and within any Territory of the Commonwealth. Prior to the Chicago Convention's coming into force, air navigation in Australia was regulated in accordance with the principles of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, signed in Paris on 13th October, 1919. Between April and August, 1947, Australia was a party to both conventions, but the Paris Convention was denounced on 10th August, 1947, when Air Navigation Regulations, based on the Chicago Convention, came into operation.

The (Commonwealth) Carriage by Air Act, 1935, gave effect to the Convention of Warsaw of 12th October, 1929, covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors and consignees and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers.

The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited, but the system of control is uniform throughout Australia because the New South Wales Air Navigation Act, 1938-1947, and enactments of the other States apply the Commonwealth Air Navigation Regulations within each State. The provisions of the (N.S.W.) State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931-55, with regard to the licensing and control of commercial motor vehicles (see page 360) also apply to commercial aircraft, but this power has not been used except in respect of the licensing of commercial aircraft by the State Department of Motor Transport. At 30th June, 1955, the number of aircraft licensed by the Department was 153; of these, 55 were licensed to ply in regular services and 98 for charter or aerial work.

In 1943 the Parliament of each State, except Victoria and Tasmania, passed an Act conferring full power over air transport on the Commonwealth until five years after the cessation of hostilities. Proposals for alteration of the Constitution to confer full power over air transport on the Commonwealth (a) without limit as to period, and (b) for a period ending five years after the cessation of hostilities, were rejected by the electors at referendums in March, 1937, and August, 1944, respectively.

### AIR NAVIGATION REGULATIONS.

The (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Regulations are administered by the Director-General of the Department of Civil Aviation, subject to the direction of the Minister.

#### *Registration and Licensing of Aircraft.*

The Director-General is required to keep a register of Australian aircraft, and registered aircraft must show nationality and registration marks, the nationality mark for Australian aircraft being the letters VH.

An aircraft operator must be licensed if engaged in any of the following activities: (a) aerial work, which includes aerial surveys, pest control, seed sowing, advertising, flying training and ambulance work; (b) charter service (which means the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward on demand, but not operating in a regular service); and (c) regular public transport service operating according to fixed timetables and to and from fixed terminals. The Director-General may not refuse a licence for interstate services except for reasons of safety; in other cases, he may refuse a licence or may impose such conditions as he thinks fit.

*Licensing of Pilots, Navigators, etc.*

Members of aircraft operating crews must be licensed in the following categories, the minimum (and where applicable, the maximum) age at the time of initial issue of the licence being shown in brackets:—

- (a) Student pilots (16 years).
- (b) Private pilots (17 years).
- (c) Commercial pilots (19 to 45 years).
- (d) Senior commercial pilots (21 to 45 years).
- (e) Airline transport pilots (19 to 45 years).
- (f) Navigators (19 to 50 years).
- (g) Flight radio telephone operators (17 years), or flight radio telegraph operators (19 years).
- (h) Engineers (21 years).

A commercial pilot's licence authorises the holder to pilot an aircraft of less than 12,500 lb. gross weight in commercial service other than regular public transport; a senior commercial pilot has the same authority but may pilot aircraft of more than 12,500 lb. gross weight on international operations. A licensed airline transport pilot may operate aircraft in regular public transport service. Airline transport pilots' licences are issued in three grades, viz., first, second and third class.

A pilot's licence (other than student or private) may be endorsed with a flight instructor rating, which authorises the pilot to give practical instruction in flying. A pilot's licence (other than student) may also be endorsed with an instrument rating, which permits the pilot to operate an aircraft under instrument flight conditions. A pilot may fly only the types of aircraft specified in his licence.

No person may fly as a member of an aircraft operating crew for more than 1,000 hours in any period of 12 consecutive months, or 300 hours in any period of 90 consecutive days, or 105 hours in any period of 30 consecutive days, or 30 hours in any period of seven consecutive days, or 8 hours in any period of 24 consecutive hours.

Applicants for the issue or renewal of aircrew licences must pass a medical examination.

Licences and certificates are also issued in respect of aircraft maintenance engineers and approved technicians respectively.

*Licensing of Aerodromes, etc.*

The Minister may establish and operate aerodromes and other airway facilities. Privately-owned aerodromes must be licensed by the Director-General, who may also authorise the use of places as landing grounds for specified types of aircraft.

*Flying Schools.*

Organisations for imparting practical instruction in flying must hold a flying school licence. A flight instructor rating must be held by a pilot giving practical flight instruction, and no person may act as a ground instructor unless he is licensed for that purpose or is approved by the Director-General.

*Certificates and Licences—Fees and Duration.*

Certificates and licences issued under the Air Navigation Regulations are subject to the payment of fees fixed by the Director-General, but up to 1st March, 1956, no action had been taken under this provision, except in respect of certain written examinations. A licence remains in force for the period specified therein, subject to the following maxima:—Pilot's licence other than student or private, 6 months; student or private pilot's licence and flight radio telephone operator's licence, two years; all other licences, one year.

*Airworthiness, Rules of the Air, etc.*

The Director-General may issue certificates of type approval for aircraft and aircraft components manufactured or sold in Australia. Every aircraft must be overhauled periodically and certified as safe. Aircraft used on regular public transport services must be equipped with radio apparatus unless specially exempted.

The Air Navigation Regulations fix the rules of the air and prohibit negligent and reckless flying.

The Department of Civil Aviation is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an Air Traffic Control Service, a Search and Rescue Service, and in conjunction with the Director of Meteorology, meteorological services for aircraft.

*International Flights and Air Services.*

An aircraft arriving in or departing from any part of Australian territory must comply with the Air Navigation Regulations and with all other laws in force in that part.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of a country other than Australia must not be operated over or into Australian territory, except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an international agreement. The aircraft of countries which adopt the Chicago Convention have certain rights covering flight across and landing in Australian territory. Foreign aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister.



*Air Navigation Charges.*

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1952, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air route and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth. This Act supersedes the schedule of charges previously imposed under the Air Navigation Regulations.

A "unit charge" is determined for every aircraft on the basis of its weight, viz., 3½d. per 1,000 lb. where the weight does not exceed 20,000 lb., and 5½d. per 1,000 lb. for all other aircraft.

In the case of flights made in the course of regular public transport operations, a charge is payable in respect of each flight, the amount being determined by multiplying the unit charge by the "flight factor" listed in the First Schedule to the Act; for instance, the flight factor for Sydney-Melbourne is 4, Sydney-Darwin 11, Sydney-Broken Hill 3. In all other cases the charge is payable in respect of the period of registration, usually 12 months. For every private aircraft the amount payable is twice the unit charge for each week in the period of registration, for aerial-work aircraft four times the unit charge for each week, and for charter aircraft six times the unit charge for each week.

## LICENSING OF AIRCRAFT BY THE STATE.

Licences are issued by the Commissioner for Motor Transport in respect of commercial aircraft (interstate and intrastate), including airliners, operating over New South Wales territory. The fee payable is 5s. a year.

## INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

A Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago in December, 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation (see page 387) and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with permanent headquarters in Montreal. The functions of this organisation, which is affiliated with the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation, and to foster the development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council, inaugurated in 1945, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other British countries. The Council was set up to review air communications within the British Commonwealth and to advise the respective governments on civil aviation matters. The South Pacific Air Transport Council, with similar functions in respect of the South Pacific region, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Fiji.

The International Air Transport Association was formed at a conference of air transport operators held at Havana in April, 1945. Membership is confined to air transport undertakings operating regular services between two or more countries, Australia being represented by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.; associate members include Trans-Australia Airlines and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The functions of the Association are to develop air transport and to foster co-operation among international air

transport operators. Regional traffic conferences are held by the Association for the purpose of fixing fares and freight rates (subject to approval by the respective governments), and facilitating international air transport.

Agreements have been concluded with the following countries: Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, U.S.A., and United Kingdom.

#### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRLINES COMMISSION.

The Australian National Airlines Commission, a Commonwealth body, was set up under the Australian National Airlines Act, 1945-1952, with power to establish and operate air services between the States and within and to the Commonwealth Territories. Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Commission may establish international airline services. Under certain conditions the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services, and may itself engage in intrastate operations.

Services inaugurated by the Commission, trading under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines," link Sydney with all the capitals and with important provincial centres in the other States.

In 1955-56 the revenue of the Commission was £9,797,967, and there was a net operating profit of £302,945.

#### CIVIL AVIATION AGREEMENT ACT.

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines, and for rationalising the services of both airlines. The Act provides for financial assistance to the company and the sharing of government business between the two airlines, and the appointment of an independent chairman to settle disputes between the respective undertakings.

#### REGULAR AIR SERVICES.

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc., given under the following sub-headings, relate to April, 1956.

#### OVERSEA SERVICES.

Qantas Empire Airways Limited, which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of oversea air services from Sydney. The oversea terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows: London (four services per week); San Francisco (twice weekly); Vancouver (weekly); Tokyo (weekly); Hong Kong (weekly); Johannesburg (fortnightly); Noumea (3 services every 4 weeks); Lae (5 services weekly); Norfolk Island (weekly); Hollandia (fortnightly); Honiara (3 services every 4 weeks). The services to Hollandia and Honiara originate at Lae. A parallel service between Sydney and London via Singapore and Karachi is operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation, a British Government undertaking.

Tasman Empire Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Australian and New Zealand Governments in equal shares, operates landplane services between Sydney and Auckland (six weekly), Sydney and Christchurch (twice weekly), and Melbourne and Christchurch (weekly).

Pan-American Airways Incorporated, a United States undertaking, operates four services per week between Sydney and San Francisco. A weekly service between Sydney and Vancouver is conducted by Canadian Pacific Airlines Ltd.

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal oversea terminals, via the most direct route, are as follows: London, 11,859; Singapore, 4,224; Tokyo, 5,677; Vancouver, 8,379; Johannesburg, 8,039; Norfolk Island, 1,048; Lae, 2,029; Noumea, 1,233.

#### INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES.

Throughout Australia there is a network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight and mail between the capital cities and important towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobart, Adelaide and Darwin. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide and Perth, from Adelaide to Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a daily average of 20 return flights to Melbourne, 13 to Brisbane and two to Adelaide (direct).

Other services directly connecting towns in New South Wales with towns in other States are Sydney to Charleville (Queensland) via Bourke (twice weekly), Broken Hill to Melbourne (daily) and Adelaide (13 per week), Deniliquin to Melbourne (three return flights per week) and Griffith to Melbourne (one return flight per week), Sydney to Goondiwindi (two return flights per week) and Sydney to Coolangatta (18 return flights per week). There are 40 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra, which is an intermediate stop on the Sydney-Melbourne route.

Since the war (1939-45) there has been a considerable expansion of regular intrastate air services. The number of New South Wales towns directly connected with Sydney by air service was twelve in 1947, thirty-six in 1951, and fifty-one in 1956. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Moruya in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino and Evans Head in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to eleven return trips per week. A proportion of intrastate passenger and freight traffic is carried on interstate airlines; for instance, Wagga Wagga is an intermediate stop on one Sydney-Melbourne service.

The passenger capacity of the aircraft used on the interstate services ranges from 21 to 58. The bulk of intrastate traffic is carried by 'planes with a passenger capacity of twenty-four, a small proportion being handled by 'planes carrying up to seven passengers.

#### FARES AND FREIGHT RATES.

The following table shows a selection of the predominant passenger fares in operation at annual intervals since 1951, and freight rates charged at the end of June, 1955, on regular air services with terminals in New South Wales.

**Table 332.—Regular Air Services (N.S.W.)—Passenger Fares and Freight Rates.**

Sydney to—	Single Fare at 30th June.					Freight Rate per lb. at 30th June, 1955.
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	
<b>Oversea Terminals—</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Lord Howe Island ...	10 16 0	12 8 6	12 8 6	12 15 0	13 8 0	0 9
Norfolk Island... ..	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	2 0
Port Moresby ... ..	*	46 11 0	46 11 0	46 11 0	46 11 0	4 1
Auckland ... ..	35 0 0	47 5 0	47 5 0	47 5 0	47 5 0	3 9
Amsterdam ... ..	*	347 10 0	365 0 0	371 5 0	371 5 0	13 8
London ... ..	350 0 0	350 0 0	367 10 0	373 15 0	373 15 0	13 9
Rome ... ..	308 15 0	330 0 0	346 5 0	352 10 0	352 10 0	12 8
Hong Kong ... ..	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	137 10 0†	8 5
Johannesburg ... ..	†	†	275 0 0	275 0 0	300 0 0	12 6
San Francisco ... ..	265 8 0	279 1 0	279 1 0	301 7 0	301 7 0	19 8
Tokyo ... ..	*	212 10 0	212 10 0	212 10 0	218 15 0	9 10
Vancouver ... ..	265 8 0	279 1 0	279 1 0	301 7 0	301 7 0	19 8
<b>Interstate Terminals—</b>						
Melbourne ... ..	7 5 0	8 7 0	8 7 0	8 11 6	9 0 0	0 9
Brisbane ... ..	7 13 0	8 16 0	8 16 0	9 0 6	9 10 0	0 9
Adelaide (direct) ...	12 13 0	14 11 0	14 11 0	14 18 6	15 13 0	1 2
Perth (via Adelaide) ...	33 11 0	38 11 0	38 11 0	39 10 6	41 10 0	2 7
Hobart ... ..	13 17 0	15 17 0	15 17 0	15 17 0	16 13 0	1 2
Canberra (A.C.T.) ...	2 15 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	0 4½
Darwin (via Brisbane)...	42 13 0	48 1 0	48 1 0	49 5 6	49 6 0	3 4
<b>Intrastate Terminals—</b>						
Bathurst ... ..	1 16 0	1 16 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	0 4
Bourke ... ..	7 10 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 14 0	0 7
Broken Hill ... ..	12 4 6	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0	12 0 0	0 10
Coff's Harbour ... ..	4 13 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 7 6	5 13 0	0 5
Coonamble ... ..	4 18 0	5 0 0	5 17 6	5 17 6	6 0 0	0 5
Cowra ... ..	*	3 0 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 17 0	0 3
Deniliquin ... ..	*	8 7 0	7 7 0	7 11 0	7 19 0	0 7½
Dubbo ... ..	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	0 5
Evans Head ... ..	6 12 0	7 0 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	0 6½
Forster ... ..	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	0 4
Grafton ... ..	6 6 0	6 17 6	6 17 6	†	7 10 0	0 6
Moree ... ..	*	6 10 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 15 0	0 6
Moruya ... ..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	0 5
Narrandera ... ..	*	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 7 6	6 14 0	0 7½
Newcastle ... ..	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	0 7
Parkes ... ..	3 11 0	3 17 0	3 17 6	3 17 0	4 0 0	0 5
Tamworth ... ..	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 19 0	4 19 0	5 2 0	0 4
Tooraweenah ... ..	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 15 0	0 5
Wagga Wagga ... ..	4 2 6	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 17 6	5 2 0	0 7½
West Wyalong ... ..	*	4 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 18 0	0 5

\* Not available.

† Service not operating.

† Tourist class only.

The return fare for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare, and in the case of oversea journeys it is usually about 10 per cent. less than double. The fares quoted above are for first-class travel; tourist fares are available on most oversea and interstate journeys; for example, the tourist fare from Sydney to London in June, 1955, was £298 15s.

The fare for children is one-half the adult rate. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight, which varies for different undertakings.

In many cases, where an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb.), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table applies to the excess weight.

#### AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The statistics given in the following table were compiled by the Department of Civil Aviation and relate to regular (Australian-owned) air services

with terminal in New South Wales. Particulars of the services operated by four overseas undertakings are excluded. Where a journey extends over more than one of these services, particulars of passengers, freight and mail carried are duplicated in the statistics. The figures for interstate services include a proportion of intrastate traffic, since, in most cases, the intrastate business handled by interstate airlines is not recorded separately. Particulars of traffic between Sydney and Canberra are included in the statistics of intrastate services.

Table 333.—Regular Air Services, New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Hours Flown.	Thousand Miles Flown.	Paying Passengers Carried.	Thousand Passenger Miles.	Freight.		Mail.	
					Quantity (Gross Tons).	Thousand Ton Miles.	Quantity (Gross Tons).	Thousan Ton Miles.
OVERSEA SERVICES.								
1946	22,645	4,265	15,702	32,905	152	406	564	2,033
1947	32,633	5,921	31,055	75,225	349	978	465	2,112
1948	38,354	7,200	41,207	120,441	623	2,238	584	3,093
1949	38,078	7,485	43,713	137,428	762	2,796	570	3,297
1950	37,868	8,017	56,346	152,858	1,106	3,937	645	3,420
1951	46,082	9,740	83,647	226,876	1,949	6,113	835	4,756
1952	46,477	9,765	86,110	240,854	1,851	5,825	1,007	5,457
1953	50,254	10,626	89,161	252,788	1,899	7,271	1,154	6,058
1954	50,141	10,644	95,621	272,534	2,215	8,110	1,363	7,651
1955	48,264	10,942	109,515	311,014	2,607	9,402	1,424	7,913
INTERSTATE SERVICES.*								
1946	42,601	6,160	196,277	83,920	2,238	988	961	441
1947	56,872	8,986	392,364	168,848	5,664	2,507	492	221
1948	79,180	12,783	562,571	238,527	10,655	4,832	489	220
1949	86,857	14,217	659,792	273,112	14,301	6,482	622	281
1950	83,270	14,314	687,806	288,418	19,463	8,913	1,429	654
1951	92,595	15,644	753,890	317,758	21,296	10,274	1,002	458
1952	93,403	15,844	809,547	337,264	18,826	9,289	796	377
1953	84,128	14,587	753,374	312,522	21,962	10,961	918	433
1954	86,017	15,001	774,479	328,409	27,115	12,975	990	477
1955	83,702	15,370	848,097	366,766	27,819	13,878	1,088	545
INTRASTATE SERVICES.								
1946	2,558	244	7,479	1,286	24	5	1	...
1947	7,086	887	53,665	10,112	351	75	7	1
1948	13,061	1,673	95,026	18,816	465	98	7	1
1949	15,108	2,051	119,739	23,377	619	126	13	2
1950	17,806	2,520	152,632	29,181	1,330	283	21	4
1951	17,517	2,537	173,085	32,240	1,544	362	21	4
1952	18,043	2,683	189,783	36,718	1,236	313	17	3
1953	17,199	2,641	194,175	37,084	1,774	416	23	5
1954	21,401	3,192	213,726	44,183	2,534	618	33	12
1955	24,550	3,696	247,721	51,696	3,635	857	44	15
TOTAL—ALL SERVICES.								
1946	67,804	10,669	219,458	118,111	2,414	1,399	1,526	2,474
1947	96,591	15,794	477,084	254,185	6,364	3,560	964	2,334
1948	130,595	21,656	698,804	377,784	11,743	7,168	1,080	3,314
1949	140,043	23,753	823,244	433,917	15,682	9,404	1,205	3,580
1950	138,944	24,851	896,784	470,457	21,899	13,133	2,095	4,078
1951	156,194	27,921	1,010,622	576,874	24,789	16,749	1,858	5,218
1952	157,923	28,292	1,085,420	614,836	21,913	15,427	1,820	5,837
1953	151,581	27,854	1,036,710	602,394	25,635	18,648	2,095	6,496
1954	157,559	28,837	1,083,826	645,126	31,864	21,703	2,386	8,140
1955	156,516	30,008	1,205,333	729,476	34,061	24,137	2,556	8,473

\* Includes some intrastate traffic.

Since the war, there has been a very rapid expansion in air traffic which has been most marked in the case of intrastate services. In 1954-55, the number of passengers carried on all services was more than five times the number in 1945-46.

Interstate passengers comprised 70 per cent. of all passengers carried in 1954-55, as compared with 89 per cent. in 1945-46, and the proportion of intrastate passengers increased from 4 per cent. to 21 per cent. of the total over the same period. Freight carried on interstate services in 1954-55 was 27,819 tons, or 81 per cent. of the total carried on all services.

### CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS (AUSTRALIA).

Accidents involving Australian aircraft or international aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. From these reports the Department compiles statistics of accidents. An aircraft accident is defined as any occurrence which results in the death or injury of any person or in substantial damage to the aircraft, and which takes place after any person has boarded the aircraft and before all persons have disembarked.

The following table shows particulars of persons killed and injured in all civil aviation accidents to aircraft on the Australian Register (irrespective of location of accident) in 1938-39 and later years. The figures relate to all types of civil flying, including regular public transport services, charter and aerial work, and instructional and private flying:—

**Table 334.—Civil Aviation Accidents, Australia.**

Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Total Casualties.	Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Total Casualties.
1939	38	15	53	1949	42	24	66
1944	1	1	2	1950	61	22	83
1945	26	9	35	1951	13	35	48
1946	45	1	46	1952	37	22	59
1947	15	17	32	1953	5	19	24
1948	50	27	77	1954	36	27	63

Particulars of accidents on regular air passenger services are given in the next table:—

**Table 335.—Accidents and Casualties on Regular Domestic Air Transport Services, Australia.**

Year ended 31st December.	Number of Accidents.			Casualties.				Total Passenger Miles Flown.	Passenger Fatalities per 100 million Passenger-miles Flown.
	Fatal.	Other.	Total.	Fatal.		Serious Injury.			
				Passen- gers.	Crew.	Passen- gers.	Crew.		
1946	No. 2	No. 5	No. 7	No. 21	No. 5	No. ...	No. ...	thous. 280,104	No. 7.5
1947	... 2	6	6	... 10	... 5	... 1	... 1	450,176	...
1948	... 2	13	15	... 10	... 5	... 1	...	564,886	1.8
1949	3	1	4	30*	8	...	1	597,766	5.0
1950	1	6	7	22*	5	...	...	653,403	3.3
1951	2	3	5	5	4	...	...	747,536	0.7
1952	... 6	6	6	... 5	...	...	...	730,618	...
1953	... 3	3	3	...	...	...	...	718,355	...
1954	... 2	2	2	...	...	...	1	768,822	...

\* Excludes two infants. Non-paying infants are excluded from statistics of passengers carried.

Between 1946 and 1954, Australian airliners operating on regular overseas services were involved in only one accident (in 1953), which caused the death of 11 passengers and 8 crew members.

**AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS, PILOT LICENCES, ETC. (AUSTRALIA).**

The following table shows particulars (compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician) of licensed pilots and registered aircraft and aircraft owners in Australia at intervals since 1939:—

**Table 336.—Registered Aircraft and Licensed Pilots, Australia.\***

At 30th June.	Registered Aircraft.	Registered Aircraft Owners.	Licensed Pilots.†	At 30th June.	Registered Aircraft.	Registered Aircraft Owners.	Licensed Pilots.†
1939	296	149	1,432	1949	748	335	2,024
1944	185	116	464	1950	779	359	2,114
1945	206	125	643	1951	838	351	2,393
1946	349	182	1,339	1952	786	343	2,862
1947	643	323	1,710	1953	821	369	3,106
1948	670	334	1,865	1954	845	384	3,504

\* Includes oversea services of Qantas Empire Airways up to 1946.

† Excludes student pilots.

Between 1939 and 1954 the number of registered aircraft and owners more than doubled, and the number of licensed pilots increased by 2,072. The number of civil aircraft on the Australian register in June, 1954, viz., 845, was more than double the number in 1946.

The following statement shows a classification of licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia. Particulars of the various licences are given on page 388.

**Table 337.—Civil Aviation, Australia—Classification of Licensed Personnel.**

Particulars.	At 30th June.			Particulars.	At 30th June.		
	1952.	1953.	1954.		1952.	1953.	1954.
<b>Pilots*—</b>				<b>Flight Navigators ...</b>	155	163	166
Private ...	1,444	1,677	2,035	Radio Operators ...	1,222	1,256	1,310
Commercial ...	470	518	552	Flight Engineers ...	53	58	67
Airline Transport	948	911	917	Ground Engineers ...	1,720	1,790	1,757
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,504</b>				

\* Excludes student pilots (2,831 at 30th June, 1954).

**AERODROMES, AIRPORTS, ETC.**

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates numerous aerodromes, landing grounds, flying boat bases and other civilian aviation facilities throughout Australia. In addition, there are many airfields owned by private persons or undertakings, or by local government authorities, which are licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. The Department makes grants for maintenance purposes to the proprietors of licensed airports which are listed as approved stopping places on regular air service routes. An "aerodrome" is defined as an area used for the taking-off and landing of aircraft, and an "airport" is an aerodrome which provides facilities for the shelter or repair of aircraft and for handling passenger or cargo traffic.

In New South Wales there are civil airports at various towns throughout the State, the most important being the Kingsford Smith Airport at Mascot. This is the major Australian international terminal and the airport of Sydney, and is situated about 5 miles south of the city.

At 30th June, 1955, there were 33 Commonwealth-owned aerodromes in New South Wales, as well as a Commonwealth-owned flying boat base at Rose Bay in Sydney Harbour. In addition, there were 16 licensed aerodromes.

Particulars of the civilian airfields in operation at 30th June in 1944 and later years are given in the next table:—

**Table 338.—Government and Licensed Civil Aerodromes\* in New South Wales.**

At 30th June.	Government—		Licensed Aerodromes.	Total of Fore-going.	At 30th June.	Government—		Licensed Aerodromes.	Total of Fore-going.
	Aerodromes.	Emergency Grounds.				Aerodromes.	Emergency Grounds.		
1944	8	7	44	59	1951	29	...	24	53
1945	9	11	47	67	1952	30	...	14	44
1946	13	8	47	68	1953	34	...	17	51
1947	23	7	50	80	1954	29	...	17	46
1948	27	3	48	78	1955	33	...	16	49
1949	26	3	40	69					
1950	29	3	25	57					

\* Including airports.

#### AERO CLUBS.

Aero clubs are assisted by the Commonwealth Government by grants and, where practicable, by the free use of hangar accommodation. Since 1951-52, grants to New South Wales clubs have been made on the following bases: (a) for maintenance of club aircraft, £1 13s. 9d. per hour flown from the home base, and £2 7s. 6d. per hour flown away from the home base; (b) for each member who was trained by the club and qualified for a private pilot's licence, £84 if trained at the club's major centre, and £107 10s. if trained at any other approved centre; and (c) £11 for each member who qualified at the club's major centre for renewal of his pilot's licence, and £15 for a member who qualified away from the home base. In addition, grants are made at the rate of 10s. per hour flown to assist aero clubs in the purchase of replacement aircraft.

Commonwealth grants to aero clubs and flying schools in New South Wales in 1954-55 amounted to £64,106.

#### AIR AMBULANCE AND "FLYING DOCTOR" SERVICE.

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital from isolated areas is operated from Broken Hill. The miles flown by this service in New South Wales in 1954 totalled 65,980. The service is subsidised by the State and Commonwealth Governments.

#### CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the Civil Aviation Department in 1954-55 was £15,365,343, including £10,707,881 on ordinary services and £4,657,462 on capital works and services. Revenue was £4,643,820, including £3,766,944 from the Postmaster-General's Department for the carriage of mails.



## POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND WIRELESS

The postal, telegraph and telephone services of New South Wales have been controlled by the Commonwealth Government since 1st March, 1901. The services are administered by a Minister of the Crown, with a permanent salaried officer in charge of the central executive office, and a deputy in each State. The rates and charges for the postal and other services are uniform in all the States of the Commonwealth.

All cable and wireless communication between Australia and overseas countries has been controlled by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Aust.) since 1st July, 1947.

The wireless services come under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General, from whom licences must be obtained for all classes of stations. Since 15th March, 1949, all broadcasting stations have been subject to supervision by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

### POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—FINANCES AND STAFF.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales in 1946-47 and later years:—

**Table 339.—Postmaster-General's Department\*—Finances in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Gross Surplus.	Interest and Exchange.	Net Profit.
	£	£	£	£	£
1947	11,896,296	8,964,596	2,931,700	597,012	2,334,688
1950	15,997,365	15,727,815	269,550	512,553	(—) 243,003
1951	18,790,210	19,218,128	(—) 427,918	579,645	(—) 1,007,563
1952	24,738,815	24,018,922	719,893	572,104	147,789
1953	25,395,187	25,359,745	35,442	534,680	(—) 499,238
1954	27,219,190	26,753,903	465,287	482,067	(—) 16,780
1955	28,872,126	29,313,961	(—) 441,835	520,143	(—) 961,978

\* Excluding Wireless Branch. (—) Denotes loss.

A record surplus of £3,486,178 and net profit of £2,790,739 were made in 1944-45, but since that year, expenses have increased at a faster rate than earnings. As a result, a deficit, amounting to £446,094, was incurred in 1948-49 for the first time since 1926-27. The deficit rose to £1,007,563 in 1950-51, but, as a result of increased charges imposed from 1st December, 1950, and 9th July, 1951, there was a net profit of £147,789 in 1951-52. However, deficits were recorded in each of the next three years.

Details of the financial operations of the three trading branches of the Postmaster-General's Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown in Table 340:—

**Table 340.—Postmaster-General's Department—Finances of each Branch in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Earnings.			Net Profit.		
	Postal Branch.	Telegraph Branch.	Telephone Branch.	Postal Branch.	Telegraph Branch.	Telephone Branch.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	3,052,646	542,904	3,370,515	879,037	3,697	685,177
1950	6,089,150	1,729,051	8,179,164	(—) 294,434	(—) 270,185	321,616
1951	6,993,538	2,092,487	9,704,185	(—) 540,633	(—) 389,118	(—) 77,812
1952	9,124,036	2,425,359	13,189,420	(—) 351,422	(—) 407,155	906,366
1953	9,504,423	2,043,252	13,847,512	(—) 1,231,509	(—) 650,120	1,382,391
1954	9,955,987	2,085,223	15,177,980	(—) 1,267,624	(—) 402,477	1,653,321
1955	10,746,378	1,771,209	16,354,539	(—) 1,337,611	(—) 510,282	836,614

(—) Denotes loss.

The working expenses of the three branches of the Department in New South Wales in 1954-55 were Postal £12,064,718, Telegraph £2,269,729, and Telephone £15,028,815. Capital charges for the Telephone Branch were £489,110, as compared with £19,271 for the Postal Branch and £11,762 for the Telegraph Branch. At 30th June, 1955, the aggregate capital cost of the three branches of New South Wales was £112,878,801.

The expansion in the staff of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales since 1939 reflects the general increase in the Department's business. Particulars of persons employed in 1939 and the last six years, according to classification of employee, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 341.—Postmaster-General's Department—Employees in New South Wales.**

At 30th June.	Permanent Staff.	Semi-Official and Non-Official Post- masters and Employees.	Telephone Office Keepers.	Mail Contractors (including Drivers).	Temporary and Other Employees.	Total Employees.
1939	9,709	2,385	579	2,651	3,608	18,932
1950	13,665	2,559	575	2,333	14,707	33,839
1951	15,067	2,565	582	2,337	14,355	34,906
1952	16,115	2,597	577	2,252	12,416	33,957
1953	17,857	2,452	568	2,102	10,885	33,864
1954	17,811	2,462	547	2,095	11,699	34,614
1955	18,197	2,379	523	2,001	12,761	35,861

#### POSTAL SERVICES.

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,565 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1955, of which 499 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials), 3 semi-official, and 2,063 non-official. The number at 30th June, 1954, was 2,554.

The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per weight of mail carried, though in some cases a subsidy on a flight-mileage basis is paid. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for the Commonwealth as a whole, £2,814,986 (including £1,918,998 for oversea mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1954-55.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth and of articles despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth in 1938-39 and the last five years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

**Table 342.—Letters, etc., Posted and Received in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (except Parcels).	Newspapers and Packets.	Parcels (including those Registered).
<b>POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH.</b>				
	thous.	thous.	thous.	thous.
1939	333,132	2,795	68,130	3,810
1951	432,503	7,696	94,055	7,397
1952	421,149	6,877	89,292	6,087
1953	430,377	6,139	89,660	5,807
1954	451,602	6,100	96,349	5,969
1955	475,930	6,464	104,389	6,010
<b>DESPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH.</b>				
	thous.	thous.	thous.	thous.
1939	27,159	452	12,195	270
1951	46,887	1,395	20,436	907
1952	47,471	1,494	21,506	824
1953	44,507	1,167	23,365	649
1954	48,557	1,288	27,271	633
1955	51,479	1,339	29,534	637
<b>TOTAL.</b>				
	thous.	thous.	thous.	thous.
1939	360,291	3,247	80,325	4,080
1951	479,390	9,091	114,491	8,304
1952	468,620	8,371	110,798	6,911
1953	474,884	7,306	113,025	6,456
1954	500,159	7,388	123,620	6,602
1955	527,409	7,803	133,923	6,647

The table above reflects the increased business of the postal services in recent years. In 1954-55, as compared with 1938-39, there was an increase of 43 per cent. in the letters handled in New South Wales, and an increase of 53 per cent. in newspapers and packets handled.

The postal branch of the Department transacts money order and postal note business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia, and are issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. A poundage charge is made on the issue of money orders and postal notes. The latter are payable only within the Commonwealth

and the maximum amount of a postal note is £1. Particulars of transactions in money orders and postal notes are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 33,548 and 72,901, respectively, in New South Wales at 30th June, 1955.

#### *Postal Rates.*

The postage rate for letters up to one ounce in weight was increased from 2d. to 2½d. in December, 1941; it remained unchanged until December, 1950, when it was increased to 3d., and in July, 1951, it was raised to 3½d. In June, 1956, the rate for each additional ounce was 2½d., and the charge for registration was 9d. per letter or article.

The rates of postage by air mail in June, 1956, were as follows: to places within the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Territories, 3d. per half ounce in addition to ordinary postage; New Zealand, post cards, 4d. and letters, etc., 8d. per half ounce; Europe, Canada and U.S.A., post cards 1s. and letters, etc., 2s. per half ounce; charges to other countries for letters, etc., vary from 1s. to 3s. per half ounce.

A cheap aerogramme service is in operation to all oversea countries, Special lightweight air-letter forms are supplied at 10d. each, the charge covering both postage and air mail fees.

#### TELEPHONES.

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines serve practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931 and to Tasmania in 1936. The "carrier wave" system of operating long-distance telephone traffic is used so that a number of conversations may be conducted simultaneously over one pair of wires.

The following table shows the growth of the telephone service in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) since 1921:—

**Table 343.—Telephones, New South Wales.**

At 30th June.	Exchanges.	Number of Lines Connected.	Public Telephones.	Telephone Instruments Connected.	No. of Instruments per 1,000 of Population.
1921	921*	74,490	1,693	96,710	46
1931	1,946	141,445	2,944	188,345	74
1939	2,010	189,915	4,223	257,246	93
1946	2,034	236,943	5,043	332,463	112
1950	2,138	305,485	5,576	428,546	133
1951	2,182	330,368	5,833	465,893	141
1952	2,229	351,668	6,209	498,860	148
1953	2,261	369,786	6,472	527,396	155
1954	2,287	393,457	6,772	563,270	163
1955	2,320	421,175	7,000	605,900	172

\* Offices with only one line connected are not included.

At 30th June, 1955, there were in New South Wales 2,320 telephone exchanges with which 421,175 lines were connected. The number of instruments in use was 605,900, including 592,625 subscribers' instruments, 7,000 public telephones, and 6,275 connected with other exchange services. The ratio of instruments to population increased steadily between 1939 and 1955. Revenue derived from the telephone services in New South Wales during 1954-55 amounted to £16,354,539.

In New South Wales in 1954-55 there were 463,668,000 local telephone calls, including 55,512,000 from public telephones; trunk calls totalled 30,055,000.

The annual ground rent (June, 1956) for an exclusive telephone service ranges from £4 7s. 6d. in respect of country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 300, to £11 12s. 6d. for a residence service, and £12 17s. 6d. for a business service in the metropolitan area. The charge for each effective outward (local) call in the metropolitan area is 3d. for subscribers and the same for calls from public telephones. In other areas the charge is 2½d. per call.

#### TELEGRAPHIC AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITHIN AUSTRALIA.

The telegraph system of Australia embraces the whole Commonwealth. It has been extended steadily since January, 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable or radio-telegraph.

In June, 1940, uniform rates were introduced for the transmission of telegrams within the Commonwealth irrespective of State boundaries. In June, 1956, the charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words was 2s. 3d. between offices up to 15 miles apart and 2s. 6d. between offices more than 15 miles apart. An additional charge of 2d. is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone.

#### *Telegraphic Business.*

The following table shows the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth, including messages to Tasmania, in various years since 1929. The total number of telegrams handled in New South Wales cannot be stated, as full particulars are not available regarding messages received from other States. Telegrams in transit through the State are not included.

**Table 344.—Telegrams, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Telegraph Stations.	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia.		Year ended 30th June.	Telegraph Stations.	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia.	
		Number.	Revenue Received.			Number.	Revenue Received.
			£				£
1929	3,069	5,972,606	425,933	1951	3,147	12,458,053	1,426,033
1930	3,061	6,242,494	400,687	1952	3,176	9,729,387	1,582,126
1946	3,054	12,856,149	905,837	1953	3,248	8,669,376	1,377,378
1948	3,065	12,229,176	838,067	1954	3,256	8,458,641	1,428,732
1949	3,089	13,044,965	991,757	1955	3,287	8,755,494	1,452,801
1950	3,125	13,126,824	1,212,004				

The total revenue from telegrams in New South Wales in 1954-55 was £1,634,571, including £181,770 in respect of telegrams despatched or received from beyond the Commonwealth.

### *Radiocommunication Stations.*

Particulars of the number and type of radiocommunication stations authorised in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia, Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in the last six years, are shown in the following table. Particulars of broadcasting stations and broadcasting licences are shown in this chapter under the heading "Wireless Broadcasting":—

**Table 345.—Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in New South Wales and Australia and Territories.**

At 30th June.	Transmitting and Receiving.					Receiving Only.		Total of Fore- going.	Air- craft.	Ship.
	Aero- nautical. *	Coast. †	Land. ‡	Mobile (General). §	Miscel- laneous.	Land. ‡	Mobile (General). §			
NEW SOUTH WALES.										
1950	11	1	319	790	27	74	37	1,259	¶	¶
1951	11	2	371	872	26	75	36	1,393	¶	¶
1952	11	3	385	1,201	28	82	34	1,744	¶	¶
1953	11	3	441	1,375	30	78	44	1,982	¶	¶
1954	13	6	534	1,545	37	81	34	2,250	¶	¶
1955	13	8	637	2,660	43	95	1	3,457	¶	¶
AUSTRALIA AND TERRITORIES.										
1950	68	29	1,517	2,150	49	375	311	4,499	226	617
1951	70	33	1,747	2,507	60	371	207	4,995	218	656
1952	70	39	1,835	3,240	66	387	181	5,818	230	708
1953	84	42	2,107	4,391	72	390	165	7,251	230	755
1954	91	49	2,359	5,593	83	382	73	8,630	232	808
1955	91	54	2,675	8,399	98	398	50	11,765	261	1,059

\* Ground stations (aeradio stations) for communication with aircraft stations.

† Ground stations for communication with ship stations.

‡ Stations established at fixed locations on land for the conduct of point to point services and for communication with mobile stations.

§ Stations installed in motor vehicles and small harbour vessels not falling within the definition of ship stations or aircraft stations; and stations comprising small portable apparatus used for various purposes.

¶ Not available.

### *Coastal Wireless Services, Australia.*

The bulk of the coastal wireless traffic in Australia is handled in Sydney. In 1954-55, for instance, the Sydney station handled 69 per cent. of the paying messages and 75 per cent. of the paying words. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

Table 346.—Coastal Wireless Services, Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Messages.					Paying Words.		
	Paying.	Other.	Total.			N.S.W. (Sydney).	Other States.	Australia.
			N.S.W. (Sydney).	Other States.	Australia.			
1939	151,113	70,584	117,980	103,717	221,697	1,374,170	803,683	2,177,853
1950	238,292	70,228	183,049	131,471	314,520	3,497,999	1,093,241	4,591,240
1951	268,904	105,272	207,164	167,012	374,176	4,255,142	1,191,301	5,446,443
1952	273,021	100,227	214,031	159,217	373,248	4,199,934	1,110,672	5,310,606
1953	277,169	95,739	210,365	162,543	372,908	4,035,837	1,181,186	5,217,023
1954	303,034	81,625	226,268	158,391	384,659	4,389,503	1,347,179	5,736,682
1955	323,889	70,234	235,685	158,438	394,123	4,648,565	1,557,232	6,205,797

The total number of messages in 1954-55 included 323,889 paying, 12,340 free, and 57,894 weather. Of the weather messages, 11,765 were handled at Sydney and 6,984 at Darwin.

#### OVERSEAS TELEGRAPHIC AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

In addition to the carriage of mails by sea and air, communication between New South Wales and overseas countries is effected by cable and wireless services. These include cablegrams, radiograms, picturegrams and radio-telephone. Wireless communication was established with the United Kingdom on 8th April, 1927, and since that date the use of wireless for purposes of overseas communication has expanded rapidly.

Particulars of cablegram and radiogram traffic between Australia and overseas countries in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table; details for New South Wales are not available:—

Table 347.—Cablegram and Radiogram Traffic between Australia and Oversea Countries.

Year ended 30th June.	From Australia to—					To Australia from—				
	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands.	Other Places.	Total.
	thousands of words.					thousands of words.				
1939	5,889	1,608	3,898*	3,411	14,806	7,699	1,478	3,924*	3,003	16,104
1948	11,566	4,128	5,637	9,486	30,817	18,086	3,923	4,246	12,321	38,576
1949	14,113	3,113	5,974	9,801	33,001	21,801	2,670	4,154	12,316	40,941
1950	16,602	2,842	6,116	9,913	35,473	22,796	2,468	5,095	13,550	43,909
1951	20,012	3,542	6,248	13,044	42,846	24,327	3,434	4,596	14,618	46,975
1952	16,052	3,421	5,953	12,070	37,496	21,642	3,160	4,275	13,082	42,159
1953	14,244	2,724	5,939	10,829	33,736	19,994	2,663	3,839	10,419	36,915
1954	15,780	2,921	5,411	11,067	35,179	21,795	2,820	4,302	10,064	38,981
1955	17,862	3,149	3,968	12,537	37,516	22,164	3,015	4,457	11,020	40,656

\* Cablegram between Australia and New Zealand, Fiji, and Norfolk Island.

Since 1938-39, cable and wireless traffic between Australia and overseas countries has more than doubled. Messages received from abroad in 1954-55 totalled 41,000,000 words, of which 54 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 7 per cent. from the United States, and 11 per cent. from New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. In the same year the proportions of traffic sent were United Kingdom 48 per cent., United States 8 per cent., and New Zealand and Pacific Islands 11 per cent.

A wireless picturegram service between Australia and the United Kingdom and North America was inaugurated on 1st October, 1934, and a similar service to New Zealand was established in November, 1947. In 1954-55 the number of pictures received in Australia from overseas countries was 2,866, and the number transmitted was 1,332.

In May, 1949, a public radio-telegram service was established in an air-to-ground direction from aircraft operated by Qantas Empire Airways between Sydney and Karachi.

#### *Overseas Radio-telephone Services.*

Australia has radio-telephone communication with most overseas countries and with a number of ships at sea. In 1954-55 the number of overseas radio-telephone calls was 47,725 (comprising 23,807 originating in Australia and 23,918 incoming calls), as compared with 23,093 in 1945-46. The total number of paid minutes was 114,592 in 1945-46 and 248,865 in 1954-55. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 348.—Overseas Radio-telephone Services, Australia.**

Year ended 31st March.	No. of Calls.		Number of Paid Minutes.							
			Inward.				Outward.			
	Inward.	Outward.	London.	San Francisco.	Other.	Total.	London.	San Francisco.	Other.	Total.
*1946 ...	12,355	10,738	5,228	36,479	21,905	63,612	10,622	28,725	11,633	50,980
*1950 ...	15,794	17,005	32,200	20,888	35,574	88,662	42,045	24,960	26,585	93,590
1951 ...	17,486	19,250	35,423	23,573	40,664	99,660	46,484	34,172	30,343	110,999
1952 ...	20,522	21,542	37,204	24,107	57,568	118,879	46,377	35,550	42,780	124,707
1953 ...	19,100	19,708	22,505	21,645	57,518	101,668	32,756	32,234	44,102	109,092
1954 ...	20,100	21,220	19,844	22,749	62,946	105,539	23,666	32,159	55,735	116,560
1955 ...	23,918	23,807	20,167	30,844	73,691	124,702	26,471	41,135	56,557	124,163

\* Year ended 30th June.

#### *Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia).*

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was constituted on 23rd August, 1946, under the Overseas Telecommunications



Act to implement the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement between countries of the British Commonwealth. This agreement provided for national ownership of the facilities for public communications services between the countries concerned, and for the establishment of a representative advisory board to co-ordinate their development. The agreement was made in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, which regulates telecommunication services between 78 countries.

The Commission's functions are the operation and development of Australia's external telecommunication services by submarine cable and radio, and in carrying out these functions it collaborates with (a) the other countries of the British Commonwealth through the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, and (b) the Australian Postmaster-General's Department. The Commission provides Australia's external telegraph and phototelegraph services and, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department, the external telephone services. In addition to these international services, the Commission operates the Australian Coastal Radio Services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high-frequency radio services for communication with ships in any part of the world. The Commission's coastal radio stations also provide certain point-to-point services to remote stations in the interior and on islands adjacent to Australia.

The total revenue of the Commission in 1954-55 was £2,132,642, expenditure aggregated £2,059,194, and there was a net profit of £73,448. Statistics of the Commission's operations are given in Tables 346 to 348.

#### WIRELESS BROADCASTING.

Broadcasting of all types is administered by the Postmaster-General, who issues licences to broadcasting stations and to listeners. Broadcasting stations are divided into two classes: Commercial, operated under licence from the Postmaster-General; and National, owned by the Commonwealth Government.

#### *Australian Broadcasting Control Board.*

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board, of three full-time and two part-time members, was constituted under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1956, and is responsible for ensuring: (a) the provision of services by broadcasting and television stations in accordance with plans approved by the Minister; (b) that the technical equipment and operation of such stations conform to standards approved by the Board; (c) that programmes are provided by such stations to serve the best interests of the public; (d) that religious broadcasts are made for adequate periods and at appropriate times; and (e) that facilities are provided on an equitable basis for the broadcasting of political or controversial matters. The Board is also required (a) to determine the extent to which advertisements may be broadcast in the programme of any commercial broadcasting station, and (b) to fix the hours of service of broadcasting and television stations. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, and, subject to the direction of the Minister, it allocates frequencies and operating power and controls the formation of networks of broadcasting stations.

Licensees of commercial broadcasting stations are required by statute to disclose any particulars relating to broadcasting activities on request by the Board.

*National Broadcasting Service.*

The National Broadcasting Service, which was inaugurated in 1929, consists of stations owned by the Commonwealth Government. Programmes are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and technical services by the Postmaster-General's Department. Programmes were provided by private enterprise until 1st July, 1932, when the Australian Broadcasting Commission was established.

The Commission, which comprises seven part-time members, is appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The Commission engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. It is also responsible for the provision of studios and offices, and for rates of remuneration and conditions of employment. Prior to March, 1949, the revenue of the Commission was received from a proportion of the fees paid for broadcast listeners' licences, supplemented, when necessary, by Government grants. Since March, 1949, estimates of receipts and expenditure have been submitted to the Postmaster-General and funds have been appropriated by Parliament.

Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act, 1946, the Australian Broadcasting Commission is required to broadcast the proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

At 30th June, 1955, there were sixteen national broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including two in Sydney) and two in the Australian Capital Territory.

*Commercial Broadcasting Stations.*

Licences for commercial broadcasting stations are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department. The fee is £25 per annum, plus, for the second and following years (where a profit was made by the station), one per cent. of the gross earnings for the year preceding the year of renewal. Commercial stations derive their income from advertising and other broadcast publicity. Commercial stations in New South Wales increased from 2 in 1924 to 16 in 1934, and 35 in 1939; at 30th June, 1955, there were 36 commercial stations in New South Wales (including 6 in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

*Broadcast Listeners' Licences.*

Each person in possession of one or more radio receiving sets which are capable of being used for the reception of broadcast programmes must hold a broadcast listener's licence. The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is £2 in areas within 250 miles of certain broadcasting stations, and £1 8s. elsewhere. Licences are granted at one quarter of the ordinary fee to any person who is in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's or service pension or a war service pension for total and permanent incapacity, provided that any such person lives alone or with another person whose income does not exceed the maximum amount of income and pension allowed under the Social Services Consolidation Act and the Repatriation Act. Licences are granted free to schools and to blind persons over 16 years of age.

Broadcast listeners' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory increased from approximately 4,000 in 1924 to 100,798 at 30th June, 1929, and 433,029 at 30th June, 1939. The number at 30th June, 1955, was 746,050, or 72 per cent. greater than in 1939, representing a rate of 214 licences per thousand of population.

Particulars since 1939 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 349.—Broadcast Listeners' Licences in New South Wales.\***

At 30th June.	Broadcast Listeners' Licences in Force.						Total Fees Collected during Year ended June.	
	For One Receiver.					For Additional Receivers (Half Rate).†		Total Broadcast Listeners' Licences.
	Ordinary.	Pension- ers.	Blind Persons (Free).	Schools (Free).	Total.			
1939	432,310	...	719	...	433,029	...	433,029	£ 453,766
1946	539,321	9,757	765	225	550,068	25,796	575,864	556,906
1950	655,255	25,278	778	1,960	683,271	64,997	748,268	700,134
1951	649,042	27,234	897	2,059	679,232	74,526	753,758	699,639
1952	697,054	41,591	818	1,892	741,355	...	741,355	1,045,375
1953	686,261	52,804	830	2,107	742,002	...	742,002	1,398,341
1954	704,868	61,430	916	2,219	769,478	...	769,478	1,439,854
1955	678,324	65,080	731	1,915	746,050	...	746,050	1,413,106

\* Including the Australian Capital Territory.

† Licences were required in respect of additional receivers from July, 1942, to December, 1951.

#### TELEVISION.

Under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1956, the Postmaster-General may establish national television stations or may grant licences for commercial stations, after taking into consideration any recommendation made by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The question of the introduction of television services in Australia was investigated in 1953 by a Royal Commission. The principal recommendations of the Royal Commission were that (a) television should be introduced on a gradual basis; (b) the first national television station should be erected in Sydney and the second in Melbourne, and expansion to other State capitals and centres of population should proceed as soon as finances became available; (c) the authority for providing the programmes for the national television service should be the Australian Broadcasting Commission; (d) initially, licences should be issued for two commercial television stations in both Sydney and Melbourne; and (e) before any licence is granted, a public hearing should be conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Government adopted the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and the Postmaster-General invited applications for four commercial stations, two to be in Sydney and two in Melbourne. Following public hearings held by the Board, the Government approved of licences being granted to Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd. and Television Corporation Ltd. for the two Sydney stations, and to General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. and Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd. for the two Melbourne stations.

The establishment of both the National and commercial stations is proceeding, and services are expected to commence towards the end of 1956.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities, viz.:—(1) The Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorized by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; and (3) the Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local governing bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the uniform income taxation laws and the Financial Agreement, State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, and social aid, and the administration of land, agricultural, mining, and factory laws. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies, are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, tramways and omnibuses, Sydney harbour works, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income, sales, pay-rolls, etc., and the earnings of certain business undertakings such as the Post Office. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence and repatriation services and an extensive group of social services; the control of oversea trade and aviation; post office; administration of territories; representation abroad; meteorological services; subsidies; payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Local governing bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both State and Federal Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 461.

The local governing bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of £100,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

## TAXATION.

The following statement shows particulars of taxation collected in New South Wales by State instrumentalities during the five years ended 30th June, 1955. State income tax consists of collections of arrears of tax imposed prior to the introduction, on 1st July, 1942, of the uniform taxation scheme described on page 416. Receipts from Commonwealth reimbursements under the uniform income tax scheme are shown at the foot of the table.

Table 350.—State and Local Taxation in New South Wales.

Head of Taxation or Charge.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Income Tax (arrears) ...	202,510	81,630	66,575	33,406	18,547
Land Tax ... ..	2,476	2,373	2,363	2,402	2,251
Death Duties ... ..	6,408,560	7,587,964	8,405,544	8,013,829	9,588,999
Stamp Duties ... ..	4,988,445	4,805,519	4,844,247	5,644,798	6,314,480
Racing and Betting Taxes *	1,498,148	2,001,355	2,592,599	2,889,800	2,789,079
Liquor Licences ... ..	1,367,012	1,649,804	1,803,539	2,428,231	2,417,716
Other ... ..	79,436	85,542	85,743	91,332	101,184
Total Governmental Taxation ... ..	14,546,587	16,214,187	17,800,610	19,103,798	21,232,256
Motor Tax, Licences, etc. †	6,303,638	8,626,245	9,877,176	10,644,944	10,846,496
Total, State Taxation	20,850,225	24,840,432	27,677,786	29,748,742	32,078,752
<b>LOCAL RATES.</b>					
‡ Municipal, Shire and County Councils:—					
General Services ...	10,969,905	14,281,919	18,427,749	20,186,689	21,788,475
Water, Sewerage, etc. ...	1,016,407	1,180,357	1,443,253	1,695,266	1,931,695
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	4,641,703	5,232,455	6,046,008	7,171,130	7,844,396
Total Local Rates	16,628,015	20,694,731	25,917,010	29,053,085	31,564,566
Total State and Local	37,478,240	45,535,163	53,594,796	58,801,827	63,643,318
Commonwealth Reimburse- ments—Uniform Tax §	36,613,369	47,818,370	53,919,454	56,252,141	58,455,417

\* Including Stamp Duty on betting.

† Motor taxes, etc., are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 439.)

‡ Year ended 31st December preceding.

§ Including supplementary grants—see page 417.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Federal income tax paid by persons deriving income in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in the Commonwealth was £101 5s. 2d. in 1952-53, £100 17s. 8d. in 1953-54 and £102 17s. 2d. in 1954-55. The net

amount of taxation per head retained by the Commonwealth after reimbursing the States under the uniform income tax scheme, was £85 14s. 7d., £84 17s. 10d. and £85 17s. 3d. in the successive years.

The amounts stated in Table 350 are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

**Table 351.—State and Local Taxation per Head of Population.**

Head of Taxation or Charge.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
STATE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Income Tax (arrears) ...	0 1 3	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 2	0 0 1
Death Duties ...	1 19 7	2 5 10	2 9 11	2 7 1	2 15 5
Stamp Duties ...	1 10 10	1 9 0	1 8 9	1 13 2	1 16 6
Racing and Betting Taxes ...	0 9 3	0 12 1	0 15 5	0 17 0	0 16 1
Liquor Licences ...	0 8 5	0 10 0	0 10 9	0 14 3	0 14 0
Other ...	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 7
Total Governmental Taxation ...	4 9 10	4 17 11	5 5 9	5 12 3	6 2 8
Motor Tax, Licences, etc. ...	1 18 11	2 12 1	2 18 8	3 2 6	3 2 9
Total State Taxation ...	6 8 9	7 10 0	8 4 5	8 14 9	9 5 5
LOCAL RATES.					
Municipalities, Shires, etc.*—					
General Services ...	3 8 8	4 7 1	5 10 4	5 19 3	6 7 1
Water, Sewerage, etc. ...	0 6 4	0 7 2	0 8 8	0 10 0	0 11 3
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage ...	1 8 8	1 11 7	1 15 11	2 2 1	2 5 4
Total Local Rates ...	5 3 8	6 5 10	7 14 11	8 11 4	9 3 8
Total State and Local ...	11 12 5	13 15 10	15 19 4	17 6 1	18 9 1
Commonwealth Reimburse- ments—Uniform Tax† ...	11 6 1	14 8 9	16 0 4	16 10 4	16 17 11

\* Year ended 31st December preceding.

† Including supplementary grants.

### STATE TAXES.

#### STATE LAND TAX.

State land tax is levied (June, 1956) only on freehold tenures in the unincorporated districts of the Western Division where local rates are not imposed. The rate of tax is 1d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of such lands. For the purpose of assessment, a statutory deduction of £240 is made from the assessed value of the lands held by each individual. The amount of land tax collected was £2,402 in 1953-54 and £2,251 in 1954-55.

#### STATE DEATH DUTIES.

Death duties have been imposed by the State continuously since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased. Rates and incidence of the tax were altered in 1921, 1931, 1933, 1939 and 1952.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, and in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, it includes personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty paid in the Dominions or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25th November, 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable when the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed £7,500, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children or grandchildren on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable; if death occurs within six years, an allowance of sixty per cent. of the duty is made, falling by ten per cent. each year thereafter to ten per cent. where death occurs in the eleventh year. Generally, the exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates, but the rates of duty indicated in columns "B" and "C" of Table 352 apply, where domicile was in New South Wales, respectively to property which passes on the cessation of the limited interest to (a) the widow or lineal issue, or (b) the widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister, or issue of brother or sister, of the person who created the limited interest.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate, and the rates rise with each additional £1,000 of value to the maximum where the value exceeds £100,000 if the deceased was domiciled in New South Wales, or £75,000 if domiciled elsewhere, at death. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for property of persons domiciled in New South Wales at date of death, which passes to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total amount of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is £10,000, the rate of duty on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or to widower, brother or sister or issue of such,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and on other property,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed £1,000, nor on property passing to widow, widower or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed £2,500.

The rates of duty payable under the various scales where the date of death was 25th November, 1952, or later, are shown in the following table:—

Table 352.—State Death Duties (N.S.W.).

Final Balance of Estate.	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales.	Passing to widow or lineal issue of deceased.	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister.	Other.

## DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

£1,001 to £2,000	...	2½%	3½%	5½%	8½%
£2,001 to £3,000	...	2½%	3½%	5½%	8½%
£3,001 to £4,000	...	2½%	4%	6%	9%
		Rising by ½ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
£60,001 to £61,000	...	17%	18½%	20½%	23½%
		Rising by ¼ * per cent. per £1,000 to—			
£75,001 to £76,000	...	20%	22%	24%	27%
		Rising by ½ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
£100,001 and over	...	25%	27%	29%	32%

## DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES.

£500 or under	...	3%	8%	
£501 to £1,000	...	3½%	8½%	
		Rising by ¼ per cent. per £1,000 to—		
£50,001 to £51,000	...	20%	25%	
		Rising by ¼ * per cent. per £1,000 to—		
£65,001 to £66,000	...	23%	30%	
		Rising by ½ per cent. per £1,000 to—		
£75,001 and over	...	25%	32%	

NOTE—In certain cases the rates in this table are subject to concessions and allowances—see text.

\* The rate in Column A rises by ½ per cent. per £1,000.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.



If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed £7,500, property passing to the widow or widower and/or children under 21 years of age is dutiable as follows:—

Final Balance of Estate—				Rate of Duty.		
£	£			Exempt.		
2,500 or under	...	...	...	Exempt.		
2,501 to 3,000	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ rates in Column B or C of Table 352.		
3,001 to 4,000	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{5}$ "	"	"
4,001 to 5,000	...	...	...	$\frac{7}{10}$ "	"	"
5,001 to 6,000	...	...	...	$\frac{4}{5}$ "	"	"
6,001 to 7,500	...	...	...	$\frac{9}{10}$ "	"	"

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the past five years are shown in Table 350. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 527.

#### STATE STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents, as described in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book. The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 350.

#### STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING.

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers.

##### *Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations.*

Racing clubs and associations have to pay as tax a fixed proportion of licence or registration fees received by them from bookmakers. All clubs impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers and since 1st January, 1948, metropolitan horse racing clubs have imposed a charge of 1 per cent. on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees or charges, clubs operating racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent. as tax to the State Government, and in respect of racecourses in the remainder of the State, the proportion payable as tax is 20 per cent.

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, are required to pay tax at the rate of 15 per cent. of their gross income arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

##### *Taxes on Bookmakers.*

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. From 1st October, 1932, to 31st October, 1955, the rates were one penny for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and one-halfpenny in the other parts of the racecourse; since 1st November, 1955, they have been twopence and one penny, respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932, as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate was first fixed at 1 per cent., reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 1st January, 1938, increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 4th November, 1939, and further increased to 1 per cent. on 19th September, 1952.

### *Totalisator Tax.*

Totalisator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalisator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission was 10 per cent. of the investments from January, 1938, until September, 1952, when it was increased to 12½ per cent. The Government's share was 5 per cent. in respect of metropolitan meetings (except trotting) and 2 per cent. elsewhere until September, 1952; since that date it has been 7½ per cent. for all metropolitan meetings (including trotting) and 4½ per cent. for meetings in other centres. Unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with betting, horse and greyhound racing in the last eleven years:—

**Table 353.—State Taxes on Racing and Betting.**

Year ended 30th June.	Racing Clubs and Associations.	Bookmakers' Licences.	Bookmakers' Turnover.	Betting Tickets.	Totalisator.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	65,315	41,874	182,464	65,053	331,987	686,693
1946	76,134	44,833	257,972	77,570	425,389	881,898
1947	92,181	47,281	276,904	76,675	413,425	906,466
1948	109,716	45,978	328,696	97,865	484,356	1,066,611
1949	374,718	44,761	340,915	95,918	498,640	1,354,952
1950	313,720	47,887	373,320	98,399	519,463	1,352,789
1951	334,956	43,564	410,366	96,558	612,704	1,498,148
1952	419,626	47,184	577,423	117,679	839,443	2,001,355
1953	394,091	46,346	979,311	105,686	1,067,165	2,592,599
1954	437,428	45,280	1,144,019	112,420	1,150,653	2,889,800
1955	447,648	44,958	1,128,757	103,710	1,064,006	2,789,079

The receipts from racing clubs and associations in 1948-49 included £263,874, representing one-half of the levy of 1 per cent. on bookmakers' turnovers imposed by metropolitan clubs from 1st January, 1948; an amount of £176,205 applied to the year 1948-49 and £87,669 represented collections in 1947-48 which had been held in suspense pending the result of litigation.

Commonwealth entertainments tax on admission to race meetings, which was imposed from 1st October, 1942, to 30th September, 1953, amounted in New South Wales to £307,245 in 1950-51, £375,679 in 1951-52, £407,567 in 1952-53 and to £82,053 in the three months ended 30th September, 1953. These amounts are exclusive of tax on periodical and season tickets.

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition."

#### STATE MOTOR TAX.

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic." See also Tables 350 and 369 in this chapter.

#### COMMONWEALTH TAXES.

##### UNIFORM INCOME TAX.

The Commonwealth Government has been the sole authority in Australia levying taxation on incomes in respect of income derived after 1st July, 1942. The Commonwealth tax is levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, and it replaced the separate taxes on incomes formerly levied by the Commonwealth and each of the States. Uniform income tax was originally intended as a temporary wartime measure, but the Commonwealth passed legislation in 1946 to continue it indefinitely.

In return for discontinuing income taxes, the States are reimbursed by annual grants from the Commonwealth, which are conditional upon a State refraining from levying tax on incomes.

A description of the methods of determining the reimbursement grants to the States in each year from 1942-43 to 1947-48 is given on pages 788 and 789 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1948-49 the aggregate reimbursement grant to be made by the Commonwealth and its distribution between the States have been determined as follows:—

(1) *Aggregate reimbursement grant.*—The aggregate grant to be distributed among the States in any year is computed by (a) increasing the basic sum of £45,000,000 by the proportion by which the total population of the States at the beginning of the financial year has increased over the population of the States at 1st July, 1947, and (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage, if any, by which the average wage per person employed in the year preceding the year of grant exceeds the average wage in 1945-46.

(2) *Distribution of aggregate reimbursement grant.*—The aggregate grant is distributed between the States in accordance with the following formula:—

- (a) In the nine years 1948-49 to 1956-57, a part of the total, diminishing by one-tenth yearly, viz., from nine-tenths in 1948-49 to one-tenth in 1956-57, is allocated in the same proportions as the aggregate grant in 1946-47—see Table 354. The balance (i.e., one-tenth in 1948-49, rising to nine-tenths in 1956-57) is distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States. The adjusted population of a State is calculated by a special formula (described on page 789 of Year Book No. 52) devised to allow for differences between States in the density of population and the proportion of children of school age.

(b) In 1957-58 and each year thereafter the total amount is to be distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States.

If, in any year, the amount due to a State is less than the amount allotted to it in 1946-47, the State is to be paid the same as in 1946-47, and the balance is to be distributed amongst the remaining States as if they were all the States.

As the amounts calculated in accordance with the above formula were deemed insufficient for the financial needs of the States, supplementary grants have been made each year since 1950-51. Particulars of the annual reimbursement and supplementary grants to the States since the introduction of the uniform tax plan are shown in the following table:—

**Table 354.—Uniform Taxation—Annual Reimbursements to States and Supplementary Grants.**  
(£ thousand.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<b>Reimbursement Grants under Uniform Taxation Formula.*</b>							
1942-43 to							
1945-46†	15,517	6,890	5,821	2,458	2,644	925	34,255
1946-47	16,477	8,860	6,601	3,458	3,384	1,220	40,000
1947-48	18,537	9,967	7,426	3,890	3,807	1,373	45,000
1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	25,490	14,304	10,231	5,370	5,172	1,970	62,537
1950-51	28,539	16,338	11,465	6,040	5,767	2,249	70,398
1951-52	34,827	20,376	13,994	7,410	7,010	2,806	86,423
1952-53	43,491	26,085	17,491	9,343	8,744	3,601	108,755
1953-54	47,766	29,378	19,279	10,388	9,630	4,066	120,507
1954-55	50,716	32,419	20,907	11,414	10,239	4,403	130,098
1955-56	54,226	36,069	22,532	12,681	11,253	4,891	141,652
<b>Supplementary Grants.</b>							
1950-51	8,277	5,910	2,814	1,229	1,410	360	20,000
1951-52	13,073	9,124	5,006	2,790	2,390	1,194	33,577
1952-53	10,495	7,131	4,221	2,254	2,110	934	27,145
1953-54	8,519	5,622	3,438	1,853	1,717	766	21,915
1954-55	7,758	4,959	3,198	1,746	1,567	674	19,902
1955-56	7,110	3,399	2,123	1,195	1,060	461	15,348
<b>Total of Reimbursements and Supplementary Grants.</b>							
1942-43 to							
1945-46†	15,517	6,890	5,821	2,458	2,644	925	34,255
1946-47	16,477	8,860	6,601	3,458	3,384	1,220	40,000
1947-48	18,537	9,967	7,426	3,890	3,807	1,373	45,000
1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	25,490	14,304	10,231	5,370	5,172	1,970	62,537
1950-51	36,816	22,248	14,279	7,269	7,177	2,609	90,398
1951-52	47,900	29,500	19,000	10,200	9,400	4,000	120,000
1952-53	53,986	33,216	21,712	11,597	10,854	4,535	135,900
1953-54	56,285	35,000	22,717	12,241	11,347	4,832	142,422
1954-55	58,474	37,378	24,105	13,160	11,806	5,077	150,000
1955-56	61,336	39,468	24,655	13,876	12,313	5,352	157,000

\* Comprises Commonwealth grant and arrears of State income tax collected.

† Total reimbursements for 1942-43 were reduced by £191,466, as Uniform Entertainments Tax operated for only nine months of that year.

Of the supplementary grant made in 1955-56, £13,348,000 was distributed among the States in the same proportions as the reimbursement grant for that year, and the balance of £2,000,000 was paid to New South Wales to meet special needs arising from extensive flood damage.

The reimbursement grants shown above are the gross amounts receivable by the States under the uniform tax plan. The amount receivable from the Commonwealth as grant in any year is the net amount after deducting arrears of State income tax collected in the year. In the event of the uniform income tax ceasing to operate, an amount equivalent to the aggregate of such deductions, less refunds of State taxes made by the Commonwealth, is to be paid to the States, with interest thereon to 30th June, 1946, at a rate not less than 3 per cent. per annum. Collections of arrears of State income taxes totalled £12,249,286 to 30th June, 1955, while the Commonwealth paid £1,926,817 in refunds of State income taxes.

The proportionate distribution of the reimbursement and supplementary grants to the States is shown in the following table:—

**Table 355.—Uniform Taxation—Reimbursement and Supplementary Grants—Proportionate Distribution among the States.**

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS.							
1942-43 to 1945-46	% 45.30	% 20.11	% 16.99	% 7.18	% 7.72	% 2.70	% 100.00
1946-47 and 1947-48	41.19	22.15	16.50	8.65	8.46	3.05	100.00
1948-49	40.98	22.51	16.43	8.62	8.86	3.10	100.00
1949-50	40.76	22.87	16.36	8.59	8.27	3.15	100.00
1950-51	40.54	23.21	16.29	8.58	8.19	3.19	100.00
1951-52	40.30	23.58	16.19	8.57	8.11	3.25	100.00
1952-53	39.99	23.99	16.08	8.59	8.04	3.31	100.00
1953-54	39.64	24.38	16.00	8.62	7.90	3.37	100.00
1954-55	38.98	24.92	16.07	8.78	7.87	3.38	100.00
1955-56	38.28	25.46	15.91	8.95	7.95	3.45	100.00
SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.							
1950-51	% 41.39	% 29.55	% 14.07	% 6.14	% 7.05	% 1.80	% 100.00
1951-52	38.93	27.17	14.91	8.31	7.12	3.56	100.00
1952-53	38.66	26.27	15.55	8.31	7.77	3.44	100.00
1953-54	38.87	25.65	15.69	8.46	7.84	3.49	100.00
1954-55	38.98	24.92	16.07	8.77	7.87	3.39	100.00
1955-56	46.32	22.15	13.83	7.79	6.91	3.00	100.00

#### COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION.

Taxation on incomes has been levied by the Commonwealth since 1915-16. Commonwealth taxation of incomes is imposed as Income Tax and Social Services Contribution. From 1st January, 1946, these were separate levies on the incomes of individuals, and they continued as such until combined into a single levy on income derived in 1950-51.

As from July, 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from weekly, etc., salaries and wages. Non-employees

are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax and social services contribution is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year. Differences between instalments and provisional tax paid, and the liability assessed, are adjusted in assessment notices.

*Residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived in Australia and on dividends from sources outside Australia. The tax on ex-Australian dividends, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon. Other income from non-Australian sources is exempt if subject to tax in the country where it is derived.

*Non-Residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

*Exemptions.*—Certain incomes are exempt from income tax and social services contribution, including the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors and official representatives of other countries, and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); war pensions and invalid, age and widows' pensions; child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; and tuberculosis benefits.

There is a general exemption from the tax where the taxable income does not exceed £104. Where, however, there are dependants, the concessions allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 356.—Limits of Income not Subject to Tax.**

Individuals with Dependants as under.	1949-50.		Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.	
	Social Services Contri- bution.	Income Tax.	1950-51 to 1952-53.	1953-54 to 1955-56.
	£	£	£	£
None ... ..	104	500	104	104
Wife ... ..	200	660	208	234
„ and child ... ..	283	771	286	312
„ „ two children ...	317	827	338	364
„ „ three children ...	350	883	390	416
„ „ four children ...	400	939	442	468

Aged persons (i.e., males 65 years or over and females 60 years or over) are exempt from tax if their net income (gross income, including pensions and other exempt income, less allowable expenses incurred in earning it) did not exceed £390 in 1955-56. If contributing to the maintenance of a spouse similarly qualified by age, such a taxpayer is exempt from tax if the income of the couple does not exceed £780. Where the income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed £430 (married couples £1,030), the amount of tax payable is limited to nine-twentieths of the difference between the exemption levels stated and the amount of the net income.

*Taxable Income* is calculated by deducting from gross income (other than exempt income) the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and, in the case of individual taxpayers, any applicable concessional allowances for dependants. A list of concessional allowances which could be deducted in 1955-56 is shown below.

*Concessional Deductions.*—Concessions for dependants, medical expenses, etc., allowed to resident taxpayers by way of deductions in determining taxable income are as follows:—

(1) Prescribed Deductions for Dependants Resident in Australia:—

	Allowable Deductions.
	£
(a) Spouse of the taxpayer .. .. .	130
(b) Daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer .	130
(c) Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years or invalid relative (not allowed if deduction claimed under (a) or (b))	130
(d) Mother or father dependent on taxpayer, each ..	130
(e) Children under age 16 years—	
One child .. .. .	78
Each other child .. .. .	52
(f) Invalid child, step-child, brother or sister, age 16 years or over, each (less amount of any invalid pension received) .. .. .	78
(g) Children aged 16 to 21 years, at school or uni- versity (full time) each (less value of any Gov- ernment assistance for education) .. .. .	78

For dependants (a) and (b), the amount allowed as a deduction is reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the separate net income of the dependants exceeds £65, and for dependants (e) to (g) by £2 for every £1 by which the separate net income exceeds £52. In the case of a dependent parent, it is reduced by the full amount of the separate net income of the parent. If a dependant is partially maintained during the year of income, a partial deduction based on the above amounts is allowed.

(2) Actual Payments in the Year of Income in respect of Residents of Australia for:—

- (a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses up to £30, optical expenses, cost of artificial limb, eye or hearing aid and pay of personal attendant in cases of blindness or total invalidity) up to £150 each for the taxpayer, his spouse, his children under 21 years and other dependants except housekeeper;
- (b) funeral expenses up to £30 each for dependants as in (a);
- (c) life, sickness or accident insurance, deferred annuity, superannuation and medical, hospital and friendly society benefit up to an aggregate of £200 in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse or children; and
- (d) education expenses up to £75 for each dependent child under 21 years receiving full-time education.

The amount of the deduction allowed for medical or funeral expenses is reduced to the extent to which the taxpayer is, or is entitled to be, recouped such expenses by a government, public authority, society or institution.

Other deductions of a concessional nature allowed to both residents and non-residents of Australia are:—

- (a) The amount of rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property;
- (b) the amount of gifts of £1 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes; and
- (c) one-third of the amount of calls paid on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals and oil.

A special deduction (zone allowance) of £20 or £120 is made from the income of residents of certain prescribed areas by reason of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation and high living costs.

A deduction of up to £120 (depending on the period of overseas service in the year of income) is made from the income of members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

Rebates of tax on interest from government loans are given as follows:—

- (a) A rebate of the excess of tax at current rates over tax at 1930-31 rates on interest from Commonwealth loans issued prior to 1st January, 1940; and
- (b) a rebate of 2s. in the £1 on interest from Commonwealth loans of later issue and State and semi-governmental loans issued free of State income tax.



*Rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.*—The rates of tax payable by individuals on income derived from all sources in 1955-56 are shown in the next table.

**Table 357.—Income Tax and Social Services Contribution—1955-56 Income.**

Total Taxable Income.		Tax on Amount in First Column.	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income.	
Not Less Than.	Not More Than.			
£	£	£ s. d.	ld. on each £1	
...	100*	Nil	3d.	" "
100*	149*	0 8 4	7d.	" "
150	199	1 0 10	11d.	" "
200	249	2 10 0	15d.	" "
250	299	4 15 10	20d.	" "
300	399	7 18 4	26d.	" "
400	499	16 5 0	30d.	" "
500	599	27 1 8	34d.	" "
600	699	39 11 8	38d.	" "
700	799	53 15 0	42d.	" "
800	899	69 11 8	46d.	" "
900	999	87 1 8	52d.	" "
1,000	1,199	106 5 0	59d.	" "
1,200	1,399	149 11 8	65d.	" "
1,400	1,599	198 15 0	71d.	" "
1,600	1,799	252 18 4	77d.	" "
1,800	1,999	312 1 8	85d.	" "
2,000	2,399	376 5 0	92d.	" "
2,400	2,799	517 18 4	99d.	" "
2,800	3,199	671 5 0	105d.	" "
3,200	3,599	836 5 0	111d.	" "
3,600	3,999	1,011 5 0	117d.	" "
4,000	4,399	1,196 5 0	124d.	" "
4,400	4,999	1,391 5 0	132d.	" "
5,000	5,999	1,701 5 0	139d.	" "
6,000	7,999	2,251 5 0	145d.	" "
8,000	9,999	3,409 11 8	152d.	" "
10,000	15,999	4,617 18 4	160d.	" "
16,000	and over	8,417 18 4		

\* Minimum amount of tax payable is 10s. Tax is not levied on a taxable income of less than £105.

*Amount of Tax Payable.*—Examples of the amount of tax payable on incomes of individuals derived in 1955-56 are shown in the following table. "Actual incomes" are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 420), and in calculating the tax payable no allowance has been made for concessional deductions, other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.

Table 358.—Tax Payable on Income of Individuals—1955-56.

Actual Income.	Person without Dependents.	Person with Dependents.		
		Wife.	Wife and Child.	Wife and Two Children.
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
150	1 1	.....	.....	.....
200	2 10	.....	.....	.....
250	4 16	0 13	.....	.....
300	7 18	1 12	.....	.....
350	12 2	3 8	0 19	.....
400	16 5	6 1	2 5	0 18
500	27 2	13 15	7 8	4 7
600	39 12	23 17	15 12	11 5
800	69 12	49 10	38 12	32 2
1,000	106 5	81 17	68 6	60 2
1,250	161 17	132 5	115 7	104 7
1,500	225 17	191 7	172 4	159 8
2,000	376 5	334 11	309 14	294 7
3,000	753 15	700 2	668 4	648 5
4,000	1,196 5	1,136 2	1,100 1	1,076 0
5,000	1,701 5	1,634 2	1,593 16	1,566 18
10,000	4,617 18	4,539 7	4,492 5	4,460 17
20,000	11,084 12	10,997 18	10,945 18	10,911 5

After 1944-45, when the highest wartime rates applied, the rates of tax were progressively reduced, and the concessions for dependants were enlarged in 1947-48. Other extensions of concessional allowances were made from time to time. The rates in 1950-51 were approximately the same as in 1949-50, but some reductions, particularly in the lower income ranges, resulted from the introduction of a system of stepped rates, which replaced the system formerly in use under which the rates were graduated for each £ of income. In 1951-52 the tax payable was increased by an additional charge of 10 per cent., imposed at a flat rate on the amount as calculated at the rates in force in 1950-51. This additional charge was abolished in 1952-53, when the rates were the same as in 1950-51. Further reductions in the rates were made in 1953-54 and 1954-55 and the concessions for certain dependants were enlarged in 1953-54.

Examples of the amounts of tax payable on income derived from personal exertion by a person with a dependent wife, are shown in the following table for the last seven years:—

Table 359.—Tax Payable on Income from Personal Exertion—Person with Dependent Wife.\*

Actual Income.	Income Year.					
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55 and 1955-56.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
250	1-6	1-6	1-7	1-6	0-8	0-7
300	4-9	3-8	4-1	3-8	2-0	1-6
350	9-8	7-0	7-7	7-0	4-2	3-4
400	14-4	11-3	12-5	11-3	7-3	6-1
500	25-8	22-1	24-3	22-1	15-8	13-8
600	40-3	35-3	38-9	35-3	26-7	23-9
800	74-3	69-3	76-2	69-3	55-1	49-5
1,000	116-9	110-8	121-9	110-8	90-7	81-9
1,250	180-6	174-0	191-4	174-0	145-3	132-3
1,500	255-0	247-2	271-9	247-2	209-3	191-4
2,000	435-5	426-8	469-4	426-8	366-3	334-6
3,000	884-1	876-4	964-0	876-4	765-2	700-1
5,000	2,050-8	2,022-5	2,224-7	2,022-5	1,783-6	1,634-1
10,000	5,592-5	5,545-4	6,100-0	5,545-4	4,946-7	4,539-4

\* Tax on income was imposed by means of separate levies for income tax and social services contribution in 1949-50, and as a single levy for income tax and social services contribution thereafter.

*Assessments of Resident Individuals.*—Analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in 1951-52 and 1952-53 by individuals resident in New South Wales and Australia is shown below. The particulars are classified according to the actual income of taxpayers, which includes certain deductions of a concessional nature and exempt income.

**Table 360.—Commonwealth Tax Assessments—Resident Individuals.**

Grade of Actual Income.	1951-52 Income.			1952-53 Income.		
	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.
£	Number.	£ thousand.		Number.	£ thousand.	
<i>Residents of New South Wales.</i>						
200 and under	70,465	10,589	151	59,706	8,887	113.
201 to 300	98,359	23,329	729	82,638	19,358	538
301 „ 400	116,144	37,553	1,858	98,475	31,454	1,394
401 „ 500	141,963	58,284	3,845	117,091	47,391	2,814
501 „ 600	129,343	61,646	4,826	131,155	63,523	4,558
601 „ 800	349,151	197,315	18,408	322,665	186,639	16,136
801 „ 1,000	214,176	149,026	16,689	256,984	179,013	18,237
1,001 „ 1,250	90,724	79,416	10,787	118,213	101,992	12,384
1,251 „ 1,500	32,047	35,939	5,962	43,284	47,427	6,940
1,501 „ 2,000	27,615	40,082	8,118	33,761	48,036	8,576
2,001 „ 3,000	19,406	41,157	11,088	23,411	49,270	11,709
3,001 „ 4,000	7,899	24,465	8,382	9,841	30,351	9,210
4,001 „ 5,000	3,851	15,611	6,261	5,028	20,354	7,322
5,001 „ 10,000	4,967	30,219	15,621	6,841	41,892	19,642
10,001 „ 15,000	772	8,633	5,588	1,046	11,545	6,752
15,001 and over	440	9,979	7,360	617	12,924	8,591
Total ...	1,307,322	823,243	125,673	1,310,756	900,056	134,916
<i>Residents of Australia.</i>						
200 and under	200,711	30,249	434	171,542	25,635	334
201 to 300	270,729	64,014	1,985	236,185	55,406	1,545
301 „ 400	307,080	98,803	4,860	267,598	85,465	3,790
401 „ 500	363,271	146,947	9,569	309,511	124,975	7,403
501 „ 600	371,461	173,497	13,350	338,499	162,357	11,574
601 „ 800	921,099	511,856	46,986	899,018	514,686	44,120
801 „ 1,000	503,078	349,424	38,939	635,748	441,295	44,776
1,001 „ 1,250	214,482	187,557	25,203	290,659	250,702	30,365
1,251 „ 1,500	80,305	90,178	14,657	106,361	116,391	16,915
1,501 „ 2,000	72,535	106,247	21,019	86,565	124,156	22,042
2,001 „ 3,000	56,460	121,117	31,511	65,865	139,473	32,713
3,001 „ 4,000	23,868	74,698	24,598	27,722	85,966	25,628
4,001 „ 5,000	12,018	49,206	19,168	13,877	56,399	19,983
5,001 „ 10,000	15,083	92,354	47,391	17,527	107,022	49,956
10,001 „ 15,000	2,355	26,393	17,027	2,624	29,066	17,022
15,001 and over	1,323	30,207	22,233	1,565	32,927	21,889
Total ...	3,415,861	2,152,747	338,930	3,470,866	2,351,921	350,055

Of the total number of taxpayers in New South Wales in 1952-53, 1,068,714, or 81 per cent., had an actual income of £1,000 or less; 195,258, or 15 per cent., an income of between £1,001 and £2,000; and 46,784, or 4 per cent., an income of £2,001 or more. The first of these three groups

contributed £43,790,000, or 32 per cent. of the total income tax assessed; the second, £27,900,000, or 21 per cent.; and the third, £63,226,000, or 47 per cent.

*Commonwealth Taxation of Companies.*

*Company Income Tax* is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Otherwise, dividends paid by companies to shareholders are not allowed as a deduction and are assessable in the hands of the shareholder, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends included in taxable income.

*Company Tax* on income derived in 1954-55 was levied at the following rates per £ of taxable income:—

(a) Public Companies—	pence.
Mutual Life Assurance Companies—	
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	48
On balance of taxable income .....	72
Co-operative and Non-profit Companies—	
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	60
On balance of taxable income .....	84
Other Public Companies—	
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	72
On balance of taxable income .....	84
(b) Private Companies—	
(i) Primary Tax—	
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	48
On balance of taxable income .....	72
(ii) Undistributed profits tax—see below.	

*Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax.*—This tax is imposed on private companies which do not make a sufficient distribution of their distributable income.

The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated by the following: The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the distributable income a further deduction is made of a retention allowance (described below). The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied at the rate of 10s. in each £ on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The retention allowance is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. In respect of income derived in 1954-55 it is calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income and non-property income), then by taking the sum of the following: (a) 10 per cent. of the net other property income and (b) the aggregate of the

following percentages of the net non-property income—50 per cent. of the first £1,000, then 40 per cent., 35 per cent., and 30 per cent., respectively, of each succeeding £1,000 up to £4,000, and 25 per cent. of the balance in excess of £4,000. No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

No rebate of tax is allowed to shareholders on dividends received by them out of private company income derived in 1951-52 and later years on which undistributed profits tax has been paid. However, rebates are allowed to shareholders in respect of such dividends received out of income of 1950-51 and earlier years, but these are to be discontinued after 31st December, 1962.

*Commonwealth Tax on Incomes—Collections and Reimbursements.*

The amount of tax on incomes collected by the Commonwealth in each year since 1946-47, inclusive of tax instalments deducted from the wages of employees, is shown below, together with particulars of reimbursements to the States under the uniform tax plan:—

**Table 361.—Commonwealth Tax on Incomes—Collections and Reimbursements to the States.**

Year ended 30th June.	Commonwealth Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Collected.				Reimburse- ments to States under Uniform Tax Plan.†	Net Commonwealth Income Tax Collections.
	From Indi- viduals.	From Com- panies.	Wool Deduc- tion.*	Total.		
	£ thousand.					
1947	154,406	53,359	...	207,765	39,464	168,301
1948	163,111	69,789	...	232,900	44,588	188,312
1949	199,469	72,878	...	272,347	53,488	218,859
1950	195,976	83,678	...	279,654	62,270	217,384
1951	251,422	90,536	109,531	451,489	90,107	361,382
1952	394,371	150,809	5,963	551,143	119,845	431,298
1953	389,933	167,027	(—) 2,223	554,737	135,768	418,969
1954	394,049	134,132	...	528,181	142,330	385,851
1955	361,425	171,491	...	532,916	149,948	382,968

\* Advance payment of tax collected by 20 per cent. levy on value of wool sold

—operated for one year only, viz., 1950-51.

† Includes supplementary grants, but excludes arrears of State income tax collected. (See pages 417 and 418.)

(—) Refunds.

Of the total Commonwealth income tax paid in 1954-55, 68 per cent. was collected from individuals and 32 per cent. from companies.

## COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES.

The Estates Duty Assessment Act came into operation on 21st December, 1914, and provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren, there is a statutory exemption of £5,000 from the value of the estate for duty, and it diminishes by £1 for every £3 of value in excess of £5,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren, the exemption is £2,500, diminishing by £1 for every £3 of value in excess of £2,500. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren.

The rates of duty, ranging from 1 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the dutiable value of the estate, remained unchanged from the date of commencement in 1914 to 20th May, 1940, when a new scale, ranging from 3 per cent. to 20 per cent., was introduced. The rates on estates exceeding £20,000 in value were increased in the following year, and the rates on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd December, 1941, are as follows:—

Value for Duty of the Estate.			Rates of Duty (per cent. of value for duty).
Not exceeding £10,000	...	...	3 per cent.
£10,001 to £20,000	...	...	3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £10,000.
£20,001 to £120,000	...	...	6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £20,000.
£120,001 to £499,999	...	...	26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{200}$ per cent. for every £1,000 of value in excess of £120,000.
£500,000 or more	...	...	27·9 per cent.

The amount of Federal estate duty collected in the Commonwealth was £9,824,605 in 1953-54 and £9,613,947 in 1954-55.

## GIFT DUTY.

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941, without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds £2,000. The previous exemption was £500. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the

purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to £100 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate £50 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were £1,385,624 in 1953-54 and £1,617,629 in 1954-55.

#### PAY-ROLL TAX.

A tax on pay-rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941.

The tax is payable by employers, including the State Government and statutory bodies, and municipal and local government bodies; it is also payable by Commonwealth public authorities in cases where wages are not paid out of the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Employers whose pay-roll does not exceed £6,240 in the year (£1,040 until 1st October, 1953, and £4,160 from that date to 1st September, 1954), religious or public benevolent institutions and public and non-profit private hospitals, are exempt. The tax is not levied on wages paid by the Governor-General or State Governors, or wages paid to official staffs of United Kingdom or Dominion trade commissioners, diplomatic or consular representatives of any country, or of prescribed international organisations.

The tax is levied on the amount of wages, salaries, commission, bonuses and allowances paid or payable, less a deduction of £6,240 per annum. As a general rule, the tax is collected monthly on pay-rolls which exceed £120 a week, and adjustment is made annually where necessary. The rate of tax is 2½ per cent.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to £40,383,789 in 1953-54 and £41,454,631 in 1954-55.

#### CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND PRIMAGE DUTIES.

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the ad valorem primage duty, are published in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Customs, excise and primage duties collected by the Commonwealth amounted to £220,217,099 in 1953-54 and £244,402,723 in 1954-55.

#### SALES TAX.

A sales tax on locally manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers or consumers, and by importers on taxable goods imported by retailers, consumers and users. The tax is not charged on sales by manufacturers or wholesale merchants to other manufacturers or merchants (unless the goods are for use by the purchaser).

Certain goods are exempt from the tax and since November, 1940, taxable goods have been classified into groups, each with a different rate of sales tax. The list of exempt goods and the classification of taxable goods have been varied from time to time.

The rates of sales tax charged since November, 1946, have varied as follows:—

Date.	per cent.	Date.	per cent.
1946—15th Nov. ... ..	10 or 25	1952—7th Aug. ... ..	12½, 20, 33½ or 50
1949—8th Sept. ... ..	8½ or 25	1953—10th Sept. ... ..	12½ or 16½
1950—13th Oct. ... ..	8½, 10, 25 or 33½	1954—19th Aug. ... ..	10, 12½ or 16½
1951—27th Sept. ... ..	12½, 20, 25, 33½, 50 or 66½	1956—15th Mar. ... ..	10, 12½, 16½, 25 or 30

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was £95,688,559 in 1953-54 and £100,445,985 in 1954-55.

#### WOOL TAX AND WHEAT EXPORT CHARGE.

Particulars of the tax on wool are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry" and particulars of the wheat export charge in the chapter "Agriculture." Proceeds of these charges are used for the special purposes of the wool-growing and wheat industries, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation as applied to general revenue purposes.

#### STATE FINANCE.

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales at 30th June, 1955, are listed in Table 372. The following are the chief operating accounts:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

The *Government Railways Fund*, described on page 323; the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds*, relating to the operations of the Government tram and omnibus services; and *Sydney Harbour Trust Fund*, operated by the Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. (see page 310).



Particulars of the *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement are shown on page 441.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund*, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, are described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic."

The *Special Deposits Account* comprises trust moneys and working balances of State departments and undertakings. Funds held in this account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposit Account balances is shown on page 445.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

#### REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 362. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State revenue budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance, and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of a share of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertaking. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

Table 362.—State Revenue and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.	Business Undertakings.				Total Budget. •	
		Railways.	Trams and Buses.	Sydney Harbour.	Total.		
£ thousand.							
REVENUE.							
1951 ...	...	68,643	50,248	10,272	1,955	62,475	130,318
1952 ...	...	86,481	69,710	11,190	2,354	83,254	168,935
1953 ...	...	96,625	73,476	11,526	2,021	87,023	182,848
1954 ...	...	100,077	76,369	11,750	2,471	90,590	188,692
1955 ...	...	107,509	75,161	11,650	3,093	89,904	195,438
EXPENDITURE.							
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges).							
1951 ...	...	53,170	48,844	11,471	1,158	61,473	113,843
1952 ...	...	72,528	63,643	14,087	1,659	79,389	151,117
1953 ...	...	82,801	66,097	14,628	1,532	82,257	164,258
1954 ...	...	87,494	67,283	14,278	1,771	83,332	168,851
1955 ...	...	92,755	67,970	14,361	2,387	84,718	175,498
Interest and Exchange on Interest.							
1951 ...	...	6,384	6,211	304	419	6,934	13,318
1952 ...	...	6,614	6,698	363	417	7,478	14,092
1953 ...	...	6,955	6,916	423	428	7,767	14,722
1954 ...	...	7,756	7,050	474	432	7,956	15,712
1955 ...	...	9,159	7,598	501	472	8,571	17,730
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund.							
1951 ...	...	1,350	1,610	57	107	1,774	3,124
1952 ...	...	1,631	1,821	63	113	1,997	3,628
1953 ...	...	1,671	1,912	72	116	2,100	3,771
1954 ...	...	1,929	1,882	75	115	2,072	4,001
1955 ...	...	2,218	1,944	76	120	2,140	4,358
Total Expenditure.							
1951 ...	...	60,904	56,665	11,832	1,684	70,181	130,285
1952 ...	...	80,773	72,162	14,513	2,189	88,864	168,837
1953 ...	...	91,427	74,925	15,123	2,076	92,124	182,751
1954 ...	...	97,179	76,215	14,827	2,318	93,360	188,564
1955 ...	...	104,132	77,512	14,938	2,979	95,429	197,586

\* Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

Payments omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund as representing charges attributable to the business undertakings comprise debt charges (amounting to £7,181,093 in 1950-51, £4,334,287 in 1951-52, £1,925,315 in 1952-53, £544,632 in 1953-54 and £577,776 in 1954-55) and grants (amounting to £2,600,000 in 1952-53, £1,900,000 in 1953-54 and £1,990,000 in 1954-55) towards the accumulated losses of the tram and omnibus services. Inter-fund items omitted from total "revenue" and "working expenses" comprise the following payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz.: (a) Annual contribution to the railways of £1,000,000 (£800,000 prior to 1953-54) towards offsetting losses

on developmental country services; and (b) contributions in 1953-54 and 1954-55 towards superannuation costs—£800,000 to the railways and £175,000 to the trams and omnibuses.

The budgetary results of the State are strongly influenced by the finances of the transport services, which, after operating profitably during the war years, have generally had unfavourable results over the last ten years. In the latter period, the railways had small surpluses in 1945-46, 1947-48 and 1953-54, and varying deficiencies in all other years, amounting to as much as £6,417,000 in 1950-51; the financial results of the trams and omnibuses were consistently adverse, the deficiencies on their operation exceeding £3,000,000 yearly after 1950-51, and the Sydney Harbour Account was operated profitably, except in 1952-53, when a small deficiency was recorded. Since 1948-49, substantial surpluses have been recorded in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and in the four years to 1953-54, these were sufficient to offset the net deficiency on the business undertakings and provide small Budget surpluses. However, in 1954-55, when the net deficiency of the business undertakings rose by £2,755,000 (including £2,205,000 for the railways), while the surplus of the Consolidated Revenue Fund increased by only £479,000, a net Budget deficit, amounting to £2,148,000, was recorded for the first time since 1949-50.

More detailed statements of the receipts and payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund are shown in the following pages, and of the transport services and Sydney Harbour Works elsewhere in this volume.

In the last ten years the surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State revenue budget were as follows:—

**Table 363.—State Revenue Accounts—Surplus or Deficit.**

Year ended 30th June.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.	Business Undertakings.				Total Budget.	
		Railways.	Trams and Buses.	Sydney Harbour.	Total.		
£ thousand.							
1946 ...	... + 371	+ 150	- 379	+ 228	- 1	+ 370	
1947 ...	... + 172	- 1,558	- 601	+ 137	- 2,022	- 1,850	
1948 ...	... + 319	+ 112	- 676	+ 123	- 441	- 122	
1949 ...	... + 2,261	- 1,915	- 309	+ 127	- 2,097	+ 164	
1950 ...	... + 1,947	- 2,494	- 804	+ 174	- 3,124	- 1,177	
1951 ...	... + 7,739	- 6,417	- 1,560	+ 271	- 7,706	+ 33	
1952 ...	... + 5,708	- 2,452	- 3,323	+ 165	- 5,610	+ 98	
1953 ...	... + 5,198	- 1,449	- 3,597	- 55	- 5,101	+ 97	
1954 ...	... + 2,898	+ 154	- 3,077	+ 153	- 2,770	+ 128	
1955 ...	... + 3,377	- 2,351	- 3,288	+ 114	- 5,525	- 2,148	

Contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund are charged to the several accounts before striking the balances. Such contributions amounted to £4,000,974 in 1953-54 and £4,357,924 in 1954-55, and in the five years ended 1954-55 totalled £18,881,616.

## GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS.

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years:—

Table 364.—Consolidated Revenue Fund—Receipts.

Classification.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt ... ..	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411
Reimbursement—Uniform Taxes ...	36,613,369*	47,818,370*	53,919,454*	56,252,141*	58,455,417*
Hospital Benefits ... ..	2,020,000	1,840,000	1,940,000	2,050,000	2,399,351
Mental Institutions Benefits ... ..	198,165	203,505	208,888	209,772	106,525
Tuberculosis Campaign ... ..	.....	726,854	744,888	1,200,000	1,315,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits ... ..	.....	400,000	.....	252,339	484,481
Emergency Housekeeping Services	.....	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900
Supply of Milk to School Children	35,683	440,316	701,448	881,600	980,589
Price Control, etc. ... ..	259,072	400,470	430,547	.....	.....
Cattle Tick Eradication ... ..	53,000	53,325	53,325	53,325	250,000
Herd Recording ... ..	11,688	14,548	34,943	17,842	16,432
Total of foregoing ... ..	42,108,388	54,820,699	60,956,804	63,840,330	66,931,106
Taxes ... ..	14,546,587	16,214,187	17,800,610	19,103,798	21,232,256
Land Revenue ... ..	3,545,429	5,848,675	5,157,833	3,644,042	4,430,716
Receipts for Services Rendered ...	3,214,004	3,581,743	5,299,166	6,134,728	6,921,658
General Miscellaneous ... ..	5,228,229	6,016,187	7,410,559	7,353,788	7,993,450
Total Amount ... ..	68,643,237	86,481,491	96,624,972	100,076,686	107,509,186
Per Head of Population ... ..	£21 3s. 11d.	£26 2s. 3d.	£28 14s. 0d.	£29 7s. 9d.	£31 15s. 6d.

\* Includes supplementary grants—see page 417.

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table amounted to £66,931,106 or 62 per cent. of the total receipts in 1954-55, whilst State taxes represented 20 per cent., land revenue 4 per cent., and other receipts 14 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants such as contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, and grants for roads, are paid into special funds, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 366. The system of Commonwealth aid for roads is described on page 350.

Particulars of the amount of each State tax collected are shown in Table 350.

*Lands, Forestry and Mining Revenue.*

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date, only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately

191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

**Table 365.—Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals and Forests.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£	£	£	£	£
Alienations ... ..	502,753	509,203	422,392	401,203	505,218
Leases—War Service Land Settlement	265,863	227,542	271,845	283,297	285,913
—Other ... ..	529,045	514,664	517,873	552,803	561,613
Western Lands (Leases, etc.) ...	349,240	267,062	265,041	299,903	345,855
Mining Occupation—Royalty ...	1,244,373	3,316,034	2,449,246	840,499	1,589,802
—Other	28,569	24,239	22,233	24,899	27,360
Forestry ... ..	589,368	950,319	1,160,907	1,182,847	1,049,209
Miscellaneous ... ..	36,218	39,612	48,296	58,591	65,746
Total, Land Revenue ...	3,545,429	5,848,675	5,157,833	3,644,042	4,480,716

Mining royalties are determined either on the basis of quantity mined, e.g., coal, or, in the case of silver, lead and zinc from the Broken Hill field, as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies. Gross collections, from which refunds amounting to £29,572 in 1952-53, £46,650 in 1953-54 and £28,524 in 1954-55, were paid, comprised, in the respective years, royalty on coal £389,690, £390,172 and £435,612; on silver, lead, zinc £2,055,522, £462,753 and £1,137,095; and on gold and other minerals £33,606, £34,224 and £45,619.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission in 1954-55 amounted to £2,203,120, of which £1,781,820 was derived from royalties, licences and permits, £396,603 from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission, and £22,640 from timber inspection fees. Surplus funds from timber-getting, amounting to £320,000, which are regarded as equivalent to royalties, and all other receipts of the Commission are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which one-half of the gross receipts from royalties and licence and permit fees, etc., are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 365 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund, which amounted to £1,140,843 in 1953-54 and £1,077,308 in 1954-55.

*Receipts for Services Rendered.*

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

**Table 366.—Governmental Revenue—Receipts for Services Rendered.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage, etc.	633,765	723,099	941,138	1,137,637	1,242,418
<b>Fees—</b>					
Registrar-General ... ..	463,897	462,664	533,324	670,683	733,585
Public Trustee ... ..	136,495	138,462	173,352	193,915	205,453
Law Courts ... ..	224,982	277,030	333,349	358,775	379,145
Valuation of Land ... ..	78,580	128,788	133,931	208,777	215,396
Department of Education ...	260,279	410,949	463,187	483,797	531,946
Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc.	548,702	511,042	637,902	727,675	921,934
Meat Inspection ... ..	.....	.....	122,552	147,479	156,896
Police Services ... ..	.....	.....	814,378	876,877	1,042,234
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions ... ..	56,184	66,582	80,358	112,530	117,090
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals ... ..	114,211	125,329	195,096	176,869	187,333
<b>Commonwealth Contributions—</b>					
Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions ... ..	40,012	63,283	45,404	66,094	52,871
Reconstruction Training Scheme	101,213	37,558	26,546	10,010	6,578
Other Services ... ..	57,273	69,123	126,792	162,831	147,593
<b>Other ... ..</b>	<b>499,011</b>	<b>567,834</b>	<b>671,857</b>	<b>800,779</b>	<b>981,136</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,214,604</b>	<b>3,581,743</b>	<b>5,299,166</b>	<b>6,134,728</b>	<b>6,921,658</b>

Receipts from pilotage, harbour and light dues in all ports, and from tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., in ports other than Sydney are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., collected in the port of Sydney are paid into the Sydney Harbour Trust (Maritime Services Board) Fund.

Since 1951-52, a proportion of the fees received by law courts has been transferred to a Suitors' Fund in the Special Deposits Account to meet the costs of appeals to courts on questions of law in certain circumstances. The amounts shown above exclude such transfers, which totalled £14,627 in 1951-52, £30,080 in 1952-53, £32,876 in 1953-54, and £34,287 in 1954-55.

Fees for meat inspection and police supervision and control of traffic were credited as receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the first time in 1952-53. Meat inspection, formerly carried out by the Metropolitan

Meat Industry Board, was taken over by the Department of Agriculture on 1st July, 1952. The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. Prior to 1952-53, such recoups were set off against expenditure, but since that year a part of the amount representing pay-roll tax on police salaries has been set off against expenditure, and the balance has been shown as a receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

*General Miscellaneous Receipts.*

All items not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

**Table 367.—Governmental Revenue—General Miscellaneous Receipts.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous Interest Collections—					
Metropolitan Water Board Advances ...	149,681	146,417	143,037	139,539	135,917
Country Water Supply and Sewerage Works ...	37,230	17,291	12,695	11,931	15,767
Housing Commission Advances ...	97,935	131,754	224,189	212,794	213,779
Rural Bank Agencies ...	94,468	58,274	103,465	89,785	127,664
Daily Credit Balances with Banks (including fixed deposits) ...	63,002	97,361	142,823	220,405	279,973
War Service Land Settlement Loans ...	123,561	123,481	198,905	213,383	206,475
Other Interest ...	68,790	61,515	75,166	79,957	70,915
Rents of Premises ...	101,956	143,759	160,566	154,971	219,153
Rents Darling Harbour Resumed Area ...	62,416	68,383	79,414	85,640	88,940
Fines and Forfeitures ...	299,665	430,388	502,631	510,911	625,414
Repayments—Advances for Unemployment Relief ...	12,523	6,234	18,793	12,523	12,523
Repayment—Balances not required ...	31,132	34,193	42,529	35,839	54,615
Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years ...	285,797	471,805	773,953	498,046	583,349
State Lotteries (Gross Profit) ...	2,852,246	3,202,795	3,749,500	3,844,510	4,077,190
State Superannuation Board—Repayment of part of Employers' contributions and interest thereon ...	86,580	56,760	27,900	.....	.....
Tourist Bureau Collections ...	254,870	241,585	275,746	301,636	302,183
Prison Industries ...	169,122	229,484	279,344	278,014	310,152
Sale of Products, etc., of Departments ...	221,719	223,557	288,740	322,338	317,841
Water Conservation and Irrigation—Rents, Rates, etc. ...	21,285	23,951	41,860	37,825	50,831
Other Miscellaneous Receipts ...	199,247	247,170	269,303	303,736	300,764
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,228,229</b>	<b>6,016,187</b>	<b>7,410,559</b>	<b>7,353,788</b>	<b>7,993,450</b>

Miscellaneous interest collections, broadly stated, consist of interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-governmental bodies and interest on the State's daily credit balances with banks. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State, although payable to that fund, is mostly offset against the expenditure on interest, and is not shown as revenue.

## GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE.

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is shown in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions:—

Table 368.—Consolidated Revenue Fund—Expenditure.

Classification.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Ordinary Departmental—</b>					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below) ... ..	5,092,713†	7,569,539†	7,603,678†	7,375,520†	7,399,300*
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety ... ..	6,134,862	7,958,448	9,821,279	10,397,293	11,061,472
Regulation of Trade and Industry ... ..	625,463	863,044	837,266	742,254	707,942
Education ... ..	15,846,273	20,513,482	25,095,988	27,270,125	31,558,436
Science, Art and Research ... ..	296,980	436,557	517,729	537,320	602,346
Public Health and Recreation ... ..	13,700,606†	19,007,590†	20,676,421†	20,969,716†	21,510,607
Social Amelioration ... ..	2,068,671†	2,391,426†	2,871,949†	3,078,152†	3,612,406
Development and Maintenance of State Resources ... ..	7,752,738†	10,363,354†	11,371,225†	13,920,629†	14,643,421
Local Government ... ..	745,642†	712,620†	746,116†	903,212†	1,329,418
War Obligations ... ..	184,030	216,597	265,382	259,322	252,875
Adjustment of Old Accounts ... ..	721,921	2,495,000	2,994,256	2,039,963	76,639
<b>Total Ordinary Departmental ...</b>	<b>53,169,899</b>	<b>72,527,657</b>	<b>82,801,289</b>	<b>87,493,506</b>	<b>92,754,862</b>
<b>Public Debt Charges—</b>					
Interest ... ..	5,768,048	5,977,790	6,281,509	7,090,075	8,446,737
Exchange on Interest ... ..	616,108	636,184	673,496	666,124	712,246
Sinking Fund ... ..	1,849,476	1,631,329	1,670,574	1,929,297	2,218,567
<b>Total Public Debt Charges * ...</b>	<b>7,733,632</b>	<b>8,245,303</b>	<b>8,625,579</b>	<b>9,685,496</b>	<b>11,377,553</b>
<b>Total Governmental ...</b>	<b>60,903,531</b>	<b>80,772,960</b>	<b>91,426,868</b>	<b>97,179,002</b>	<b>104,132,415</b>
<b>Amount Per Head of Population</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
	18 16 2	24 7 9	27 3 2	28 10 9	30 2 0

\* Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by, business undertakings (see pages 430 and 431). † Revised.

Increases in prices and rates of salaries and an expansion of services, particularly education services, made necessary by the growth of population in the post-war years, were the main factors responsible for an increase of £39,585,000 or 74 per cent. in ordinary departmental expenditure in the five years to June, 1955. Over this period, expenditure on education almost doubled, and that on public health increased by more than half. These are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure; together, they accounted for 58 per cent. of the increase since 1950-51, and in 1954-55 expenditure on education was 34 per cent., and that on public health 23 per cent., of the total. Expressed as per head of population, ordinary departmental expenditure rose by 63 per cent. over the five years, expenditure on education increasing by 86 per cent., and on health by 48 per cent., in that time. Salaries and wages paid in 1954-55 amounted to £44,187,000, or 48 per cent. of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this sum 48 per cent. was paid to employees classified under "Education".

Expenditure on education includes the administrative expenses of the Department of Education, expenditure (mainly of a non-capital nature) on primary, secondary, technical and agricultural education provided by the State, the cost of training teachers, and grants to the universities and other educational institutions. In 1954-55, expenditure on administration and primary, secondary and technical education and on the training of



teachers, amounted to £28,988,000, and grants to the universities totalled £2,051,000. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education".

Subsidies to hospitals and similar institutions, which is the largest item within the function "public health and recreation", amounted to £14,921,000 in 1954-55. Against this expenditure on subsidies, however, the State receives an annual grant (amounting to £2,399,000 in 1954-55) from the Commonwealth, under the Hospitals Benefits Act (see page 433). Other activities classified under public health and recreation are mental hospitals and other institutions, baby health centres, administration of public health generally, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1954-55 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was:—Agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service and rail freight concessions to primary industries) £4,410,000; public works, £3,323,000 (including a grant of £109,000 to the Department of Government Transport); land settlement £1,653,000; forestry £1,054,000; navigation £548,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts £369,000; and water conservation and irrigation £484,000. Also included under this classification is a grant (£800,000 yearly until 1952-53 and £1,000,000 in 1953-54 and 1954-55) to the railways towards offsetting losses incurred in operating developmental railways in country districts, and grants of £800,000 to the railways and £175,000 to the Department of Government Transport in 1953-54 and 1954-55 towards costs of superannuation. In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 376.

The cost of police services, £6,733,000 in 1954-55, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order and public safety." Other items in 1954-55 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice £2,244,000, prisons £1,139,000, custody and care of delinquent children £401,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc., £288,000, and salaries of the judiciary £214,000.

Of the expenditure of £7,399,000 in 1954-55 on the Legislature and general administration, £577,000 was for the Legislature, etc., £116,000 for electoral services, and £996,000 represented Federal Pay-roll Tax paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Entries giving rise to the item "Adjustment of Old Accounts" were in the nature of book-keeping adjustments. Their effect was to transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund part of long-standing overdraft balances of other Treasury Accounts, to which certain expenditure incurred in earlier years had been charged. The amounts in 1950-51 and 1951-52 included grants to the tramway and omnibus services of £772,000 and £2,370,000 respectively, which were applied in reduction of accumulated losses.

#### ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS.

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (*viz.*, Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges".

The following table shows a brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the years ended 30th June, 1953 to 1955:—

**Table 369.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts and Disbursements.**

Receipts.	Year ended June.			Disbursements.	Year ended June.		
	1953.	1954.	1955.		1953.	1954.	1955.
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND.							
Registration, Drivers' Licences, etc. ...	£ 1,573,648	£ 1,674,189	£ 1,841,891	Administration and Control ...	£ 1,560,134	£ 1,614,649	£ 1,805,833
Miscellaneous ...	63,159	70,171	79,872	Traffic Facilities ...	44,520	60,505	75,254
				Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	32,153	63,206	40,676
Total ...	1,636,807	1,744,360	1,921,763	Total ...	1,636,807	1,744,360	1,921,763
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT).							
Motor Tax, Public Vehicles ...	£ 277,083	£ 281,975	£ 290,468	Traffic Facilities... Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	£ 180,248	£ 88,030	£ 78,489
Omnibus Service Licences ...	19,153	19,538	20,812	Paid to Tramways	213,742	224,075	233,929
					10,352	9,554	9,942
Total ...	296,236	301,513	311,280	Total ...	404,342	321,659	322,360
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND.							
Licences ...	£ 55,443	£ 56,956	£ 60,538	Administration and Transport Control	£ 129,465	£ 187,735	£ 205,537
Commercial Motor Transport Charges—				Paid to Railways	1,453,915	1,750,000	900,000
Passengers...	60,221	48,273	41,699	Paid to Tramways	870	1,506	1,747
Goods ...	1,479,694	1,801,005	1,231,782				
Permits, etc. ...	6,295	6,720	5,887				
Miscellaneous ...	11,997	19,305	19,953				
Total ...	1,613,650	1,952,259	1,359,859	Total...	1,584,250	1,939,241	1,107,284
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles)	£ 6,405,639	£ 6,756,288	£ 7,353,419	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	£ 6,405,639	£ 6,756,288	£ 7,353,419
TOTAL ALL FUNDS.							
Motor Tax ...	£ 6,682,722	£ 7,038,263	£ 7,643,887	Administration and Control ...	£ 1,689,599	£ 1,802,384	£ 2,011,370
Registration, Drivers' Licences, etc. ...	1,573,648	1,674,189	1,841,891	Traffic Facilities... Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	224,768	154,535	153,743
Special Licences, Charges, Commercial Motor Vehicles...	1,620,806	1,932,492	1,360,718	Paid to Railways and Tramways	6,651,534	7,043,569	7,628,024
Miscellaneous ...	75,156	109,476	89,825		1,465,137	1,761,060	911,689
Total Receipts	9,952,332	10,754,420	10,946,321	Total Payments	10,031,038	10,761,548	10,704,826

Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, and for the supply of special information, viz., £12,390 in 1952-53, £16,107 in 1953-54 and £15,749 in 1954-55, have been deducted from the revenue and expenditure of the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The funds distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the railways and tramways from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings. Since November, 1954, as a result of a judgment of the Privy Council, these fees and charges have not been imposed on motor vehicles used exclusively for interstate trade.

#### STATE ENTERPRISES.

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings, viz., railways, tramways and motor omnibus services, and Sydney Harbour Works. The capital of these enterprises has been provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loan funds. Their financial operations are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State revenue budget as shown on page 431.

In addition to the business undertakings, there is a number of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of such enterprises has been provided from State loan and revenue funds and, in some cases, from surplus earnings. Their revenue accounts, however, have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget, although they are part of the Special Deposits Accounts in the Treasury. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) which were in operation in 1954-55:—

**Table 370.—State Enterprises—Revenue and Expenditure, 1954-55.**

Enterprise.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus or Deficit (—).
		Working Expenses.	Interest and Exchange.	Depreciation.*	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ... ..	30,194,114	21,520,299	3,934,009†	4,449,956	29,904,264	289,850
State Coal Mines ... ..	1,928,770	1,725,037	59,716	122,948	1,907,701	21,069
New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding†	2,477,175	2,190,495	45,881	74,194	2,310,570	166,605
State Brickworks† ... ..	801,571	696,343	15,600	17,501	729,444	72,127
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board ... ..	2,287,564	2,175,945	28,018	58,977	2,262,940	24,624
Water Supply—						
South-West Tablelands‡ ... ..	77,594	92,654	34,888	19,241	146,783	(—) 69,189
Juncet§ ... ..	15,896	14,476	7,291	4,555	26,322	(—) 10,426
Fish River‡ ... ..	5,505	6,602	.....	.....	6,602	(—) 1,097
New South Wales Housing Commission ... ..	4,717,251	2,119,998	1,976,980	654,719	4,751,697	(—) 34,446
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	256,612	302,262	9,816	17,494	329,572	(—) 72,960
Sydney Fish Markets§ ... ..	161,089	98,148	.....	1,961	100,109	60,980

\* Includes repayment of capital in some undertakings.

† Year ended 31st March preceding.

‡ Year ended 31st December preceding

§ Includes branch market at Wollongong.

¶ Includes loan expenses.

|| Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit sharing schemes—Engineering and Shipbuilding £93,021; Brickworks £32,470.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales, which was established on 22nd May, 1950, operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. It took over the former Southern Electricity Supply on 1st November, 1950, the generation sections of the Sydney County Council on 1st January, 1952, and of the Railways on 1st January, 1953. It has also undertaken an extensive programme of power station construction. Further particulars of the operations of the Commission are given in the chapter "Factories".

Coal mines at Lithgow, Awaba and Liddell are operated by the State Mines Control Authority, and a mine at Oakdale is in the course of development. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the three producing mines, and they also include the administrative expenses of the Authority.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, which was established in 1942, carries out engineering work, shipbuilding and repairs on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments and private firms.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities, and receipts from the sale of by-products.

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board operates certain ferry services on Sydney Harbour. These were taken over from Sydney Ferries Ltd. on 1st July, 1951, to ensure their continued operation.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 480 and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 519.

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT.

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

It was established under an Act passed in 1906, and in 1928 its scope was widened to embrace the accounts of returned soldier settlers.

The operations of the fund are confined to settlement projects instituted prior to the adoption of new schemes for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war. In respect of these latter projects, financial transactions pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A large measure of relief has been granted to debtors of the fund in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written off and interest charges, etc., reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result, the fund disclosed a deficiency of £3,291,189 at 30th June, 1955. Particulars of the operations of the fund on an income and expenditure basis in the last six years are summarised below:—

**Table 371.—Closer Settlement Fund—Income and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Income.				Expenditure.					Deficiency.
	Interest.	Rentals.	Other Income.	Total.	Interest.	Administration, etc.	Debts Written Off.	Forfeitures, etc.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	138,827	131,345	10,679	280,851	226,074	38,807	27,532	3,419	295,832	14,981
1951	129,975	129,891	2,881	262,747	223,934	39,374	7,714	11,804	282,826	20,079
1952	109,641	132,522	8,543	250,706	221,699	46,047	1,639	1,005	270,390	19,684
1953	99,250	134,951	9,921	244,122	219,362	44,006	2,379	4,623	270,370	26,248
1954	91,014	133,526	5,970	230,510	216,924	40,741	1,292	1	258,958	28,448
1955	36,126	132,440	9,598	228,164	214,350	47,305	1,491	.....	263,146	34,982

The fund is required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but is not charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for interest was reduced from 3½ per cent. to 2 per cent. from 1st July, 1944.

At 30th June, 1955, liabilities of the fund consisted of creditors £51,285, and capital items, viz., loan liability, £10,651,136, grants from State revenue, £1,635,000, Crown lands, £373,878, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, £787,680. Assets totalling £10,207,790 were represented by debtors for land, advances and interest, £2,268,834; land £5,460,954 (including £5,308,674 let under leasehold), plant, etc., £200, and bank balance, £2,477,802.

#### LEDGER BALANCES.

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30th June, 1954 and 1955, are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

Table 372.—State Accounts—Balance at 30th June.

Account.	Balance.		Account.	Balance.	
	1954.	1955.		1954.	1955.
<b>Credit Balances.</b>			<b>Debit Balances.</b>		
	£ thousand.			£ thousand.	
Consolidated Revenue ... ..	2,006	2,815	General Loan ... ..	...	805
Government Railways ... ..	3,480	1,252	Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered ... ..	2,253	2,112
Metropolitan Transport Trust ...	133	295	Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Advance	3,910	3,803
Newcastle and District Transport Trust ... ..	89	61	Debenture Deposit Account ...	17,100	9,100
Sydney Harbour Trust ... ..	470	603	Fixed Deposit Account ... ..	10,000	15,000
Sydney Harbour Trust Renewals	1,122	1,465	Debits not Transferred to Treasurer's Public Accounts ...	254	273
Road Transport and Traffic ...	7	7			
State Transport (Co-ordination)	99	351			
General Loan ... ..	3,209	...			
Special Deposits ... ..	62,729	62,794			
Special Accounts—					
Supreme Court ... ..	555	641			
Miners' Accident Relief ... ..	77	77			
Closer Settlement ... ..	2,467	2,478			
Total Credit Balances ... ..	76,443	72,839	Total Debit Balances ... ..	33,517	31,093

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the over-drafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State Departments and undertakings and trust moneys. The Special Accounts mainly comprise trust moneys of the Supreme Court and the Public Trustee. A dissection of the funds held in these accounts is given in Table 374.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" embraces a number of individual accounts which have been opened for the purpose of drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. The debit balances at 30th June, 1955, consisted largely of sums advanced to Government accounts, the chief being the Railways Fund, £325,000, and Family Endowment Fund, £1,698,984. The advances as stated for Railways and Family Endowment Funds were made prior to 1932-33, and represent balances outstanding after repayments since 1940-41 of £6,725,000 and

£800,000, respectively, from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since 1952-53, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were made to the Board between April, 1925, and June, 1929, and are being paid by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest, spread over a period of forty years.

The Debenture Deposit Account and the Fixed Deposit Account are media for the withdrawal for deposit with banks at interest of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use. The total of these investments is included in the credit balance of the Special Deposits Account.

The net ledger balances at 30th June in each of the last five years were represented by the following assets:—

**Table 373.—State Accounts—Net Credit Balances at 30th June.**

Balances held in—	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Sydney—</b>					
General Cash Balance ... ..	1,924,489	3,399,681	2,330,647	1,112,844	809,085*
Deposit with Commonwealth Bank ...	16,400,000	12,700,000	23,000,000	17,100,000	9,100,000
Fixed Deposits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,000,000	15,000,000
	18,324,489	16,099,681	25,330,647	28,212,844	24,909,085
<b>London—</b>					
Cash Balance ... ..	27,188†	31,110†	10,450‡	544,769‡	755,448‡
Remittances in Transit ... ..	1,456,050	2,557,870	961,500	525,500	425,170
<b>Securities ... ..</b>	<b>7,557,527</b>	<b>8,789,976</b>	<b>9,385,246</b>	<b>13,643,397</b>	<b>15,656,588</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>27,365,254</b>	<b>27,478,637</b>	<b>35,687,852</b>	<b>42,926,510</b>	<b>41,746,291</b>

\* Includes £15,591 held in Hamilton, N.S.W.

† At 30th April.

‡ At 31st May.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variations in receipts, and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held in the Debenture Deposit Accounts and on fixed deposit are excluded.

Table 374.—Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June.

Balance.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Cash—	£	£	£	£	£
Trust Funds ...	8,101,891	8,822,391	8,377,142	9,851,461	10,598,187
Government Funds	11,187,137	9,183,433	12,554,536	12,766,190	13,157,343
Securities ...	7,480,527	8,712,976	9,308,246	13,566,397	15,579,588
Total ...	26,769,555	26,718,800	30,239,924	36,184,048	39,335,118

## STATE LOAN FUNDS.

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account, with the exception of loans used in funding revenue deficiencies, and small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local governing and statutory bodies. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stocks issued in London.

## ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES.

Particulars of the loan expenditure on works and services by the State Government in each year since 1944-45 are set out in the following table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure, or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding:—

Table 375.—Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services.

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.	Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1945	3,138,747	1,415,934	1,722,813	1951	41,167,801	3,019,250	38,148,551
1946	4,554,301	1,291,173	3,263,128	1952	65,354,129	1,921,028	63,433,101
1947	9,102,014	462,251	8,639,763	1953	54,551,330	3,004,856	51,546,474
1948	16,241,077	1,111,961	15,129,116	1954	60,020,860	3,293,857	56,727,003
1949	22,959,550	904,004	22,055,546	1955	53,335,527	2,021,377	51,314,150
1950	27,218,611	2,368,332	24,850,279				

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London, which are paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to £243,369 in 1953-54 and £219,527 in 1954-55.



## DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during each of the past five years, are as follows:—

Table 376.—Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure.

Work or Service.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	15,910,000	21,160,000	18,250,000	13,000,000	12,500,000
Tramways ... ..	340,000	921,000	710,000	370,000	115,000
Omnibuses ... ..	845,000	1,579,000	1,330,000	485,000	235,000
Sydney Harbour Ferries... ..	100,000	250,000	100,000	150,000	...
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage ... ..	450,779	821,564	1,205,132	3,610,114	2,348,459
<b>Water Conservation and Irrigation—</b>					
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ... ..	515,637	574,221	840,555	1,082,454	1,228,423
Glenbawn Dam ... ..	596,317	833,843	779,556	1,927,550	2,393,500
Burrendong Dam ... ..	634,156	683,552	325,353	(—)163,694	(—)100,078
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ... ..	395,219	521,933	830,692	909,065	973,546
Keepit Storage Reservoir ... ..	557,817	680,495	429,174	510,497	1,080,031
Other ... ..	702,089	1,063,380	1,068,262	828,323	613,982
<b>Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—</b>					
Sydney Harbour ... ..	390,000	515,000	498,600	425,400	625,000
Other ... ..	535,686	866,270	629,797	833,533	1,066,778
Roads, Bridges and Punts ... ..	215,507	225,349	150,083	400,000	200,000
Circular Quay Improvements ... ..	6,032	26,488	25,258	100,333	158,548
<b>Industrial Undertakings, etc.—</b>					
Electricity ... ..	5,098,861	15,002,543	14,683,000	16,500,000	11,500,000
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc. ... ..	1,185,132	1,259,840	959,456	914,974	696,088
<b>Land and Agriculture—</b>					
War (1939-45) Service Settlement ... ..	4,595,786	4,004,632	2,091,439	4,267,953	3,549,817
Forests ... ..	715,108	753,000	148,000	178,021	129,835
Soil Conservation ... ..	225,998	262,418	212,996	235,308	187,450
Other ... ..	213,636	490,969	421,997	730,917	795,637
Housing ... ..	1,232,039	3,803,071	251,021	1,070,000	560,448
<b>Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—</b>					
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols ... ..	82,087	182,095	381,255	206,560	292,589
Educational and Scientific ... ..	2,637,848	4,505,799	4,055,409	5,310,113	6,384,035
Hospitals and Charitable ... ..	2,229,967	3,092,519	3,335,211	4,845,919	4,632,397
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. ... ..	500	...	18	...	5,712
Administrative ... ..	270,314	522,016	346,219	411,734	636,939
Miscellaneous ... ..	481,850	638,440	328,027	585,542	437,765
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities ... ..	4,436	114,692	164,820	284,246	148,626
Total Gross Loan Expenditure on Works and Services ... ..	41,167,801	65,354,129	54,551,330	60,020,860	53,335,527
<b>REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	255,672	225,650	303,075	1,668,822	267,728
Tramways ... ..	11,602	13,998	22,846	19,879	14,559
Omnibuses ... ..	18,924	54,660	40,464	41,007	17,604
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage ... ..	12,534	13,002	17,323	47,796	10,641
Water Conservation and Irrigation ... ..	401,493	189,567	154,485	80,905	453,256
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc. ... ..	12,053	20,641	9,327	15,890	14,891
Roads, Bridges and Punts ... ..	61,481	96,666	78,263	47,189	73
Industrial Undertakings, etc. ... ..	89,192	71,655	68,680	148,192	106,104
Land and Agriculture... ..	1,495,665	797,903	1,110,601	1,049,742	906,445
Housing ... ..	505,660	327,118	1,157,704	62,192	99,853
Public Buildings, Sites, etc. ... ..	109,371	71,343	11,353	86,741	128,500
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities ... ..	2,250	154	178	166	171
Unemployment Relief Works, etc. ... ..	43,953	38,671	30,557	25,246	21,252
Total Repayments ... ..	3,019,250	1,921,028	3,004,856	3,293,857	2,021,377
Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services ... ..	38,148,551	63,433,101	51,546,474	56,727,003	51,314,150

Gross loan expenditure on works and services, which had averaged £16,000,000 per annum in the five years to June, 1950, increased sharply to an annual average of £55,000,000 in the five years ended June, 1955. Expenditure on electricity, although small in earlier years, contributed substantially to the increase, and averaged £12,557,000 over the latter five-year period. Prior to the constitution of the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in 1950, much of this expenditure was incurred by the Sydney County Council, which did not obtain funds from the General Loan Account, and some was included under Railways. In the last three years, advances aggregating £4,000,000 have been made from the General Loan Account to the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, which ordinarily raises all its own loan funds. Of the total expenditure in 1954-55, 23 per cent. was on the railways and 22 per cent. on electricity works. In the same year, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 12 per cent. of gross loan expenditure, water conservation and irrigation 12 per cent., hospitals and charitable institutions 9 per cent., and war service land settlement 7 per cent.

### TOTAL LOAN EXPENDITURE.

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services from 1853 to 1955:—

**Table 377.—Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1955.**

Work or Service.	Amount.	Work or Service.	Amount.
	£		£
<b>Railways</b> ... ..	247,392,336	<b>Grain Elevators</b> ... ..	7,256,812
<b>Tramways</b> ... ..	10,008,832	<b>Land and Agriculture—</b>	
<b>Omnibuses</b> ... ..	8,347,235	Closer Settlement ... ..	11,518,689
<b>Ferries</b> ... ..	600,000	<b>War (1939-1945) Service</b>	
<b>Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage—</b>		Settlement ... ..	26,809,559
Metropolitan ... ..	32,542,311	Forestry ... ..	4,215,957
Hunter District ... ..	7,387,037	Soil Conservation ... ..	1,436,441
Country Towns ... ..	10,081,580	Other ... ..	3,034,167
<b>Water Conservation and Irrigation—</b>		<b>Housing—</b>	
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ...	9,126,173	Observatory Hill Resumed Area... ..	947,747
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ...	15,493,019	Emergency ... ..	863,241
River Murray Commission ...	3,553,784	Other ... ..	7,798,493
Wyangala Storage Reservoir ...	1,209,898	<b>Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—</b>	
Keepit Storage Reservoir ...	4,717,009	Courts, Gaols, and Police Stations ...	2,937,572
Glenbawn Dam ... ..	7,779,552	Educational and Scientific ...	35,293,674
Burrendong Dam ... ..	2,264,656	Hospitals and Charitable ...	27,578,960
Other ... ..	4,024,351	Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. ... ..	1,014,348
<b>Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—</b>		Administrative ... ..	3,277,554
Sydney Harbour ... ..	15,783,882	Other ... ..	4,796,511
Other ... ..	15,634,765	<b>Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities</b> ... ..	2,488,232
<b>Roads, Bridges and Punts (Harbour Bridge £7,091,394) ...</b>	21,681,323	<b>Unemployment Relief (including Grants and Repayable Advances to Shires and Municipalities) ...</b>	16,008,094
<b>Circular Quay Improvements</b> ...	570,401	<b>Immigration</b> ... ..	569,930
<b>Industrial Undertakings—</b>		<b>Works transferred to Commonwealth and Other services</b> ... ..	4,103,595
Newcastle Dockyard, Dredge Repairs, etc. ... ..	2,238,367	<b>Total Loan Expenditure on Works and Services to 30th June, 1955 ...</b>	677,020,321
Tourist Bureau and Resorts ...	314,335		
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing ...	3,213,258		
Electricity ... ..	86,185,475		
Coal Mines ... ..	3,243,615		
Brick and Tile Works ... ..	1,370,535		
Other ... ..	307,016		

It is apparent from the above table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc., on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways, omnibuses and ferries) are the most important object of investment and account for 39.3 per cent. of the total loan expenditure; electricity represents 12.7 per cent.; public buildings, sites, etc., 11.1 per cent.; water, sewerage and drainage, 7.4 per cent.; water conservation and irrigation, 7.1 per cent., and land and agriculture (mainly closer settlement), 6.9 per cent.

At 30th June, 1955, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £677,020,321, and the public debt of the State was £655,598,429. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the financing of works and services by means of overdraft pending the raising of loans, the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund. The following statement furnishes a reconciliation:—

**Table 378.—Reconciliation of Accumulated Loan Expenditure with Public Debt of State, 30th June, 1955.**

Accumulated Loan Expenditure from General Loan Account on Works and Services (Table 377) ... ..	£ .....	£ 677,020,321
<i>Add</i> —Loan Expenditure not shown in General Loan Account—		
Commonwealth Advance—Grafton-South Brisbane Railway ...	1,443,576	
Closer Settlement Debentures ... ..	1,144,750	
Advances to Settlers ... ..	120,050	
Immigration Debentures ... ..	329,700	
Revenue Deficiencies—		
To 1927–28 ... ..	9,693,378	
After 1927–28 ... ..	37,864,378	
Flotation and Negotiation Expenses ... ..	27,900,889	
		<b>78,498,716</b>
<i>Less</i> —Redemptions of Public Debt from—		755,517,037
National Debt Sinking Fund ... ..	79,422,996	
Previous Sinking Fund ... ..	4,738,084	
Revenue Accounts ... ..	10,164,868	
Debt cancelled by Commonwealth in respect of Properties transferred from State to Commonwealth ... ..	4,788,005	
Overdraft on General Loan Account ... ..	804,655	
		<b>99,918,608</b>
Public Debt at 30th June, 1955 (Tables 380 to 385) ... ..		<b>655,598,429</b>

Thus, the aggregate State loan expenditure to 30th June, 1955, consists of £680,058,397 expended on works and services of various kinds, £47,557,751 expended to meet revenue deficiencies, and £27,900,889 consisting of discounts allowed to lenders and other loan expenses. The total liability in respect of this expenditure, less £804,655 met by overdraft on the General Loan Account, was covered by loans which have been offset to the extent of £99,113,953 by redemptions of debt from revenue and sinking fund and transfer of certain properties to the Commonwealth.

#### LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Matters relating to the raising of loans by Australian Governments, with certain exceptions, are determined by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, to which reference is made on page 461. Operations incidental to the flotation of loans are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, and the loans are secured by the issue of Commonwealth stock, debentures, bonds, etc. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

At 30th June, 1955, the loans outstanding on account of the State of New South Wales amounted to £655,598,429, of which £522,977,839 was owing in Australia, £122,140,984 in London and £10,479,606 in New York. These loans are represented by Commonwealth securities. Inscription and management of the securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but the State is required to pay expenses allocated to its share of the total securities issued. Commission and other expenses of management are charged to revenue; the amount of such expenses was £116,698 in 1953-54 and £111,397 in 1954-55.

Expenses incidental to the issue of loans, such as underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc., are paid from the proceeds of loans. The amount in 1954-55 was £160,732.

The following table shows particulars of loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth Government since 1951-52 for public subscription in Australia, and the amounts allotted therefrom to the Commonwealth, New South Wales and other State Governments. These do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities.

Table 37F.—Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia.

Date of Flotation.	Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments.					Share of New Raising Allocated to—		
	Interest Rate.	Issue Price.	Year of Maturity.	Amount of Loan.		Commonwealth. ‡	New South Wales.	Other States.
				Conversion.*	New Raising.†			
1951-52—	per cent.	£			£	thousand.		
August ... {	2 3½	100 100	1954 1962-65	..... .....	8,913 23,587	3,840	9,463	19,197
November {	2 3½	100 100	1954 1962-65	5,077 21,690	2,794 10,752	1,470	3,932	8,144
March ... {	2 3½	100 100	1955 1962-65	33,744 10,723	5,277 12,372	1,787	5,164	10,693
1952-53—								
November {	4½	100	1961	.....	20,269	2,459	5,762	12,043
March ... {	3 4½	99·5 100	1955 1962	30,196 17,015	13,911 17,886	3,588	8,477	19,732
1953-54—								
September {	3 4½	100 100	1955 1966	12,235§ 16,739§	11,313 55,005	6,850	19,469	39,999
March ... {	3 4½	98·5 100	1957 1967	6,563§ 7,634§	8,474 43,469	71	16,988	34,884
1954-55—								
August ... {	3 4½	98·5 100	1957 1967	683§ 4,167§	7,062 39,325	.....	14,578	31,809
November {	3 4½	98·75 100	1957 1967	12,875§ 62,019§	5,627 31,373	.....	11,628	25,372
March ... {	3 4½	99·25 100	1957 1968	64,652§ 124,222§	12,432 31,570	1	15,695	28,306
1955-56—								
August ... {	3 4½ 4½	99·75 100 100	1956 1965 1970	..... ..... .....	16,011 16,408 7,173	5	12,610	26,977
November {	3 4½ 4½	99·75 100 100	1956 1965 1970	32,297§ 41,815§ 39,589§	8,497 14,639 4,892	18	8,923	19,087
May ... {	3½ 5	99·5 99·5	1957 1963	..... .....	12,843 20,027	34	10,450	22,377

\* Converted stocks and cash subscriptions used to redeem unconverted stocks.

† Cash subscriptions available for public works and services.

‡ For Commonwealth works and services and advances to States for housing.

§ Value of stocks converted. Unconverted stocks were redeemed from sinking fund, etc.

Funds for loan works, additional to the public loan raisings, have been provided in each of the last four years by the Commonwealth Government to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and approved loan programmes of the Commonwealth and States. Such funds were made available by the issue of special loans which were subscribed from the following sources:—

Source of Subscription.	Amount Invested.			
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Commonwealth Revenue Transferred <sup>a</sup> to—	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
National Debt Commission ... ..	98,500	.....	.....	.....
Debt Redemption Reserve ... ..	.....	.....	56,010	19,625
Australian currency proceeds of—				
International Bank Loans ... ..	27,000	18,500	18,000	22,150
Swiss Loans ... ..	.....	.....	5,750	6,150
Other Commonwealth Trust Funds ...	34,500	104,325	.....	.....
Total ... ..	160,000	122,825	79,760	47,925

These loans were issued at the end of the respective financial years on the same terms as those shown in Table 379 for public loans raised in the preceding March.

### *Savings Certificates.*

Moneys were obtained by the Commonwealth from March, 1940, to January, 1949, by the sale of Savings Certificates (called War Savings Certificates until June, 1946). The certificates were issued in multiples of £1 and could be cashed on demand. The net amount raised (i.e., sales less redemptions) in Australia reached a maximum of £65,200,000 in October, 1948. After sales were discontinued at the end of January, 1949, the amount outstanding gradually declined and at 30th June, 1955, only £26,615,000 was still held in the form of these certificates, the last of which will mature in 1960. Further particulars are given on page 561 of Year Book No. 53 and in Table 410 of this issue.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to £49,000 was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are given in Table 382 of this edition. The amount outstanding at 30th June in each year since 1945 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 380.—Public Debt of New South Wales.\***

At 30th June.	Long Term Debt.	Short Term Debt.	Total Public Debt.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1945	345,255,104	9,795,876	355,050,980	121 12 10
1946	343,444,060	9,795,876	353,239,936	119 18 9
1947	352,231,754	9,795,876	362,027,630	121 5 3
1948	374,284,123	9,795,876	384,079,999	127 7 2
1949	386,697,478†	9,795,876	396,493,354†	128 4 2
1950	415,493,065	9,795,876	425,288,941	133 3 7
1951	452,444,958	9,795,876	462,240,834	141 0 3
1952	512,695,618	9,795,876	522,491,494	156 9 2
1953	559,126,938	9,795,876	568,922,814	168 2 8
1954	604,698,959	9,795,876	614,494,835	179 9 10
1955	645,802,553	9,795,876	655,598,429	187 16 8

\* Includes overseas debt at book values, unadjusted for changes in relationship between Australian and overseas currencies.

† Excludes £1,145,217 not repaid until 1st July, 1949, as the relevant conversion loan, raised in 1948-49, is included in the debt outstanding.

The nominal amount of debt, as quoted in these tables, has been increased on several occasions by changes in the currency unit at which liability is taken to account. This occurs when London maturities (expressed in sterling) are repaid from loans raised in Australia (expressed in Australian currency). Nominal increases in the debt from this cause in the last eleven years are shown below:—

**Table 381.—Public Debt of New South Wales—Nominal Increases Due to Change of Register.**

Year.	London Loans Repaid.	Face Value of New Loans Raised in Australia.	Nominal Increase in Public Debt.
	£ stg.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.
1944-45... ..	5,896,231	7,392,400	1,496,169
1945-46... ..	1,086,788	1,362,560	275,772
1947-48... ..	2,999,801	3,761,000	761,199
1948-49... ..	637,870	799,730	161,860
1949-50... ..	3,981,057	4,991,250	1,010,193
1950-51... ..	9,400,000	11,785,250	2,385,250
Total, 1944-45 to 1954-55	24,001,747	30,092,190	6,090,443

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income and productiveness, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

#### DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT.

For many years the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Loan funds amounting to approximately £14,000,000 were obtained in New York in 1926-27 and 1927-28.

Since 1931, the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met from local resources. The total overseas debt has therefore declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans.

The following table shows the amount of State public debt outstanding in Australia, London and New York at intervals since 1901:—

**Table 382.—Public Debt of New South Wales, Place of Domicile.**

At 30th June.	Public Debt Outstanding—				Proportion.	
	Australia.	Oversea.		Total Public Debt.	Australia.	Oversea.
		London.	New York.			
	£ (Aust.)	£ (stg.)	£*	£	per cent.	per cent.
1901	12,690,796	54,670,450	...	67,361,246	18·84	81·16
1911	29,968,321	65,555,605	...	95,523,926	31·37	68·63
1921	66,667,308	108,417,603	...	175,084,911	38·08	61·92
1931	107,501,666	165,978,441	13,825,624	287,305,731	37·42	62·58
1941	197,961,784	158,696,920	12,316,244	368,974,948	53·65	46·35
1946	197,198,139	144,675,312	11,366,485	353,239,936	55·83	44·17
1950	279,390,223	134,825,462	11,073,256	425,288,941	65·69	34·31
1951	328,353,645	122,943,184	10,944,005	462,240,834	71·04	28·96
1952	388,785,608	122,885,584	10,820,302	522,491,494	74·41	25·59
1953	435,578,305	122,658,184	10,686,325	568,922,814	76·56	23·44
1954	481,610,959	122,281,184	10,602,692	614,494,835	78·38	21·62
1955	522,977,839	122,140,984	10,479,606	655,598,429	79·77	20·23

\* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

The public debt as shown in Tables 380 to 385 represents the amounts used for book-keeping purposes, without adjustment for the considerable changes in the value of Australian currency relative to English and American currencies. The London debt, therefore, represents the amount repayable in sterling, and the New York debt represents the amount repayable in dollars converted at the rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

If the overseas debt outstanding at 30th June, 1955, were converted to Australian currency at the rates of exchange operative at that date, the public debt would amount to £699,127,126, viz., £522,977,839 owing in Australia, £153,134,259 owing in London and £23,015,028 owing in New York.



## DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

The following tables show the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest as at 30th June, 1955:—

**Table 383.—Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1955.  
Domicile and Rates of Interest.**

Rate per cent.	Public Debt Outstanding.			Total Public Debt.	Annual Interest.
	Australia.	London.	New York.		
£ s. d.	£ (Aust.)	£ (stg.)	£*	£	£
Short Term Securities—					
2 15 0 ... ..	...	9,795,876	...	9,795,876	269,387
Long Term Securities—					
5 0 0 ... ..	...	1,000	...	1,000	50
4 10 0 ... ..	169,683,890	11,789,758	...	181,473,648	8,166,314
4 0 0 ... ..	...	14,971,261	...	14,971,261	598,850
Total £4 and under £5 ...	169,683,890	26,762,019	...	196,445,909	8,765,214
3 17 6 ... ..	9,456,820	...	...	9,456,820	366,452
3 15 0 ... ..	22,707,390	...	...	22,707,390	851,527
3 10 0 ... ..	...	3,774,050	3,154,218	6,928,268	242,489
Total £3 10s. and under £4	32,164,210	3,774,050	3,154,218	39,092,478	1,460,468
3 7 6 ... ..	...	...	3,559,437	3,559,437	120,131
3 5 0 ... ..	47,250,736	1,814,900	3,765,951	52,831,587	1,717,027
3 2 6 ... ..	184,113,535	...	...	184,113,535	5,753,548
3 2 0 ... ..	469,610	...	...	469,610	14,558
3 0 0 ... ..	65,862,222	59,695,500	...	125,557,722	3,766,732
Total, £3 and under £3 10s	297,696,103	61,510,400	7,325,388	366,531,891	11,371,906
2 15 0 ... ..	...	10,864,600	...	10,864,600	298,776
2 14 3 ... ..	284,449	...	...	284,449	7,716
2 10 0 ... ..	...	9,432,089	...	9,432,089	235,802
2 6 6 ... ..	644,428	...	...	644,428	14,983
Total, £2 and under £3	928,877	20,296,689	...	21,225,566	557,277
1 0 0 ... ..	22,504,684	...	...	22,504,684	225,047
Matured ... ..	75	1,950	...	2,025	...
Total Long Term ...	522,977,839	112,345,108	10,479,606	645,802,553	22,380,002
Total Public Debt ...	522,977,839	122,140,984	10,479,606	655,598,429	22,649,389

\* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at the rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

The debt of £22,504,684 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, £26,120,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling £3,615,316.

The amount of annual interest as shown in the table represented an average rate of 3.46 per cent. on the face value of the debt at 30th June, 1955, and the corresponding rates on the debt on the several registers were Australia 3.52 per cent., London 3.17 per cent., and New York 3.37 per cent. Rates thus calculated take no account of the fact that portion of the debt has been issued at a discount; consequently they understate the actual interest charge on cash proceeds of the debt.

Particulars of the annual interest charge on the debt outstanding at 30th June, and the nominal rate of interest, in 1939 and each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 384.—Public Debt of New South Wales—Annual Interest and Average Nominal Interest Rates.**

Debt Outstanding,	At 30th June—					
	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>Australia—</b>						
Debt ... .. £ thous.	188,413	328,354	388,786	435,578	481,611	522,978
Annual Interest £ thous.	6,418	9,842	11,251	13,322	15,537	18,425
Average Rate ... per cent.	3.41	3.00	2.89	3.06	3.23	3.52
<b>London—</b>						
Debt ... .. £ thous.	158,752	122,943	122,885	122,658	122,281	122,141
Annual Interest £ thous.	5,901	3,710	3,750	3,860	3,876	3,871
Average Rate ... per cent.	3.72	3.02	3.05	3.15	3.17	3.17
<b>New York—</b>						
Debt ... .. £ thous.	12,713	10,944	10,820	10,686	10,603	10,479
Annual Interest £ thous.	616	369	364	360	357	353
Average Rate ... per cent.	4.85	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37
<b>Total—</b>						
Debt ... .. £ thous.	359,878	462,241	522,491	568,922	614,495	655,598
Annual Interest £ thous.	12,935	13,921	15,365	17,542	19,770	22,649
Average Rate ... per cent.	3.59	3.01	2.94	3.07	3.22	3.46

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans to which they apply, increase in ratio to the total debt. The decrease in the average rate of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia between 1939 and 1952 reflects the downward trend in the rates at which new Commonwealth loans were issued during the war and post-war periods. The increase since 1952 is due to increases in the rates at which these loans have been issued since May, 1951. Recent changes in the rates of interest on new loans are shown in Table 379, and the yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on Treasury Bills, are shown on pages 489 and 490.

## DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT.

The dates of repayment of the debt extend to 1983, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, which shows the amount outstanding as at 30th June, 1955, in Australia, in London and in New York, according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

**Table 385.—Public Debt of New South Wales, at 30th June, 1955—  
Domicile and Dates of Maturity.**

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June).	Public Debt Outstanding—			Total Public Debt.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	
	£thous. (Aust.)	£thous. (stg.).	£thous.*	£thous.
Short Term Debt ...	...	9,796	...	9,796
Long Term Debt—				
1956 ...	34,336	...	...	34,336
1957 ...	45,703	...	3,766	49,469
1958 ...	16,399	20,090	...	36,489
1959 ...	16,410	3,774	...	20,184
1960 ...	29,754	...	...	29,754
1961 ...	20,687	13,935	...	34,622
1962 ...	6,958	...	3,559	10,517
1963 ...	54,566	11,790	...	66,356
1964 ...	46,105	...	...	46,105
1965 ...	55,446	12,870	...	68,316
1966 ...	43,454	...	...	43,454
1967 ...	19,887	...	3,154	23,041
1968 ...	44,058	8,030	...	52,088
1969 ...	68,303	...	...	68,303
1970 ...	785	1,815	...	2,600
1971–1975 ...	4,488	36,314	...	40,802
1976–1980 ...	5,593	3,724	...	9,317
1981–1983 ...	3,614	...	...	3,614
Interminable ...	363	...	...	363
Permanent ...	1	1	...	2
Government Option ...	6,068	...	...	6,068
Overdue ...	...	2	...	2
Total, Long Term	522,978	112,345	10,479	645,802
Total Public Debt	522,978	122,141	10,479	655,598

\* Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable earlier at the Government's option, subject to notice ranging up to twelve months being given. The loans outstanding at 30th June, 1955, included £90,002,046 which had passed the

earliest maturity date, and £8,068,098 issued on terms placing redemption within the option of the Government. These loans comprise £61,726,288 in Australia, £23,864,250 in London and £10,479,606 in New York.

The following table indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately, as well as those publicly subscribed shown in Table 379; redemptions from conversions, sinking fund and the loan account are also shown:—

**Table 386.—Transactions on Public Debt of New South Wales.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>LONG TERM LOANS RAISED.</b>					
Conversion or Renewal Loans—Overseas—	£	£	£	£	£
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ...	...	...	11,553,963	6,121,056	...
Discounts ...	...	...	235,795	30,759	...
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks ...	39,036,323*	14,954,490	7,180,160	9,143,695	61,670,625
Discounts ...	...	...	23,035	26,655	152,270
Total Conversions ...	39,036,323	14,954,490	18,902,953	15,322,165	61,822,895
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed ...	40,744,085	64,000,000	51,178,000	53,250,000	47,520,000
Discounts ...	214,415	...	71,265	92,700	98,485
Total New Loans ...	40,958,500	64,000,000	51,249,265	53,342,700	47,618,485
Total Long Term Loans Raised ...	79,994,823	78,954,490	70,242,218	68,664,865	109,441,380
<b>LONG TERM LOANS REPAYED.</b>					
From Conversion and Renewal Loans—	£	£	£	£	£
Overseas ...	9,400,000	...	11,553,963	6,121,056	...
Australia ...	27,251,073	14,954,490	7,180,160	9,143,695	61,670,625
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts—					
Overseas ...	2,611,529	181,803	597,172	491,392	263,286
Australia ...	3,780,328	3,568,037	4,479,603	7,336,701	6,403,875
Total Long Term Loans Repaid ...	43,042,930	18,703,830	23,810,898	23,092,844	68,337,786
<b>NET INCREASE.</b>					
In Long Term Debt ...	£ 36,951,893	£ 60,250,660	£ 46,431,320	£ 45,572,021	£ 41,103,594

\* Includes a loan of £11,785,250 raised in Australia for the conversion of a London loan of £stg. 9,400,000.

### LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by

certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June, 1955, are summarised in the following statement. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

**Table 387.—Loans Guaranteed by State, 30th June, 1955.**

Loans Issued by—						£	£
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board	...	...	...	...	...	70,907,475	
Hunter District Water Board	...	...	...	...	...	8,832,000	
Broken Hill Water Board	...	...	...	...	...	2,931,992	
Electricity Commission of New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	8,036,950	
Rural Bank of New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	16,847,051	
Public Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	759,580	
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils	...	...	...	...	...	843,663	
Fire Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	
							109,166,211
<b>Overdrafts and Advances (under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948—Limit of Guarantee)—</b>							
Co-operative Building Societies	...	...	...	...	...	109,267,075	
Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	636,250	
Other	...	...	...	...	...	4,750	
							109,908,075
<b>Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934—</b>							
Rural Bank Borrowers	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,654

The loans shown for the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in each case include an amount of £stg.2,000,000 repayable in London.

### THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE.

The amount of *annual interest* on the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1955, is shown in Table 383 as £22,649,389. This amount is calculated to represent a full year's interest at the rates applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually* paid, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The amount of interest *actually paid* during the year ended 30th June, 1955, was £20,667,190, viz., £20,492,356 on Debentures and Funded Stocks,

and £174,834 on moneys held temporarily by the Government. The amount paid overseas was £4,233,302, viz., £3,877,118 in London and £356,184 in New York, and the balance of £16,433,888 was paid in Australia.

The amounts of overseas interest payments are recorded for book-keeping purposes in the same terms as the amounts of overseas debt, as explained on page 453. An additional charge, therefore, is incurred in acquiring, at current rates, the sterling and dollar funds with which to pay interest in London and New York. The additional charge is taken into account as exchange, and amounted to £1,404,396 in the year ended 30th June, 1955.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia, London and New York at intervals since 1901; it also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts) and, since 1931, the cost of exchange on overseas interest payments:—

**Table 388.—Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances—Amount Paid.**

Year ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on—				Total Interest Paid.	Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments.	Total Interest and Exchange.
	Public Debt.			Moneys in Temporary Possession of Govern- ment.			
	Australia.	London.	New York.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901	355,354	1,991,499	...	151,004	2,498,457	...	2,498,457
1911	914,967	2,321,489	...	81,001	3,317,457	...	3,317,457
1921	2,690,626	4,422,115	...	416,691	7,529,432	...	7,529,432
1931	5,517,620	7,256,883	583,567	768,651	14,126,721	536,645	14,663,366
1936	5,594,412	6,643,050	640,785	278,511	13,156,758	1,846,921	15,003,679
1941	6,588,214	5,875,452	604,389	346,566	13,414,621	1,801,558	15,216,179
1946	6,203,777	5,483,327	557,387	257,187	12,501,678	1,640,060	14,141,738
1950	8,202,141	4,244,292	377,022	172,713	12,996,168	1,374,409	14,370,577
1951	8,961,097	3,920,433	372,953	163,356	13,417,839	1,382,227	14,800,066
1952	10,266,942	3,716,148	368,623	158,854	14,510,567	1,381,450	15,892,017
1953	11,326,616	4,042,721	420,983	162,102	15,952,422	1,438,867	17,391,289
1954	13,498,767	3,867,460	359,332	179,320	17,904,879	1,399,452	19,304,331
1955	16,259,054	3,877,118	356,184	174,834	20,667,190	1,404,396	22,071,586

A proportion of the interest, exchange on interest payments overseas, and sinking fund contributions, is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts chargeable to the undertakings as interest and exchange on interest in 1953-54 and 1954-55 are shown below, and details of sinking fund contributions are given in Table 392.

**Table 389.—Public Debt—Interest and Exchange Chargeable to State Undertakings.**

Undertakings, etc.	1953-54.		1954-55.	
	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.
	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	6,523,000	527,006	7,100,000	498,000
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ...	439,304	35,186	469,063	31,857
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour) ... ..	400,242	31,611	441,531	30,305
Closer Settlement Fund ... ..	216,924	...	214,350	...
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ...	2,112,548	59,390	2,710,722	54,486
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board ... ..	434,815	34,979	458,791	31,360
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	102,816	8,276	101,601	6,921
Sydney Harbour Bridge ... ..	216,264	17,394	223,000	14,859
Main Roads Department ... ..	125,348	10,028	130,704	9,002
Other ... ..	231,666	8,017	360,310	13,754
Total ... ..	10,802,927	731,881	12,210,072	690,544

A classification of the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1955, according to the nominal rates of interest payable, is shown in Table 388.

The average "effective rates of interest" quoted below are calculated on the basis of the amount of interest actually paid, and take into account changes in the composition of the debt during each year, by reason of the flotation of new loans, conversion of old loans and redemptions from sinking funds, etc. The rate was 3.66 per cent. in 1900-01, and 3.489 per cent. in 1912-13. During the next ten years there was a gradual rise to 5.1606 per cent. in 1922-23, and the rate remained above 5 per cent. until 1931-32, the peak being 5.172 per cent. in 1929-30. Variations since 1930-31 are shown below:—

**Table 390.—Interest on Public Debt of New South Wales—Average Effective Rates.**

Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.
1931	5.14421	1940	3.67829	1949	3.27587
1932	4.85673	1941	3.66042	1950	3.19321
1933	4.37804	1942	3.62519	1951	3.12339
1934	4.12554	1943	3.59375	1952	3.04603
1935	3.92041	1944	3.61055	1953	3.07661
1936	3.81666	1945	3.60326	1954	3.19663
1937	3.70787	1946	3.50954	1955	3.39047
1938	3.66774	1947	3.44141		
1939	3.67296	1948	3.36639		

### REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUNDS.

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales prior to the transfer to the National Debt Commission in terms of the Financial Agreement, was published on pages 170 and 171 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

### FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927.

The financial agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation as from 1st July, 1927. The provisions were outlined on page 682 of the 1930-31 Year Book, and full details are given in the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 31, on pages 21 to 33.

In terms of the agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. In June, 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local governing and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth, as agent for the States, has agreed to pay to bondholders interest due on the public debt of the States and, for a period of fifty-eight years from the 1st July, 1927, to contribute £7,584,912 per annum towards the interest, the States to pay the balance to the Commonwealth. After this period, the States will pay to the Commonwealth the whole of the interest due. The contribution by the Commonwealth is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth to the States in 1926-27, at the rate of 25s. per head of population, and the contribution to New South Wales is £2,917,411 per annum.

### NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

A national debt sinking fund was established in terms of the financial agreement, and is controlled by the National Debt Commission. The annual payments to the fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced as from 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st July, 1927, are payable for a period of fifty-eight years at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 2s. 6d. per cent. and the State 5s. per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1st July, 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 10s. per cent. for a period of fifty-three years, of which the Commonwealth pays 5s. and the State 5s. The State's



contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 10s. per cent., shared equally by the Commonwealth and State until 30th June, 1944, when the rate was increased to 20s. per cent. (Commonwealth 5s. and State 15s.), to provide for repayment in thirty-nine years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the sinking fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the sinking fund for appropriations from the fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

**Table 391.—National Debt Sinking Fund—Transactions on Account of New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	RECEIPTS.					
	Contributions by—				Interest.	Total Receipts.
	Commonwealth.	State of New South Wales.				
		On Loans Issued.	4½% on Cancelled Securities.	Total New South Wales.		
1950	£ 803,708	£ 1,563,209	£ 1,931,608	£ 3,494,817	£ 9,580	£ 4,308,105
1951	876,556	1,638,739	2,049,207	3,687,946	12,676	4,577,178
1952	980,101	1,745,088	2,289,852	4,034,940	15,199	5,030,240
1953	1,126,516	1,889,479	2,449,803	4,339,282	29,462	5,495,260
1954	1,273,411	2,018,443	2,644,517	4,662,960	42,119	5,978,490
1955	1,429,595	2,115,469	3,010,100	5,125,569	13,620	6,568,784
Total, 1929-1955	18,901,206	34,585,092	30,554,185	65,139,277	421,592	84,930,767†

	PAYMENTS.				FACE VALUE OF SECURITIES REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED.		
	Net Cost of Securities Repurchased and Redeemed. (Australian Currency.)				Australia.	London.	New York.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£ stg.	£*
1950	1,507,327	67,988	211,764	1,787,079	1,500,943	58,193	122,470
1951	3,788,712	3,091,323	261,024	7,141,059	3,780,328	2,482,278	129,251
1952	3,410,127	64,153	242,991	3,717,271	3,568,037	57,600	123,703
1953	4,034,295	550,979	268,309	4,853,583	4,479,603	463,195	133,977
1954	6,769,260	497,986	177,064	7,444,310	7,310,046	407,759	83,633
1955	6,176,309	173,563	267,861	6,617,733	6,282,300	140,200	123,086
Total, 1929-1955	51,638,017	32,784,796		84,422,813	52,808,911	22,609,293	4,004,792

\* Face value of securities in dollars converted at \$4-8665 to £1.

† Includes contributions under Federal Aid Roads Act, £468,692.

The payments shown in the table for repurchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London and New York.

The face value of securities repurchased and redeemed corresponds with the value at which the securities were included in the statement of public debt (Tables 380 to 385), as described on page 453. During the twenty-seven years the sinking fund has been in operation, the average price in Australian currency paid for £100 face value of securities repurchased and redeemed was £97 15s. 8d. in Australia, £123 3s. 9d. in London and New York, and £106 5s. 11d. in the three centres. In 1954-55 the average price per £100 face value was £98 6s. 3d. in Australia, £123 15s. 11d. in London, £217 12s. 5d. in New York, and the general average was £101 2s. 1d. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1955, was £507,954.

Sinking Fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest and exchange on interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 389.

**Table 392.—National Debt Sinking Fund—Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings.**

Undertakings, etc.	Amount Chargeable in respect of Year.	
	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£
Railways ... ..	1,882,000	1,944,000
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ... ..	74,394	75,641
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour) ...	115,284	119,716
Closer Settlement Fund ... ..	124,565	132,777
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ... ..	241,812	302,801
Metrop. Water, Sewerage & Drainage Board	137,928	148,386
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	33,867	36,247
Sydney Harbour Bridge ... ..	61,857	61,281
Main Roads Department ... ..	31,118	33,473
Other ... ..	30,838	52,679
Total ... ..	2,733,663	2,907,001

# PRIVATE FINANCE

## CURRENCY.

Currency matters in Australia are under the supervision of the Commonwealth Government.

### COINAGE.

The Commonwealth Coinage Act, 1909-1947, empowers the Commonwealth Treasurer to make and issue gold, silver and bronze coins of specified denominations. The denominations of silver coins are the two shillings, shilling, sixpence and threepence, and of bronze coins the penny and halfpenny. In 1937 a limited issue was made of an additional silver coin, the crown, equivalent in value to five shillings.

Gold coins, the sovereign and half-sovereign, went out of circulation during the First World War (1914-1918); they have been replaced as units of internal currency by the pound note (equivalent to 20 shillings or 240 pennies) and the ten shilling note.

Australian silver coins are legal tender in Australia up to forty shillings, and bronze coins up to one shilling. Australian notes are legal tender for any amount.

The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at  $\frac{37}{40}$  fine silver,  $\frac{3}{40}$  alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver and one-half alloy. Bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, tin and zinc, and since 1943 the issue of bronze coins containing copper and zinc only has been permitted.

The standard fineness of gold coins as fixed by the Coinage Act was  $\frac{11}{12}$  fine gold,  $\frac{1}{12}$  alloy; standard or sovereign gold thus having a fineness of 22 carats and the standard weight of a sovereign being 123.27447 grains.

Branches of the Royal Mint are in operation in Melbourne (Victoria) and in Perth (Western Australia).

### PAPER CURRENCY.

Prior to 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Commonwealth Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1st July, 1911. The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, prohibits the issue of notes by any person, including a State.

The Australian note issue was controlled by the Commonwealth Treasury until 1920, when it was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank, under the management of a Board of Directors. Since 1924, the Note Issue Department has been managed by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank.

The notes are legal tender and are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000. A provision that the notes were to be

redeemable in gold coin was withdrawn in 1932. The money derived from the issue may be invested in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21st August, 1945.

The amount of Australian notes in circulation since 1945-46 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 393.—Australian Note Issue—Averages of Weekly Figures.**

Year ended June.	Notes held by—			Month of June.	Notes held by—		
	Public.	Banks.	Total.		Public.	Banks.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1946	175,391	16,760	192,151	1946	182,043	15,671	197,714
1947	180,661	18,740	199,401	1947	182,229	19,326	201,555
1948	175,845	22,245	198,090	1948	173,128	22,657	195,785
1949	178,649	24,912	203,561	1949	186,193	24,862	211,055
1950	194,272	27,926	222,198	1950	201,949	28,677	230,626
1951	218,742	32,631	251,373	1951	238,586	35,003	273,589
1952	255,096	37,939	293,035	1952	264,485	37,485	301,970
1953	281,986	36,855	318,841	1953	291,936	36,044	327,980
1954	300,303	38,512	338,815	1954	305,787	38,669	344,456
1955	316,562	41,130	357,692	1955	322,480	40,596	363,076

The continuous expansion in the note issue since 1948 has been influenced by a high rate of population growth and widespread business and industrial expansion, accompanied by rising levels of prices and incomes. The note holdings of the public in the month of June increased by 7.5 per cent. in 1949, and 8.5 per cent. in 1950, and thereafter, as prices and wages rose steeply, by 18.1 per cent. in 1951, 10.9 per cent. in 1952, and 10.4 per cent. in 1953. Following some recession in business and a slackening in the rate at which prices were rising, the increases in the note holdings of the public were 4.7 per cent. in 1954 and 5.4 per cent. in 1955. The note holdings per head of population in the month of June rose from £22.5 in 1948 to £24.7 in 1950, £33.1 in 1953 and £35 in 1955.

The following table shows particulars of the note issue at the end of June, 1946, and the last six years. A feature of the table is the decline, between 1946 and 1955, in the relative importance of £1 notes as compared with £5 and £10 notes. £1 notes, though still the most numerous, were fewer in June, 1955, than in June, 1946, while, by 1955, the number of £5 notes had more than doubled and the number of £10 notes had nearly trebled.

Of the total value of the note issue in June, 1955, £1 notes represented 19 per cent., £5 notes 49 per cent., and £10 notes 29 per cent.

**Table 394.—Australian Note Issue—Denomination of Notes.**

Denom- ination.	Last Wednesday in June.						
	1946.*	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
£ thousand.							
10s. ...	8,083	8,659	9,133	9,495	9,812	9,860	10,219
£1 ...	71,715	65,974	68,730	67,894	67,622	68,745	68,116
£5 ...	79,154	94,620	117,015	140,959	159,056	169,496	177,550
£10 ...	39,416	61,911	79,904	83,438	91,674	95,033	106,098
£20 ...	9	8	7	7	6	6	6
£50 ...	118	67	64	57	53	50	49
£100 ...	195	74	66	61	59	56	54
£1,000 ...	274	...	351	810	386	581	735
Held by—							
Public ...	181,673	203,245	240,140	265,243	293,032	306,192	323,521
Banks ...	17,291	28,068	35,130	37,478	35,636	37,635	39,306
Total ...	198,964	231,313	275,270	302,721	328,668	343,827	362,827

\* Last Monday in June.

A statement of the profits of the Note Issue Department is shown on page 474, and the balance-sheet on page 472.

## BANKING.

At 30th June, 1955, banking business was conducted in Australia by fifteen trading banks and five savings banks. In addition to these, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia acts as the central bank. Statistics of central banking are contained in Table 395. Particulars of general banking business shown in Tables 400 to 403 relate to (1) the major private trading banks (seven in number since October, 1951), (2) the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia (conducted as a division of the Commonwealth Bank until 2nd December, 1953), and (3) all trading banks, comprising the foregoing banks, three State Government banks (trading mainly in their respective States), and four other banks (three of them oversea institutions) whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area, or confined largely to financing oversea trade. Statistics of savings banks are shown on page 483.

### CONTROL OF BANKING.

Banking in Australia is controlled by Commonwealth legislation, apart from the business of the State banks, which is regulated by the laws of their respective States. However, certain provisions of the Commonwealth law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange also apply to the State banks.

Wide controls over the banking system exercised by the Commonwealth under National Security Regulations during the war of 1939-1945 were made permanent by the Banking Act, 1945, which was brought into force on 21st August, 1945. Concurrently with this legislation, the Commonwealth Bank was reconstituted to strengthen its central banking functions, and to define its relationship with the Commonwealth Government on questions of financial policy. Important amendments to the Banking Act were made in 1953, and to the Commonwealth Bank Act in 1951 and 1953.

#### COMMONWEALTH BANK ACT, 1945-53.

The duty of the Commonwealth Bank, as defined in the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-53, is to pursue a monetary and banking policy directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, and to exercise its powers in the manner best contributing to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank Board must keep the Treasurer informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Commonwealth Bank and the banking policy of the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and when there is difference of opinion, endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by these banks. The Banks must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for and will take such action within its powers as it considers necessary by reason of that policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Board, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

The development and control of the Commonwealth Bank are discussed on page 469.

#### BANKING ACT, 1945-53.

Under the Banking Act, 1945-53 (which was applied to the Commonwealth Trading Bank from 3rd December, 1953), banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General.

Each trading bank must maintain a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank and, subject to prescribed limits, must keep therein such amounts as may be directed by the Commonwealth Bank. Provisions governing these Special Account balances have been revised on several

occasions. Subsequent to September, 1953, the maximum amount which a bank might be called upon to hold in its Special Account in respect of any month has been the balance of its account at the preceding 30th September, plus so much of any amount uncalled at that date as did not exceed 10 per cent. of the bank's average Australian deposits in the previous month (i.e., August), and plus or minus 75 per cent. of the movement since that August in the level of the Australian deposits of the bank. This formula is subject to the proviso that the maximum amount which might be called may not be less than the actual balance held in the Special Account at 10th October, 1952, unless the Australian deposits of the bank fall below 90 per cent. of their level in September, 1952; in such event, the maximum amount will be the bank's Special Account balance at 10th October, 1952, less 75 per cent. of the decline in its Australian deposits below 90 per cent. of their level in September, 1952.

Special Accounts may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank, but amounts held in excess of the prescribed maximum must be repaid at the end of each month. The Commonwealth Bank is required to advise each bank from time to time of its estimate of likely movements during the financial year in the aggregate Australian deposits and liquid assets of all banks, and of its estimate of the likely variations in the total special account balances of all banks during each six months. Interest is paid on the daily balances of the accounts at a rate fixed by the Commonwealth Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rates paid were 15s. per cent. until February, 1947, then 10s. per cent. until August, 1952, 15s. per cent. until March, 1956, and 5s. per cent. since 1st April, 1956.

When deemed necessary in the public interest, the Commonwealth Bank may determine the general advance policy to be followed by the banks. Regulations may be issued by the Commonwealth Bank, with the approval of the Treasurer, to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business. Authority is given to the Commonwealth Bank to requisition on foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business, and the Governor-General may issue regulations to control all dealings in foreign exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Deposit liabilities in Australia have priority over all other liabilities. The banks must furnish prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Commonwealth Bank directs, but they may not be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer, and the Bank is precluded from using any information not available for publication for other than central banking purposes. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically, and when directed by the Treasurer acting on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Bank. If a bank advises that its position is insecure, if it is unable to meet its obligations or, if the Commonwealth Bank, after receiving a report from the Auditor-General, is of the opinion that a bank's position is insecure, the Commonwealth Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business. Amalgamations of banks, or recon-

structions, require the Treasurer's consent, but he may not withhold it unreasonably. Bodies such as pastoral companies and building societies which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Banking Act.

### THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was constituted under an Act passed by the Federal Parliament in 1911. It commenced savings bank business on 15th July, 1912, and general trading bank business on 20th January, 1913. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the Commonwealth Bank in 1928, and the trading business carried on in the General Banking Division was transferred to the newly-created Commonwealth Trading Bank on 3rd December, 1953.

The Commonwealth Bank was controlled by a Governor until 1924, a Board of Directors until 1945, a Governor assisted by an Advisory Council until August, 1951, and a Board of Directors since the latter date. The present Board comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and vice-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Commonwealth Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

The Commonwealth Bank is the central bank. It also controls the note issue and engages in special forms of lending in its Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments. Its development as the central bank was hastened by the events of the economic depression of the 1930's and, to a greater extent, by the responsibilities imposed and powers conferred on it during the recent war. Most of its present central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1945-1953. The general functions of the Bank and its relationship with the Commonwealth Government, as defined in the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, are stated on page 467.

Statistics of the note issue and the central banking business of the Commonwealth Bank in each year since 1945-46 are shown in the following table:—



**Table 395.—Commonwealth Bank—Note Issue and Central Banking Business.**  
Average of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere).

Period.	Notes on Issue.	Special Accounts of Trading Banks.	Other Deposits of Trading Banks.	Other Liabilities (excl. Cap. and Reserves).	Gold and Balances Held Abroad.	Government and Other Securities. *	Other Assets. †
Year.	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1945-46 ‡	193,813	241,843	26,864	144,385	181,594	418,266	10,189
1946-47	199,402	266,951	24,063	122,101	217,642	392,217	6,152
1947-48	198,090	263,689	28,017	142,014	196,694	419,858	16,331
1948-49	203,562	323,930	29,764	174,647	336,175	356,260	41,301
1949-50	222,198	379,632	30,661	200,345	434,019	348,964	51,773
1950-51	251,770	503,248	34,696	238,230	596,276	366,570	65,959
1951-52	293,639	468,800	31,112	270,937	470,643	503,089	92,635
1952-53	318,192	212,890	45,447	287,361	363,576	434,771	67,303
1953-54	338,223	306,820	41,731	283,397	512,615	407,980	49,969
1954-55	357,239	306,286	36,459	243,438	415,698	459,868	68,129
<b>June—1946</b>	197,714	260,612	21,579	147,205	201,788	418,003	9,675
1947	201,555	277,234	20,071	127,696	207,397	414,457	8,156
1948	195,785	294,040	29,372	167,148	253,188	400,523	32,369
1949	211,055	382,800	20,893	177,521	393,088	341,702	57,533
1950	230,626	447,845	28,714	206,529	503,248	341,690	69,040
1951	273,583	572,583	23,307	278,528	718,228	346,886	82,430
1952	301,971	304,995	30,092	260,196	303,156	488,782	104,061
1953	327,980	301,865	48,983	322,593	479,882	448,386	73,159
1954	344,456	353,520	43,526	266,870	520,914	422,643	61,011
1955	363,077	280,724	37,090	234,483	374,208	470,121	69,773

\* Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

† Excludes Australian coin, cheques and bills of other Banks, and bills receivable (£14,837,000 at June, 1955).

‡ Ten months ended June, 1946.

The Rural Credits Department was formed in 1925 to assist the marketing of products of the rural industries. The department may make seasonal advances upon the security of primary produce to co-operative associations, marketing boards and such other bodies as may be specified by proclamation. In lieu of making advances, the department may discount bills secured upon primary produce on behalf of any of these institutions.

The Mortgage Bank Department was established in September, 1943. It makes long-term loans to primary producers upon the security of a first mortgage of land used for primary production. The money lent may be used only in connection with the borrower's business of primary production or to discharge a prior encumbrance on land used for such purpose. Subject to a maximum of £10,000 (£5,000 prior to 6th January, 1949), loans may be granted up to 70 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of security for periods not less than five nor more than forty-one years. Borrowers are required to pay equal half-yearly instalments on account of principal and interest and such instalments may not be less than an amount calculated on the original loan at a rate of 1 per cent. per annum above the rate of interest chargeable, shown on page 491.

The Industrial Finance Department was opened on 2nd January, 1946, to provide finance for the establishment and development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, and to provide advice to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of undertakings. Financial accommodation is given by way of fixed term loans and hire purchase.

#### CAPITAL OF COMMONWEALTH BANK.

The aggregate capital of the Commonwealth Bank amounted to £16,857,000 and general reserves totalled £10,044,519 at 30th June, 1955. From a special reserve (premium on gold sold) of the Note Issue Department, transfers have been made to the Mortgage Bank Department, £1,000,000, and Industrial Finance Department, £2,000,000, and the balance of the account amounting to £4,754,954 at 30th June, 1955, is to be held for the purpose of preserving the external value of the currency and for purposes of the Note Issue Department.

Capital funds of the several departments of the Bank at 30th June, 1955, were derived from the following sources:—

**Table 396.—Commonwealth Bank—Sources of Capital.**

Department.	Banking Profits.	Profits of Note Issue Department.	Note Issue Special Reserve.	Total Capital.
	£	£	£	£
Central Bank ... ..	4,000,000	...	...	4,000,000
Rural Credits ... ..	356,500	2,214,500	...	2,571,000
Mortgage Bank... ..	2,550,356	1,592,644	1,000,000	5,143,000
Industrial Finance ... ..	714,500	428,500	2,000,000	5,143,000*
Total ... ..	7,621,356	4,235,644	3,000,000	16,857,000

\* Includes £2,000,000 from other funds of the Bank.

In addition to the capitals stated and reserve accretions, funds may be obtained by way of advances from the following sources, viz., for the purposes of the Rural Credits Department, from the Treasurer and Commonwealth Bank; for the Mortgage Bank Department, from the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank; and for the Industrial Finance Department, from the Treasurer, Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank. The balance outstanding in respect of advances from the Treasurer to the Rural Credits Department may not exceed £3,000,000 at any time, and advances by the Commonwealth Bank to either the Mortgage Bank Department or the Industrial Finance Department are limited to £1,000,000.

The following statement shows particulars as at 30th June, 1955, of the balance-sheets of the several departments of the Commonwealth Bank, together with an aggregate balance-sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling £55,457,000 have been excluded:—

**Table 397.—Commonwealth Bank—Balance-sheet at 30th June, 1955.**

Particulars.	Central Bank.	Note Issue.	Rural Credits.	Mortgage Bank.	Industrial Finance.	All Departments.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>						
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
Capital ... ..	4,000	...	2,571	5,143	5,143	16,857
Reserves ... ..	6,570	...	917	444	2,114	10,045
Reserves — Profit on						
Gold ... ..	...	4,755	...	...	...	4,755
Notes on Issue ... ..	...	362,753	...	...	...	362,753
Deposits, Bills, etc., (incl. provisions) ...	563,881*	3,530	57,238	563	21,596	591,351
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>574,451</b>	<b>371,038</b>	<b>60,726</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>28,853</b>	<b>985,761</b>
<b>ASSETS.</b>						
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
Gold, Balances Abroad	246,333	120,926	...	...	...	367,259
Australian Notes, Cash	2,869	...	...	111	453	2,869
Cheques, etc., of Banks	12,290	...	...	...	...	12,290
Government Securities†	236,663	250,041	...	698	2,072	489,474
Bills, Remit. in Transit	8,611	...	...	...	...	8,611
Premises ... ..	593	...	...	...	...	593
Loans, Advances, etc....	67,092	71	60,726	5,341	26,328	104,665
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>574,451</b>	<b>371,038</b>	<b>60,726</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>28,853</b>	<b>985,761</b>

\* Includes Special Accounts of Trading Banks, £280,559,000, Other Deposits of Trading Banks, £29,782,000, and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies, £245,817,000.

† Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills and securities of local and semi-governmental authorities.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Trading Bank was established by the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, and commenced business on 3rd December, 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. The General Banking Division was then abolished.

The Trading Bank is managed by a general manager, who is responsible to the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, and its policy is determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board, which must ensure that it does not conflict with central banking policy. It is guaranteed by the Commonwealth, is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it.

The Trading Bank is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1945-1953, and must maintain a special account with the Commonwealth Bank. The General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank was not required to maintain a special account, but from July, 1952, it held

with the Central Bank an amount approximately equal to what it would have been required to lodge had it been subject to the special account provisions of the Banking Act.

The capital of the Commonwealth Trading Bank amounted to £5,143,000 and general reserves totalled £2,159,820 at 30th June, 1955. Of the total capital, £4,714,500 was derived from banking profits, and £428,500 from the profits of the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank.

The balance sheet of the Commonwealth Trading Bank as at 30th June, 1955, is shown in the following table:—

**Table 398.—Commonwealth Trading Bank, Balance-sheet at 30th June, 1955.**

Liabilities.	Amount.	Assets.	Amount.
	£ thous.		£ thous.
Capital ... ..	5,143	Coin, Bullion, Notes and Cash	
Reserves ... ..	2,160	at Bankers ... ..	14,498
Deposits, Bills, etc. ... ..	225,493	Money at Short Call* ... ..	1,800
Balances due to other Banks ...	454	Special Account with Com-	
		monwealth Bank ... ..	33,850
		Cheques, etc., of Banks ... ..	2,313
		Securities of Australian Gov-	
		ernments—	
		Treasury Bills ... ..	7,500
		Public Securities ... ..	40,019
		Bills, Remit. in Transit ... ..	27,138
		Premises ... ..	3,506
		Loans, Advances, etc. ... ..	99,961
		Other Assets ... ..	2,665
Total Liabilities ... ..	233,250	Total Assets ... ..	233,250

\* In London.

#### PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKS.

Subject to the exceptions noted in the next paragraph, the annual profits of the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank are allocated as shown below:—

##### Commonwealth Bank—

Central Banking Business.—Half to National Debt Sinking Fund and half to the Commonwealth Bank reserve account.

Note Issue Department.—All to the Commonwealth Treasury.

Rural Credits Department.—Half to reserves and half to development fund for the promotion of primary industry.

Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments.—All to reserve accounts.

Commonwealth Trading Bank.—Half to National Debt Sinking Fund and half to reserve account.

For a period of five years from 1951-52, the Commonwealth Bank may, at its discretion, transfer up to £500,000 per annum from that portion of the profits of the Central Banking Business which would otherwise be payable to the reserve account, to the capital of certain other departments of

the Bank and to the capital of the Commonwealth Trading Bank (General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank until 1952-53). Unless the Treasurer approves a different distribution, the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank are each to receive two-sevenths of the amount and the Rural Credits Department, one-seventh. In any year in which this arrangement operates, the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the departments of the Commonwealth Bank concerned are also to receive an equal amount, allocated in the same proportions, from the profits of the Note Issue Department. In each year from 1951-52 to 1954-55, the maximum permissible amount of £1,000,000 was transferred from profits to the capital accounts, in accordance with the prescribed formula.

As a result of amalgamations with State Savings Banks, part of the profits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank is payable to State authorities and the balance is divided equally between the reserve account and the National Debt Sinking Fund.

The following statement shows the net profits earned by the Commonwealth Bank, the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank in each of the last six years and the manner in which they were distributed:—

**Table 399.—Commonwealth Banks—Net Profit.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>PROFITS.</b>						
Commonwealth Bank—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Note Issue Department ...	4,332,849	3,543,796	3,880,762	5,360,481	6,206,697	6,016,409
Central Banking Business ...	970,421	1,281,867	2,273,980	2,892,342	3,018,331	4,518,292
Rural Credits Department ...	95,312	85,222	96,724	159,848	170,000	192,343
Mortgage Bank Department ...	41,398	47,265	49,375	51,457	59,166	65,183
Industrial Finance Dept. ...	250,282	287,188	289,761	291,951	345,511	397,545
Commonwealth Trading Bank *	435,851	444,296	351,904	457,437	550,458†	600,025†
Commonwealth Savings Bank	1,492,459	1,616,082	1,522,507	1,525,475	2,031,371	1,855,901
Total ...	7,618,572	7,305,716	8,465,013	10,738,991	13,282,434	13,645,703
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.</b>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital and Reserves ...	1,628,826	1,863,247	2,651,299	3,050,757	3,824,890	4,170,518
Commonwealth Treasury ...	4,182,849	3,893,796	3,380,762	4,860,481	5,706,697	5,516,409
National Debt Sinking Fund ...	1,139,489	1,336,201	1,763,801	2,127,424	2,834,762	3,111,617
Rural Credits — Development Fund ...	47,656	42,611	48,362	79,924	85,450	96,174
State Authorities ...	619,752	669,841	620,789	620,405	830,635	750,985
Total ...	7,618,572	7,305,716	8,465,013	10,738,991	13,282,434	13,645,703

\* General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953.

† Profit after writing down bank premises by £110,320 in 1953-54 and £134,160 in 1954-55.

### TRADING BANKS.

There were fifteen trading banks operating in Australia in June, 1955, eleven of them authorised private banks in terms of the Banking Act, 1945-1953, and four of them Government institutions. Of these, ten authorised private banks and two Government banks conducted business

in New South Wales. These numbers exclude the Queensland National Bank Ltd., and the Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd., which are in process of voluntary liquidation and amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June, 1955, are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, special deposits with the Commonwealth Bank and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

**Table 400.—Trading Banks—Branches, Deposits and Advances, June, 1955.**

Bank.	In New South Wales.			In Australia.		
	Branches.	Deposits.	Loans and Advances.	Branches.	Deposits.	Loans and Advances.
	No.	£ million.		No.	£ million.	
Bank of N.S.W. ...	293	205·64	139·41	613	363·19	242·66
Commercial of Sydney ...	205	115·72	72·68	328	183·36	99·70
Commercial of Australia ...	87	29·04	19·81	376	151·53	87·71
National of Australasia † ...	74	28·20	30·55	498	228·82	142·77
Bank of Adelaide ...	1	1·46	3·41	74	31·68	16·08
Australia and New Zealand ...	146	68·57	55·57	480	220·65	147·99
English, Scottish and Australian ...	75	26·95	21·07	297	127·93	80·75
Major Private Trading Banks ...	881	475·58	342·50	2,666	1,307·16	817·66
Commonwealth Trading ‡ ...	256	96·12	43·00	459	181·12	98·54
Rural Bank of N.S.W. ‡ ...	105	34·54	47·53	105	34·55	47·53
Bank of New Zealand ...	1	2·11	2·54	2	3·48	3·80
Comptoir National ...	1	1·48	0·98	2	1·68	1·86
Bank of China ...	1	0·03	...	1	0·03	...
In N.S.W. (12) ...	1,245	609·86	436·55	3,235	1,528·02	969·39
State Bank (South Australia) ‡ ...	...	...	...	28	7·72	6·22
Rural (Western Australia) ‡ ...	...	...	...	34	6·71	12·28
Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co. ...	...	...	...	1	2·23	2·94
Total All Banks	1,245	609·86	436·55	3,298	1,544·68	990·83

\* Excludes agencies numbering 209 in New South Wales and 1,210 in Australia.

† Includes the Queensland National Bank and the Ballarat Banking Co., which are in process of amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia.

‡ Government Banks.

The "major private trading banks" transact most of the trading bank business; they held 78 per cent. of the total deposits in New South Wales and 85 per cent. of the Australian total. The Commonwealth Trading Bank held 16 per cent. and 12 per cent. of deposits, respectively.

Of the major private trading banks, two were incorporated in this State, two in Victoria, one in South Australia and two in England. Five of the banks have branches in all the Australian States, and two have branches in five States. Three of the banks operate in New Zealand, but by far the greater proportion of their business is transacted in Australia.

The following table shows, in respect of the major private trading banks, the average amount of deposits and principal assets in Australia in the year and in the month of June of each year since 1946. Also shown are figures in respect of the Commonwealth Trading Bank (General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953) and all trading banks as listed in Table 400.

Table 401.—Trading Banks—Deposits and Principal Assets in Australia.

Period— Year or Month.	Deposits.			Balances due to Other Banks.	Cash Items.	Common- wealth Treasury Bills.	Special Accounts with Common- wealth Bank.	Govern- ment and Municipal Securities.	Ad- vances, Dis- counts, etc. *
	Not Bearing Interest. †	Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits. *						
Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand.									
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS.									
Year.				†					
1945-46	385,953	220,415	606,368		38,462	59,782	238,098	115,272	212,178
1946-47	429,749	206,862	636,611	1,748	37,928	25,831	264,991	95,026	261,139
1947-48	471,604	201,891	673,495	11,934	44,389	18,089	262,258	65,606	329,850
1948-49*	565,140	211,262	776,402	32,522	48,016	22,111	322,670	61,454	368,582
1949-50*	685,587	224,477	910,064	33,227	51,960	26,502	377,006	83,813	403,889
1950-51	896,496	247,727	1,144,223	50,259	59,333	36,887	500,316	90,244	479,321
1951-52	963,524	238,217	1,201,741	61,527	60,590	32,402	465,991	68,416	621,435
1952-53	943,748	218,699	1,162,447	10,623	74,712	123,059	211,737	86,513	638,092
1953-54	1,035,707	239,773	1,275,480	3,361	71,243	99,368	285,226	130,306	658,534
1954-55	1,047,676	262,986	1,310,662	3,283	66,909	51,602	269,116	121,927	776,761
June—									
1946	418,953	213,149	627,102	1,298	32,276	40,049	258,469	122,698	224,341
1947	446,727	201,616	648,343	2,520	34,406	13,800	275,422	80,553	289,741
1948	516,595	200,235	716,830	27,464	45,562	19,090	292,953	59,469	348,779
1949*	601,486	215,924	817,410	49,789	39,993	11,140	381,233	62,464	383,334
1950*	765,451	239,409	1,004,860	45,792	51,058	20,250	442,828	96,501	427,189
1951	987,593	250,122	1,237,715	63,207	50,476	32,750	569,616	92,993	509,459
1952	902,409	220,489	1,122,898	47,998	61,219	35,750	303,303	62,619	691,242
1953	1,010,124	228,841	1,238,965	3,483	76,647	100,500	300,753	115,676	601,816
1954	1,053,717	251,298	1,305,015	3,287	67,713	57,950	313,753	133,364	701,718
1955	1,040,012	267,145	1,307,157	4,613	65,436	27,800	245,783	124,561	817,656
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK.‡									
June—									
1948	47,871	12,717	60,588	313	6,270	...	...	33,165	25,279
1949	55,689	12,478	68,167	2,452	4,693	...	...	34,374	36,641
1950	68,107	16,283	84,390	2,769	4,892	6,500	...	29,824	52,725
1951	97,371	22,322	119,693	2,299	6,878	36,500	...	15,114	68,497
1952	89,289	19,828	109,117	3,424	7,072	23,000	...	22,116	71,197
1953	109,676	26,051	135,727	4,142	11,984	31,300	32,250	15,222	59,745
1954	127,906	37,829	165,735	325	14,093	12,600	38,650	35,078	75,978
1955	134,862	46,257	181,119	293	11,589	8,900	33,850	39,713	98,539
ALL TRADING BANKS.									
June—									
1948	579,661	219,158	798,819	28,557	55,797	20,240	294,010	105,661	412,026
1949*	676,859	236,244	913,103	52,472	47,971	12,210	382,800	111,527	461,914
1950*	858,420	270,016	1,128,436	48,846	59,443	27,900	447,845	139,050	531,187
1951	1,121,918	285,480	1,407,398	65,919	62,400	73,795	572,583	123,094	635,461
1952	1,026,275	255,914	1,282,189	52,189	71,979	59,320	304,995	99,384	827,924
1953	1,158,247	269,738	1,427,985	7,875	94,364	138,705	334,115	144,566	724,819
1954	1,225,304	305,216	1,530,520	3,997	87,139	80,070	353,520	182,604	845,186
1955	1,214,843	329,841	1,544,684	5,596	81,848	40,710	280,724	177,787	990,834

\* In 1949 technical changes by certain banks in method of compilation had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest) and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £9,000,000 in January and £2,600,000 in July, 1949).

† Not available.

‡ General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953.

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Further deposits on current account are included under "interest bearing"; e.g., major private trading banks £27,212,000 and all trading banks £35,216,000 in June, 1955. The balance of the interest-bearing deposits represents amounts deposited for fixed terms—usually three, six, twelve or twenty-four months. Government balances held on deposit with the trading banks amounted to £52,140,000, viz., non-interest-bearing £12,206,000 and interest-bearing £39,934,000, in June, 1955, including £38,653,000 with the major private trading banks.

Balances due to other banks, as shown for the major private trading banks from June, 1948, to June, 1952, consisted largely of short term loans from the Central Bank. These loans were made in conjunction with the operation of the Special Accounts system mentioned below, and were designed to avoid rigidity in that system.

Cash items of the major private trading banks in June, 1955, comprised gold coin, £287,000; other coin, £3,755,000; Australian Notes, £31,220,000, and balances (other than Special Accounts) with the Commonwealth Bank, £30,174,000. Treasury Bills are usually of three months' currency and may be rediscounted at the Commonwealth Bank. Advances, discounts, etc., mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand.

The Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank represent funds which the trading banks are required to place on deposit with the Central Bank; they are used as a means of control over bank credit, and may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank. The Special Account balances of the major private trading banks grew rapidly between 1948-49 and 1950-51, when a marked increase in liquid funds resulted from favourable trade balances and private capital movements. The fall in 1951-52 was the result of releases made to ease the effects on the banks' liquid resources of a large adverse balance of payments, and there was a further moderate decline, for similar reasons, in 1954-55.

Deposits increased rapidly until 1945-46 as a result of war expenditure, and after 1946-47 their growth was accelerated by steeply rising export income, a large inflow of overseas capital and expansion of bank advances. They fell in 1951-52, when the value of exports declined sharply and imports rose steeply, but the fall was more than offset in the following year, and there were further increases in 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Advances declined during the war period, then rose steadily after 1944-45. Factors contributing to a sharp increase in 1951-52 were the easing of credit restrictions and the provision of finance for accumulating stocks of imported goods. Repayments in 1952-53 of amounts advanced against accumulated stocks offset new advances for other purposes, and there was a decline in the total amount outstanding at the end of the year. The upward movement was resumed in 1953-54, and in June, 1955, the total of advances made by the major private trading banks was £115,938,000 higher than in June, 1954.

The following table shows, in respect of the major private trading banks, the ratio of non-interest-bearing deposits and of the various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia, in various years since 1946:—



Table 402.—Major Private Trading Banks—Ratios in Australia.

Year ended June.	Deposits not Bearing Interest.	Cash Items.	Treasury Bills.	Special Accounts with Commonwealth Bank.	Government and Municipal Securities.	Advances, etc.
	Ratio per cent. to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures.					
1946	63.6	6.3	9.9	39.3	19.0	35.0
1947	67.5	6.0	4.1	41.6	14.9	41.0
1948	70.0	6.6	2.7	38.9	9.7	49.0
1949	72.8	6.2	2.5	41.6	7.9	47.5
1950	75.3	5.7	2.9	41.4	9.2	44.4
1951	78.4	5.1	3.2	43.7	7.9	41.9
1952	80.2	5.0	2.7	38.8	5.7	51.7
1953	81.2	6.4	10.6	18.2	7.4	54.9
1954	81.2	5.6	7.8	22.4	10.2	51.6
1955	79.9	5.1	3.9	20.5	9.3	60.8

## TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 400 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Table 403.—Trading Banks—Deposits and Advances in N.S.W.

Period— Year or Month.	Deposits.					Advances. •
	Not Bearing Interest.		Bearing Interest.		Total Deposits. •	
	Government.	Other.*	Government.	Other.		
Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand.						
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS.						
Year—1945-46 ...	594	150,917	1,664	75,906	229,081	86,089
1946-47 ...	542	168,690	1,150	72,372	242,754	104,687
1947-48 ...	568	181,731	1,106	68,900	252,314	134,441
1948-49*	723	216,128	1,169	70,263	288,283	146,483
1949-50*	952	269,129	1,072	75,757	346,910	154,335
1950-51 ...	1,224	356,295	1,125	81,106	439,750	184,437
1951-52 ...	1,485	370,025	1,014	74,744	447,268	243,790
1952-53 ...	1,767	356,899	1,333	65,708	425,707	256,105
1953-54 ...	1,856	392,646	4,959	71,022	470,483	265,386
1954-55 ...	1,883	390,558	15,660	70,987	479,097	316,634
June—1946 ...	662	162,410	1,425	72,722	237,219	90,600
1947 ...	662	173,878	1,111	68,622	244,273	116,520
1948 ...	954	196,495	1,098	66,841	265,388	142,861
1949*	1,393	226,762	1,726	71,460	301,341	150,369
1950*	1,482	310,271	1,142	81,110	394,005	166,248
1951 ...	1,603	384,372	1,406	80,559	467,940	197,901
1952 ...	2,082	343,684	1,531	66,345	413,642	275,958
1953 ...	2,186	377,534	2,850	66,047	448,617	243,697
1954 ...	3,679	396,511	11,352	71,557	483,099	281,560
1955 ...	2,958	384,432	18,725	69,462	475,577	342,496
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK.†						
June—1948 ...	441	28,296	58	6,428	35,223	14,856
1949 ...	452	32,690	65	6,856	40,063	18,017
1950 ...	527	39,647	74	8,342	48,590	26,064
1951 ...	617	51,073	73	8,262	60,025	36,144
1952 ...	747	51,488	72	9,494	61,801	38,585
1953 ...	1,451	59,108	124	13,283	73,966	26,516
1954 ...	1,050	66,506	3,196	16,560	87,321	32,740
1955 ...	1,085	71,230	4,092	19,713	96,120	43,000
ALL TRADING BANKS.						
June—1948 ...	2,084	233,292	1,444	76,274	313,094	186,205
1949*	2,890	270,573	2,069	82,493	358,025	199,677
1950*	3,989	364,939	1,549	99,639	470,116	230,568
1951 ...	5,239	456,830	1,890	96,835	560,794	276,613
1952 ...	3,186	415,065	6,663	82,398	507,312	361,092
1953 ...	4,103	460,422	7,633	85,354	557,512	314,674
1954 ...	5,345	488,954	19,309	95,040	608,648	360,682
1955 ...	4,259	482,369	27,420	95,816	609,864	436,553

\* In 1949 technical changes by certain banks had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest), and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £5,800,000 in January and £700,000 in July, 1949).

† See note ‡ to Table 401.

## CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES.

The following classifications of bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia at the end of December, 1954 and 1955, have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns furnished by the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the "Major Private Trading Banks" listed in Table 400. Business advances (classified according to the main industry of the borrower) are those made mainly for business purposes and include all loans to corporate bodies other than public authorities. Advances to public authorities are those made to Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, Government Agencies and Semi-Governmental Authorities, irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. Personal advances are those made to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as the purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc.

**Table 404.—Classification of Bank Advances at end of December.\***

Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Classification.	New South Wales.		Australia.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
	AMOUNT—£ THOUSAND.			
<b>Business Advances, according to main Industry of borrower—</b>				
1. Agriculture, Dairying and Grazing:—				
Mainly Sheep grazing ... ..	48,107	53,517	87,703	94,130
" Cattle " ... ..	3,880	4,203	15,533	15,800
" Wheat growing ... ..	6,742	7,259	21,551	22,238
" Sugar " ... ..	313	283	8,507	8,352
" Fruit " ... ..	2,229	2,284	9,606	8,957
" Dairying and Pig Raising ... ..	13,447	12,930	52,038	48,465
Other Rural ... ..	4,391	3,914	15,629	14,433
Total ... ..	79,109	84,390	210,567	212,375
2. Manufacturing ... ..	68,154	77,725	160,576	178,955
3. Transport, Storage and Communication ... ..	5,149	4,953	16,561	16,198
4. Finance and Property:—				
Builders and Contractors ... ..	8,697	8,123	20,598	20,406
Building Investment Companies and Building Societies, etc. ... ..	13,074	13,595	25,520	26,431
Other (Banking, Insurance, etc.)† ... ..	18,666	20,951	43,988	43,511
Total ... ..	40,437	42,669	90,106	90,348
5. Commerce:—				
Retail Trade ... ..	28,866	28,963	76,049	78,894
Wholesale Trade ... ..	30,243	34,500	70,609	76,638
Total ... ..	59,109	63,463	146,658	155,532
6. Miscellaneous‡ ... ..	19,605	21,864	56,567	59,437
7. Not elsewhere specified ... ..	3,777	3,529	11,384	10,969
Total Business Advances ... ..	275,340	298,593	692,419	723,814
Advances to Public Authorities—(including Government, Semi-Governmental and Local Government Bodies)	4,907	6,717	12,648	21,686
<b>Personal Advances, according to main purpose—</b>				
1. For Building or Purchasing own home ... ..	48,138	45,342	105,377	97,680
2. Other (including personal loans) ... ..	23,515	22,119	53,591	50,189
Total Personal Advances ... ..	71,653	67,461	158,968	147,869
Total Advances ... ..	351,900	372,771	864,035	893,369

\* See text above table.

† Includes trustees, pastoral finance and cash order companies, friendly societies, stockbrokers, real estate agents, etc.

‡ Includes (a) fishing, hunting, trapping and forestry; (b) mining and quarrying; (c) legal and other professions, religious, charitable and benevolent institutions, hospitals, schools and industrial and trade associations; (d) amusements, wireless broadcasting, sporting associations and promoters; and (e) hotels, boarding houses and restaurants, laundries, social clubs, etc.

The total of advances outstanding at the end of December, 1955, as compared with December, 1954, was 5.9 per cent. higher in New South Wales and 3.4 per cent. higher in Australia. In New South Wales, advances to manufacturing industries were 14 per cent. higher in December, 1955, than at the end of the previous year, while those to sheep-grazing were higher by 11.2 per cent., commerce by 7.4 per cent., and finance and property by 5.5 per cent., and total advances for business purposes were higher by £23.3 millions or 8.4 per cent. Advances to public authorities also increased from £4.9 million to £6.7 million, but personal advances, including those for purchasing or building homes, fell by 5.9 per cent., from £71.7 million to £67.5 million.

The proportionate distribution of advances according to the main classification is shown below:—

**Table 405.—Proportionate Classification of Bank Advances at end of December.**

Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Classification.	New South Wales.		Australia.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
Proportion of Total.				
Business Advances, according to main industry of borrower:—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. Rural—				
Mainly sheep grazing ... ..	13.7	14.3	10.2	10.6
Other ... ..	8.8	8.3	14.2	13.2
2. Manufacturing ... ..	19.3	20.9	18.6	20.0
3. Transport, Storage and Communication ... ..	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8
4. Finance and Property ... ..	11.5	11.5	10.4	10.1
5. Commerce ... ..	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.4
6. Miscellaneous and n.e.l. ... ..	6.6	6.8	7.8	7.9
Total Business Advances ... ..	78.2	80.1	80.1	81.0
Advances to Public Authorities ... ..	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.4
Personal Advances ... ..	20.4	18.1	18.4	16.6
Total Advances ... ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales were stated on page 709 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in December, 1947, by the Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947. Formerly, the Bank functioned in three departments, viz., Rural Bank, Advances for Homes, and Personal Loans. In the Rural Bank Department, lending activities were restricted to advances to primary producers and co-operative societies associated with rural production.

As reconstituted, the three departments have been merged into a single General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business without restriction as to lending. There is also a Government Agency Department, established in 1934, in which the bank administers various lending activities on behalf of the Government. Control of the

Bank is exercised by three Commissioners, of whom one is President, appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour.

At 30th June, 1955, there were 105 branches and two Agencies in Sydney and important country centres; in other places the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

## GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT.

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 406.—Rural Bank, General Department—Balance Sheet and Profit.

Particulars.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE.</b>				
	£	£	£	£
Stock and Debentures Issued	17,315,259	17,074,397	17,509,916	16,898,693
General Reserve ... ..	2,636,811	2,722,107	2,827,159	2,933,697
Special Reserve ... ..	5,060,501	5,532,816	6,029,898	6,659,513
Deposits, Other Liabilities and Reserves for Contingencies ... ..	29,274,626	33,367,202	37,487,918	37,951,001
Re-establishment and Em- ployment Act ... ..	2,391,168	1,764,215	1,408,078	1,151,388
<b>Total Liabilities ... ..</b>	<b>56,678,365</b>	<b>60,460,737</b>	<b>65,262,969</b>	<b>65,594,292</b>
<b>ASSETS AT 30TH JUNE.</b>				
	£	£	£	£
Cash and Bank Balances ...	725,747	2,331,060	2,618,523	2,308,882
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	961,350	716,961	989,115	1,145,692
Treasury Bills ... ..	...	3,995,515	6,492,319	2,496,664
Government and Public Se- curities ... ..	6,389,358	6,516,343	6,597,997	6,695,667
Loans and Advances ... ..	46,535,519	44,503,474	45,877,561	49,866,042
Bank Premises ... ..	1,773,124	1,893,799	2,042,994	2,481,679
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets ... ..	293,267	503,585	644,460	599,666
<b>Total Assets ... ..</b>	<b>56,678,365</b>	<b>60,460,737</b>	<b>65,262,969</b>	<b>65,594,292</b>
<b>Net Profit—Year ended 30th June ... ..</b>	<b>£82,242</b>	<b>£85,296</b>	<b>£105,052</b>	<b>£106,538</b>

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner are credited direct to a special reserve account which, at 30th June, 1955, amounted to £6,659,513. The share of the profits was £497,082 in 1953-54 and £629,614 in 1954-55.

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department amounted to £49,866,042 at 30th June, 1955, and comprised the following, viz.:—General Bank loans £13,991,537; Rural loans, £16,129,740; Home loans, £16,750,128; Personal loans, £1,848,250; and advances under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, £1,146,387. Comparative statistics of loans to primary producers are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries," and of advances for homes in the chapter "Housing and Building".

Personal loans are small loans made on terms generally more reasonable than are otherwise obtainable by persons requiring such accommodation. Interest is charged at a discount rate and deducted from the amount of the loan. The rate of discount for a loan of one year's currency was 5 per cent. until raised to 6 per cent. in October, 1945. The number and amount of advances made were 9,907 and £1,662,417 in 1953-54 and 9,671 and £1,907,924 in 1954-55. The average amount of advance was £168 and £197 in the respective years.

#### GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through Government Departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, as amended, in terms of which various agencies were created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing, and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. In four of the agencies concerned with building and housing, the Bank ceased to make new advances as from 31st October, 1942, when this function was transferred to the Housing Commission, but, since 1st July, 1954, advances have been made, through the Sale of Homes Agency, to purchasers of a limited number of Housing Commission houses. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing), may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

The financial operations of the various agencies during the year ended 30th June, 1955, are summarised in the following table. Further particulars of the loans for building purposes and the housing of soldiers' families are shown in the chapter "Housing and Building", and details regarding finance for rural industries in the chapters "Rural Industries" and "Land Settlement".

**Table 407.—Rural Bank of New South Wales—Government Agency Department, 1954-55.**

Agency.	Revenue Collections. *	Administrative Expenses.	Particulars of Advances.		
			Made during Year.	Repaid during Year.	Outstanding at 30th June.
	£	£	£	£	£
Building Relief ...	271	200	51	2,568	9,063
Government Housing ...	1,705	1,026	512	5,012	36,055
Home Building Scheme ...	141	1,505	...	1,077	2,672
Soldiers' Families Housing...	45	25	66	214	919
Advances to Settlers ...	24,849	53,800	480,485	170,445	1,057,016
Rural Reconstruction ...	35,050	64,338	366,662	349,286	1,698,183
Government Guarantee ...	...	50	...	...	2,625
Irrigation ...	892,664	78,685	770,828	257,526	3,217,987
Rural Industries ...	7,448	49,304	129,308	149,403	366,916
Closer Settlement ..	2,267	848	...	6,391	49,144
Sale of Homes ...	3,796	4,316	289,189	34,302	255,467
Total ...	968,236	254,097	2,037,101	976,224	6,696,047

\* Excludes miscellaneous collections totalling £834.

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June include amounts due for interest and other charges, as well as capital.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

### SAVINGS BANKS.

At 30th June, 1955, savings bank business was conducted in all Australian States by the Commonwealth Savings Bank; State savings banks operated in Victoria and South Australia and two trustee savings banks operated in Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria on 15th July, 1912, and in the other States within six months thereafter; operations commenced in New South Wales on 13th January, 1913. It was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th June, 1928, but has remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank.

The funds of the Commonwealth Savings Bank are available for long-term investments, e.g., public securities, loans on the security of land, advances for warehouses and stores for primary products, advances to the Mortgage

Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and deposit with the Commonwealth Bank. Towards the end of 1951-52, the Bank took over some of the housing loans business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank, viz., all credit foncier advances and most of the loans to building societies. It makes loans to individuals, on credit foncier terms, for the erection of homes or purchase of newly erected homes and to building societies for the erection or purchase of homes or discharge of mortgages thereon. Credit foncier loans are secured by first mortgage on land, and may be made up to 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation, subject to a maximum of £1,750, for periods up to thirty-one years. (The "credit foncier" system involves the gradual amortisation of the loan by means of equal periodical payments comprising interest and a portion of the principal.)

Particulars of the deposits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank and all savings banks in Australia operating at 30th June, 1955, and their total assets in Australia and elsewhere are shown below:—

**Table 408.—Savings Banks—Deposits in Australia and Total Assets.**

At 30th June.	Deposits in Australia.	Total Assets.				
		Cash and Money at Short Call.	Common- wealth Securities.	Other Government Securities.	Other.	Total.
		£ million.				
COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK:						
1945	366.4	40.6	304.7	32.0	4.9	382.2
1950	477.2	50.5	393.5	35.6	21.2	500.8
1951	529.4	54.7	438.0	39.2	22.9	554.8
1952	567.6	59.7	430.1	45.8	59.6	595.2
1953	604.4	62.5	436.8	58.8	75.4	633.5
1954	648.7	68.6	451.3	67.7	93.6	681.2
1955	690.0	73.4	470.8	72.7	108.5	725.4
ALL SAVINGS BANKS.						
1945	567.0	110.2	420.6	51.3	14.7	596.8
1950	762.1	108.5	574.2	84.9	35.8	803.4
1951	837.4	116.8	619.7	104.1	41.4	882.0
1952	891.9	117.9	613.1	123.2	85.1	939.3
1953	947.5	126.7	615.0	146.6	109.1	997.4
1954	1,010.1	133.6	631.4	166.7	132.9	1,064.6
1955	1,073.4	139.6	649.6	190.1	152.7	1,132.0

## SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Savings bank business in New South Wales was conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from December, 1931, when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution, until January, 1956, when two private savings banks were opened. At 30th June, 1955, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 254 branches of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and at numerous post offices and other agencies. Deposits are received in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance. The rates of interest payable from 1st April, 1956, are:—on personal accounts,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum on balances of up to £1,000 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on additional amounts up to £1,500; on society accounts (i.e., friendly societies and bodies not operating for profit)  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum up to £2,000 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on any excess. Changes in the rates of interest are shown in Table 420.

The following statement shows the operations on savings bank accounts and the amount of depositors' balances in New South Wales in each year since 1946:—

Table 409.—Savings Bank Deposits in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Amounts Credited.		Withdrawals.	Increase in Depositors' Balances.	Deposits at 30th June.	
	Deposits.*	Interest.			Amount.	Per Head of Pop'n.
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£ s. d.
1946	191,112	3,801	156,874	38,039	236,242	80 4 6
1947	158,994	4,054	167,922	(—)4,874	231,368	77 10 3
1948	166,875	3,991	159,270	5,596	236,964	78 11 6
1949	171,622	4,062	168,165	7,519	244,483	79 1 1
1950	201,479	4,208	191,296	14,391	258,874	81 1 4
1951	253,472	4,405	232,285	25,592	284,466	86 15 7
1952	261,966	4,829	240,729	20,066	304,532	91 3 10
1953	266,006	5,703	257,092	14,617	319,149	94 6 4
1954	291,475	6,087	276,914	20,648	339,797	99 5 1
1955	322,473	6,799	310,424	18,848	358,645	102 15 1

\* Includes interstate transfers.

(—) Decrease.

Depositors' balances increased rapidly during the war years, and in the last decade, under the influence of high levels of employment and incomes, the amount held per head of population increased by 51 per cent., while the total amount of the balances rose by 81 per cent. The increase in depositors' balances in 1954-55 was £18,848,000 or 5.5 per cent., compared with an increase of £20,648,000, or 6.8 per cent., in the previous year.



Savings Certificates, which bear some resemblance to savings bank deposits, were sold by the Commonwealth Government from March, 1940, to January, 1949, as described on page 451. The net sales in New South Wales to 30th June, 1955, are shown below:—

**Table 410.—Savings Certificates—Net Sales in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Net Sales.*		Year ended 30th June.	Net Sales.*	
	In Year.	Accumulated Total.		In Year.	Accumulated Total.
	£000	£000		£000	£000
1946	840	20,013	1951	(—) 3,253	19,088.
1947	1,970	21,983	1952	(—) 2,794	16,294
1948	3,736	25,719	1953	(—) 2,796	13,498
1949	(—) 638	25,081	1954	(—) 2,260†	11,238†
1950	(—) 2,740	22,341	1955	(—) 1,756	9,482

\* Proceeds of sales less principal repaid on redemption.

† Revised.

The number of savings bank accounts in active operation at 30th June in each year since 1946 is shown below, together with the average amount on deposit per account:—

**Table 411.—Savings Bank Accounts in New South Wales.**

30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.	30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1946	1,910,810	123 12 8	1951	2,193,922	129 13 3
1947	1,967,374	117 12 1	1952	2,247,381	135 10 1
1948	2,012,742	117 14 8	1953	2,279,376	140 0 4
1949	2,072,040	117 19 10	1954	2,308,249	147 4 2
1950	2,137,725	121 2 0	1955	2,336,570	153 9 11

The number of accounts does not represent individual depositors, as many are joint accounts or accounts of societies, trusts, etc., whose members also have personal accounts. It is apparent, however, that an increasingly large proportion of the people practice thrift through the medium of the savings bank.

#### DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS.

Statistics of bank debits are a record of total charges, including interest and book-keeping charges, by cheques, bills, drafts, etc., to customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 400. They are collected on returns furnished under the Banking Act, and are available monthly from September, 1945.

As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Commonwealth Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of Australian governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars in the returns of the trading banks of debits to government accounts held at capital city branches are excluded from the table below, and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres. The statistics are indicative of variations in the amount

of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be remembered that the monthly totals are subject to normal seasonal fluctuations, and no correction has been made on this account.

**Table 412.—Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks.**  
(Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at City Branches.)

Month.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Weekly Averages—£ million.									
New South Wales.									
July ...	56.3	66.6	79.2	91.2	121.3	150.3	149.0	163.7	181.8
August ...	51.8	60.6	71.0	80.9	109.2	141.9	130.1	145.6	170.6
September ...	57.1	64.4	77.4	88.0	126.3	153.0	143.0	167.7	179.7
October ...	57.2	67.8	81.5	99.0	135.5	163.0	152.7	168.3	190.3
November ...	58.1	72.5	82.0	107.9	147.9	170.5	159.8	173.0	185.8
December ...	59.4	71.0	87.7	112.2	158.0	175.9	173.8	187.1	194.5
January ...	51.9	59.6	74.8	96.8	131.6	146.2	124.6	151.9	173.8
February ...	58.5	72.1	83.5	108.7	161.1	155.3	156.2	164.8	188.3
March ...	59.9	68.6	83.9	118.6	160.0	152.1	162.4	184.7	186.0
April ...	59.8	69.7	82.5	108.8	161.1	153.3	149.7	166.2	185.5
May ...	62.8	75.0	92.8	122.6	167.3	155.9	157.4	183.0	203.3
June ...	64.3	82.0	97.3	121.2	168.2	158.4	160.4	194.9	206.1
Year ...	58.1	69.4	83.1	104.9	145.1	156.6	151.9	171.7	187.5
Increase on previous year %	...	19.4	19.7	26.2	38.3	7.9	(—) 3.0	13.0	9.2
Australia.									
Year ...	148.9	175.9	212.8	271.1	372.9	402.4	389.3	446.5	491.6
Increase on previous year %	...	18.1	21.0	27.4	37.6	7.9	(—) 3.3	14.7	10.1

Under the influence of rising prices and money incomes, the annual amount of debits in New South Wales rose by 150 per cent. between 1946-47 and 1950-51, the largest annual increase, viz. 38 per cent., being recorded in the latter year. A relatively small increase of 8 per cent. in 1951-52 and a fall of 3 per cent. in 1952-53, which reflected a short decline in employment and business activity, was followed by increases of 13 per cent. in 1953-54 and 9 per cent. in 1954-55.

#### MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.

Exchange by means of money orders and postal notes is conducted by the Post Office.

The following table gives particulars of the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during the six years ended June, 1955:—

**Table 413.—Money Order Business in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Money Orders issued in New South Wales for payment in—				Money Orders issued elsewhere, paid in New South Wales.		
	New South Wales.	Other Australian States.	Other Countries.	Total.	In other Australian States.	Beyond the Commonwealth.	Total.
£ thousand.							
1950	15,963	1,549	165	17,677	1,647	392	2,039
1951	18,972	1,736	221	20,929	2,088	384	2,472
1952	21,671	1,990	290	23,951	2,260	371	2,631
1953	23,421	1,919	295	25,635	2,334	401	2,735
1954	24,985	1,897	293	27,175	2,465	388	2,853
1955	28,332	1,963	346	30,641	2,528	392	2,920

The amount of money orders issued in other Australian States and oversea countries for payment in New South Wales usually exceeds the amount sent from this State.

The maximum amount for which a single postal note is issued is £1, and particulars regarding postal notes are shown below:—

**Table 414.—Postal Note Business in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Postal Notes issued in New South Wales.		Postal Notes paid in New South Wales.			
	Number.	Amount.	Total Number.	Amount.		
				Issued in New South Wales.	Issued in other States.	Total.
		£		£	£	£
1950	11,306,874	5,036,471	11,125,318	4,439,440	485,317	4,924,757
1951	10,528,018	5,151,600	10,340,948	4,530,896	518,725	5,049,621
1952	9,318,278	4,599,459	9,215,270	4,018,052	500,752	4,518,804
1953	9,229,540	4,536,787	9,200,462	3,904,204	561,219	4,465,423
1954	8,779,140	4,392,505	8,749,590*	3,738,367	571,217	4,309,584
1955	8,624,010	4,399,947	8,517,609	3,651,271	575,017	4,226,288

\* Revised.

### INTEREST RATES.

As part of a plan for economic rehabilitation, measures were adopted by Commonwealth and State Governments in 1931 to effect a reduction in rates of interest. By conversion, interest rates on existing internal debts of the Governments were reduced by 22½ per cent. and legislation was enacted to effect, as far as practicable, a corresponding reduction in respect of private indebtedness. The rates payable on debts due to the Crown were also reduced.

During the war and up to July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government controlled interest rates by orders issued under National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations. Maximum rates of interest were prescribed for bank overdrafts, fixed deposits and savings bank deposits, as shown in Tables 417 to 420, and for certain other loans indicated on page 598 of Year Book No. 53. Although rates of interest have not been controlled since July, 1952, the rates paid and charged by banks have been fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Commonwealth Bank.

### YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The yield on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchange is an important determinant of interest rates in other spheres. From 15th June, 1940, the Stock Exchanges in Australia fixed minimum prices for the sale of Government securities and prohibited their members from selling at lower than the fixed prices. This control, which had the effect of imposing an upper limit on interest yields on the securities, was repealed on 6th May, 1947.

The average yield (including redemption) of Commonwealth Government securities maturing in Australia was 5.52 per cent. in 1928, 5.26 per cent. in 1929, and 6.06 per cent. in 1930, as based on the market prices current in June of each year. These rates are indicative of the general level of

yields prior to the depression. The trend, at appreciably lower levels, following the general conversion of the internal Government debt in 1931, is illustrated by the following statement:—

**Table 415.—Yields on Commonwealth Securities in Australia.**

Rate per cent. per annum.

Year ended 30th June.	Short- dated. *	Long- dated. *	Year.	Year ended 30th June.		Month of June.	
				Short- dated. †	Long- dated. †	Short- dated. †	Long- dated. †
1933	...	3.95	1945	2.47	3.24	2.49	3.25
1934	...	3.54	1946	2.18	3.24	1.79	3.25
1935	...	3.33	1947	1.93	3.20	1.92	3.15
1936	...	3.77	1948	2.34	3.17	2.34	3.16
1937	3.57	3.95	1949	2.07	3.15	1.97	3.13
1938	3.39	3.75	1950	1.95	3.13	1.95	3.15
1939	3.67	3.85	1951	1.99	3.21	2.05	3.51
1940	3.56	3.67	1952	2.05	3.95	2.21	4.62
1941	2.79	3.13	1953	3.03	4.54	3.16	4.48
	†	†	1954	3.10	4.44	3.42	4.44
1942	2.40	3.24	1955	3.49	4.50	3.74	4.53
1943	2.48	3.24					
1944	2.45	3.24					

\* Weighted average of yields on securities maturing in periods "under 5 years" and "10 or more years," respectively.

† Yield on securities maturing in 2 years and 12 years, respectively\* estimated from yields on securities maturing "under 5 years" and "10 or more years."

The yields quoted are the averages of yields as calculated by the Commonwealth Bank on the last Wednesday in each month. Those for the years to 1940-41 refer to Commonwealth securities issued prior to 1940. Interest on such securities was subject to Commonwealth Income Tax and exempt from State Income Tax, but the Commonwealth tax was limited to the rates of tax imposed by the Income Tax Act, 1930.

The yields for subsequent years relate to securities issued after 1st January, 1940; interest on these is subject to Commonwealth tax on income at current rates of tax as levied from year to year, but a rebate of tax is allowed, amounting to 2s. for each £1 of interest. The allowance of this rebate was a consequence of the introduction in 1942-43 of the uniform tax system under which State income taxation was discontinued.

The terms of issue of new Commonwealth securities in Australia are shown in the chapter "Public Finance" on page 450.

#### RATE OF DISCOUNT, COMMONWEALTH TREASURY BILLS.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills were first issued in 1927. They are discounted exclusively by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, although in March, 1936, a single issue of small amount was made available for discount by the public.

In 1931 the Commonwealth Bank guaranteed that the bills taken up by the trading banks would be redeemed on maturity, and undertook to re-discount them on demand during currency at the rate of interest at which they were issued. In respect of new issues or re-issues of Treasury Bills after 30th June, 1934, the guarantee of repayment was withdrawn, and re-discounting is undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank at a rate to be fixed at the time of the transaction. Variations in the rates of discount since June, 1927, have been as follows:—

Table 416.—Rate of Discount on Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.
1927—June	4	1931—July	4	1933—June	2½	1940—May	1½
1928—Feb.	4½	1932—Nov.	3½	1934—April	2½	1943—Nov.	1½
1929—Oct.	5½	1933—Jan.	3½	Oct.	2	1945—Mar.	1
1930—Oct.	6	Feb.	2½	1935—Jan.	1½	1949—May	½
						1952—Aug.	1

## FIXED DEPOSIT RATES.

The trading banks provide a large part of the temporary financial accommodation needed in various business activities. The funds for this purpose are obtained partly as fixed deposits from customers. Variations in the rates of interest paid by trading banks to such customers in New South Wales in recent years are shown below:—

Table 417.—Trading Banks—Fixed Deposit Rates.

Month of Change.	Period of Deposit.				Month of Change.	Period of Deposit.			
	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.		3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.
	Per cent. per annum.					Per cent. per annum.			
1920—July	3½	4	4½	5	1936—Mar.	2	2½	2½	3
1927—Aug.	4	4	4½	5	1940—Jan.	1½	2½	2½	2½
1930—Jan.	4½	4½	5	5½	May	1½	2	2½	2½
1931—June	3½	3½	4	4½	1941—Sept.	1½	1½	2	2½
Nov.	3	3½	3½	4	1942—Mar.*	1½	1½	1½	2
1932—Mar.	2½	3	3½	4	1944—Jan.*	1	1½	1½	2
June	2½	3	3½	3½	Aug.*	½	½	1½	1½
Aug.	2½	2½	3	3½	1945—Dec.*	½	½	1	1½†
Nov.	2½	2½	3	3½	1952—July	1	1½	1½	1½†
1933—Feb.	2	2½	2½	3	1955—Jan.	1½	1½	1½	2
1934—April	2	2½	2½	2½	1956—Mar.	2½	2½	2½	3
Aug.	1½	2½	2½	2½					
Oct.	1½	2	2½	2½					

\* Rates paid were the maximum permitted by order under National Security Regulations.

† Rate on first £10,000 of all 24 months deposits of any one depositor; on excess the rate was 1 per cent. from Dec., 1945, and 1½ per cent. from July, 1952, to December, 1954.

Alterations in rates apply to deposits lodged or renewed after the date of change, and not to deposits accepted at former rates.

## OVERDRAFT RATES.

According to information supplied by trading banks, the rates of interest on overdrafts charged by certain trading banks, and dates of changes since 1920, were as follows; the rates are quoted as a range between the minimum and maximum rates charged:—

Table 418.—Trading Banks—Overdraft Rates.

Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.
	per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
1920—July	6 to 8	1932—July	5 to 6	1942—March	4½ to 5
1924—January	6 to 8	1934—June	4½ to 5½	1944—August	4½ to 4¾
1925—January	6 to 8	July	4½ to 5	1947—January	4½ to 4¾
1927—August	6½ to 8	1936—April to Aug.	4½ to 5½	1952—August	4½ to 5
1930—March	7 to 8½	October	4½ to 5½	1955—March	4½ to 5
1931—July	5 to 7	1942—January	4½ to 5½	1956—April	6*

\* Maximum rate—average rate on all advances approximately 5½ per cent.

The maximum rates charged by trading banks from March, 1942, to July, 1952, were the highest permitted by orders under National Security Regulations. They applied to overdrafts repayable on demand and to other loans made by trading banks after the date of the order.

The following table illustrates the trend of interest rates charged on various types of advances by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank of New South Wales. The rates shown are the maximum ruling in January of each year from 1930 to 1937 and at each subsequent date of change.

Table 419.—Rates of Interest Charged by Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank of New South Wales.

Date.	Commonwealth Bank.				Rural Bank of New South Wales.		
	Overdrafts.		Mortgage Bank Loans.		Overdrafts.	Rural Long Term Loans.	Advances for Homes.
	General Bank. *	Rural Credits.	To 20 years.	21 to 41 years.			
	Per cent. per annum.						
1930—Jan.	6½	5½	...	...	6½	6½	6½
1931—Jan.	6½	6	...	...	6½	6½	6½
1932—Jan.	5½	5	...	...	5¾	†	†
1933—Jan.	4¾	4¼	...	...	5	5	5
1934—Jan.	4¾	4	...	...	5	5	5
1935—Jan.	4½	3¾	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1936—Jan.	4½	3¾	...	...	4½	4½	4½
1937—Jan.	4½	3¾	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1940—July	4½†	3½	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1943—Sept.	4½†	3½	4	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
1946—Jan.	4½†	3½§	4	4½	4½	4½	4½
1952—Aug.	4½†	4 §	4½	4½	5	5	5
1956—April	6½†	4½§	5¶	5¶	5½	5½	5½

\* Commonwealth Trading Bank from 3rd December, 1953.

† Rates reduced in terms of Interest Reduction Act, 1931.

‡ Local and semi-governmental authorities were ½ per cent. lower until 28th March, 1956—thereafter the rate charged was 5 per cent.

§ If guaranteed by Government, the rates were ½ per cent. lower from 1st January, 1947.

¶ See note \* to Table 418.

¶ New loans only.

Since 2nd January, 1946, the Commonwealth Bank has made advances for fixed terms through the Industrial Finance Department; the rate charged was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. until August, 1952, then  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. until April, 1956, when a flexible rate with a maximum of 6 per cent. was introduced. Housing loans on credit foncier terms (see page 484) were made by the General Banking Division from January, 1946, until late in 1951-52, when this business was transferred to the Commonwealth Savings Bank; these bore interest at  $3\frac{7}{8}$  per cent. until August, 1952, then at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. until April, 1956, when the rate was increased to 5 per cent.

#### SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT RATES.

Variations since July, 1928, in the rates of interest paid by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia on the minimum monthly balances at the credit of depositors are shown below:—

**Table 420.—Commonwealth Savings Bank—Interest on Depositors' Balances.**

Month of Change.	Balances of General Depositors.				Balances of Societies Not Operating for Profit.	
	On first £500.	£500 to £1,000.	£1,000 to Limit.	Limit above which No Interest Payable.	Up to £2,000.	On excess over £2,000.
	Rate per cent. per annum.			£	Rate per cent. per annum.	
July, 1928 ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	1,300	4	4
October, 1928 ...	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	1,300	4	4
July, 1931 ...	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	1,300	3	3
July, 1932 ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	1,300	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
November, 1932 ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1,300	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
June, 1934 ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,300	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
January, 1935 ...	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,300	2	2
April, 1942 ...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,000	2	2
September, 1944 ...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,000	2	2
October, 1944 ...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,000	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
December, 1945 ...	2	1	...	1,000	2	1
August, 1952 ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,000	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
June, 1954 ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,500	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
January, 1955 ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,500	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
April, 1956 ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,500	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$

## MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES.

The trend of interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate since 1938-39 is indicated in the following table. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages, as well as mortgages taken by governmental agencies, are omitted.

**Table 421.—Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate.**

Year ended June.	Rate per cent.	Year ended June.	Rate per cent.	Month. *	1954-55.	1955-56.
					Rate per cent.	
1939	5.4	1951	4.4	July	5.0	5.5
1940	5.6	1952	4.4	August	5.0	5.5
1941	5.4	1953	4.7	September	5.0	5.5
1942	5.4	1954	4.9	October	5.0	5.6
1943	5.1	1955	5.2	November	5.1	5.6
1944	5.0	1956	5.8	December	5.2	5.7
1945	4.8			January	5.3	5.8
1946	4.6			February	5.3	5.8
1947	4.5			March	5.3	5.9
1948	4.4			April	5.4	5.9
1949	4.4			May	5.4	6.0
1950	4.4			June	5.5	6.1

\* Three monthly moving average ended in month shown.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate", corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 418. Particulars of rates of interest charged by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank are shown in Table 419. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

## OVERSEA EXCHANGE.

Regulations under the Banking Act, 1945-1953, replaced National Security Regulations relating to overseas exchange and monetary control at the end of 1946. By these regulations, provision is made for the control of transactions in foreign exchange, and restrictions have been placed upon the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) to places outside Australia. Overseas currency is made available to importers for



transactions under import licences. A system of licensing is also applied to exports, to ensure that foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank; the Bank pays an equivalent amount in Australian currency to the persons entitled thereto.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of £25, wrought gold and gold held for commercial use, must be delivered to the Commonwealth Bank. The transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities, are also subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August, 1947, its subscription to each institution being fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000. The subscription to the International Monetary Fund, which has been paid in full, consisted of 240,138 fine ounces of gold (equivalent to U.S. \$8,404,343 or £A.2,606,961), Australian currency to the value of £8,957,252, and Australian, non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities to the value of £76,575,000. Twenty per cent. of the subscription to the International Bank has been paid, and the balance is to be called only when it is required to meet certain specified obligations of the Bank. The amount paid consisted of 114,286 fine ounces of gold (equivalent to U.S. \$4,000,000 or £A.1,240,695), Australian currency to the value of £160,868, and Australian, non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities to the value of £15,910,550.

With Australian currency, Australia purchased from the International Monetary Fund, United States currency amounting to \$20,000,000 in 1949-50 and \$30,000,000 in 1952-53, and repaid \$24,000,000 in 1953-54 and \$26,000,000 in 1954-55. Loans have been arranged with the International Bank in United States currency totalling \$258,500,000 (\$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1950-51, \$50,000,000 for 20 years in 1952-53, \$54,000,000 for 15 years in 1953-54 and \$54,500,000 for 15 years in 1954-55), of which \$203,626,509 had been drawn to the 30th June, 1955.

#### INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY RESERVES.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions) as compiled by the Commonwealth Bank, are shown below for various dates since June, 1946. Particulars for earlier years back to 1932 are given on page 610 of Year Book No. 54.

The amounts shown in Table 422 include working balances of the trading banks and Government Departments and, therefore, overstate the international reserves available to the Australian monetary authorities. In this connection, the Commonwealth Bank reported that net central reserves totalled £A.499,000,000 in June, 1953, £A.504,000,000 in June, 1954, and £A.376,000,000 in June, 1955, while working balances amounted to £A.62,000,000, £A.67,000,000 and £A.52,000,000 in the respective years.

**Table 422.—Australia, Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings.**  
(Official and Banking Institutions.)

Date.*	Gold.	Foreign Exchange.	Total.
£A. million.			
1946—June ...	20.7	204.2	224.9
1947    "    ... ..	30.3	170.0	200.3
1948    "    ... ..	27.3	253.6	280.9
1949    "    ... ..	27.2	419.4	446.6
1950    "    ... ..	39.4	590.1	629.5
1951    "    ... ..	43.9	759.8	803.7
1952    "    ... ..	50.3	322.2	372.5
1953    "    ... ..	50.1	511.1	561.2
Dec.    ... ..	52.4	555.5	607.9
1954—June ...	57.1	513.6	570.7
Dec.    ... ..	61.6	444.3	505.9
1955—June ...	62.4	365.9	428.3
July    ... ..	61.5	354.0	415.5
Aug.    ... ..	61.8	320.0	381.8
Sept.   ... ..	61.6	299.3	360.9
Oct.    ... ..	61.7	293.6	355.3
Nov.    ... ..	63.1	297.1	360.2
Dec.    ... ..	64.4	308.5	372.9

\* As at end of month for June and December, otherwise last Wednesday in month.

The rapid growth in reserves from £200 million in June, 1947, to £804 million in June, 1951, was due to steep rises in export prices and a large inflow of capital, including substantial amounts of short-term funds. In 1951-52, they fell by 54 per cent. to £372 million, owing to a record total for imports, combined with a decline in the value of exports caused mainly by a fall of 50 per cent. in the average price of wool in 1951-52 as compared with the record average in 1950-51. A reduction in imports effected by the imposition of severe restrictions in March, 1952, coupled with a substantial rise in the value of exports, caused reserves to increase to £561 million in June, 1953. Despite an increase in the inflow of capital they fell again to £428 million in the next two years, during which time the value of exports declined by 10 per cent., mainly as a result of a fall in wool prices in 1954-55, and imports, which were favoured by a gradual relaxation of restrictions until October, 1954, increased in value by 66 per cent. In June, 1955, reserves, although 24 per cent. lower than they were two years earlier, were 15 per cent. above the low figure of June, 1952.

#### OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES.

After the First World War (1914-1918), Australia returned to a gold standard concurrently with Great Britain on 30th April, 1925. The rate of exchange between the currencies of the two countries then moved to parity and this relationship was maintained until Australia's departure

from the gold standard late in 1929. The rate for £stg.100, after rising in steps to £A130 in January, 1931, was fixed at £A125 in December, 1931, and has not since varied.

Australia followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced by the latter country on 18th September, 1949. The par value of £A1 as notified to the International Monetary Fund was thereby reduced from U.S. \$3.24 to \$2.24 or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted at the same time by all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan, which did not devalue its currency until August, 1955.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres is given below. The rates quoted are the mean of buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Bank.

**Table 423.—Exchange Rates—Australia on Other Centres.**

Australia on—	Quoted in—	Average of Daily Rates— Month of June,						
		1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
London ...	£A. to £stg.100 ...	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25
South Africa ...	£A. to £S.A.100 ...	124.88	124.88	124.88	125.04	125.04	125.04	125.04
New Zealand ...	£A. to £N.Z.100 ...	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27
New York ...	\$ to £A. ...	3.22	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.25	2.25	2.23
Montreal ...	\$ to £A. ...	3.22	2.46	2.30	2.18	2.19	2.21	2.21
Belgium ...	Francs to £A. ...	141.02	111.78	111.78	111.66	111.76	112.15	111.71
Denmark ...	Kroner to £A. ...	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.52	15.48
France ...	Francs to £A. ...	875.85	782.44	782.44	776.36	784.71	784.84	780.74
Holland ...	Florins to £A. ...	8.54	8.50	8.50	8.44	8.46	8.49	8.49
Norway ...	Kroner to £A. ...	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.96	15.96	15.98	15.93
Sweden ...	Kroner to £A. ...	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.57	11.59	11.58	11.55
Switzerland ...	Francs to £A. ...	13.85	9.78	9.78	9.75	9.74	9.76	9.76
Hong Kong ...	\$ to £A. ...	12.90	12.78	12.71	12.82	12.86	12.86	12.86
India ...	Rupee to £A. ...	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64
Singapore ...	\$ to £A. ...	6.81	6.81	6.79	6.84	6.86	6.85	6.82
Pakistan ...	Rupee to £A. ...	10.64	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
Ceylon ...	Rupee to £A. ...	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63

### PRICE OF GOLD.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1945, the Commonwealth Bank fixes the price which it will pay for gold delivered to prescribed mints and refiners in Australia.

All newly mined gold must be sold to the Commonwealth Bank. However, under arrangements operative since 20th November, 1951, the bank, after retaining sufficient for domestic industrial and artistic use, makes this gold available, at the official price, to the Gold Producers' Association Ltd., for sale, for industrial purposes, on overseas premium markets. Such sales by the association must be made for United States dollars, and the dollar proceeds must be sold to the bank in exchange for Australian currency. Profits arising from sales on overseas premium markets are distributed by the association to producers in proportion to their gold output.

The following table shows the average price per oz. of fine gold and the average value of the sovereign in Australia in each year since 1944, together

with the average price per oz. fine in Australia and the weighted average price realised on overseas premium markets in each month of 1953-54 and 1954-55:—

Table 424.—Price of Gold in Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Price per oz. Fine.	Average Value of Sovereign.	Month.	Average per oz. Fine.			
				1953-54.		1954-55.	
				Australian Market.	Overseas Premium Markets.	Australian Market.	Overseas Premium Markets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1944	10 9 0	2 8 0	July ...	15 9 10	16 1 7	15 12 6	15 10 1†
1945	10 11 10	2 8 9	August ...	15 9 10	16 1 1	15 12 6	*
1946	10 15 3	2 10 0	September	15 9 10	15 19 6	15 12 6	*
1947	10 15 3	2 10 0	October	15 9 10	15 18 7	15 12 6	15 13 1
1948	10 15 3	2 10 0	November	15 9 10	*	15 12 6	15 14 2
1949	10 15 3	2 10 0	December	15 9 10	15 10 9	15 12 6	15 12 11
1950	14 8 10	3 7 2	January	15 9 10	15 10 6	15 12 6	15 13 2
1951	15 9 10	3 12 0	February	15 9 10	15 10 8	15 12 6	15 13 5
1952	15 9 10	3 12 0	March ...	15 9 10	15 10 2	15 12 6	15 12 11
1953	15 9 10	3 12 0	April ...	15 9 10	15 10 4	15 12 6	15 12 9
1954	15 10 3	3 12 1	May ...	15 12 6	15 10 3†	15 12 6	15 12 9
1955	15 12 6	3 12 6	June ...	15 12 6	15 10 1†	15 12 6	15 12 11

\* No sales.

† Price realised for gold repurchased by Gold Producers' Association before increase in official price on 1st May, 1954.

The official price per oz. of fine gold in Australia was £10 9s. from January, 1942, until it rose to £10 10s. in June, 1944. Successive changes were £10 12s. in September, 1944, £10 13s. 6d. in May, 1945, £10 15s. 3d. in June, 1945, £15 9s. 10d. in September, 1949, and £15 12s. 6d. on 1st May, 1954. This last increase was made to bring the official price into line with the par value of Australian currency established for the purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

The Bank of England official price of gold in London was £stg.12 8s. per oz. fine from September, 1949, to March, 1954. Earlier variations in this price are shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 52. The average price per oz. fine in the London Gold Market, which re-opened on 22nd March, 1954, was £stg.12 8s. 9d. in April, 1954, £stg.12 10s. 5½d. in June, 1954, and £stg.12 11s. 2d. in June, 1955.

### INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1936, as amended.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than ten persons in a banking business, or of twenty in any other business trading for profit, is prohibited unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment, by royal charter or by letters patent. Seven persons or more may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of four kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares or (2) by guarantee; or they may be (3) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited, or (4) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for twenty-one days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, limit membership, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Particulars relating to the registration of companies in New South Wales in each of the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 425.—Company Registrations in New South Wales.**

Year.	New Registrations—Limited Companies.					Increases of Capital, Limited Companies.		New No-Liability Companies.	
	Companies limited by Guarantee.	Companies limited by Shares.							
		Proprietary.		Other.					
		No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.				
		No.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Amount.	No.	Nominal Capital.	
			£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1950	36	1,345	40,022	63	33,321	523	83,728	2	40
1951	23	1,716	102,654	94	32,811	512	103,611	1	100
1952	29	1,535	53,780	21	6,843	257	34,436	2	310
1953	37	1,889	67,514	11	10,873	274	21,730	...	...
1954	32	2,479	100,159	50	33,095	349	111,817	10	8,500
1955	56	3,041	110,554	37	42,555	430	88,836	1	75

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 130 in 1953, 123 in 1954 and 170 in 1955.

The total number of limited companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of various years since 1929 was as follows:—

**Table 426.—Number of Companies Operating in New South Wales.**

End of Year.	Companies.		End of Year.	Companies.		End of Year.	Companies.	
	Local.	Foreign.*		Local.	Foreign.*		Local.	Foreign.*
1929	6,044	935	1946	10,235	1,275	1951	16,497	1,703
1932	5,750	902	1947	11,800	1,357	1952	17,749	1,773
1936	7,234	974	1948	13,205	1,462	1953	19,204	1,887
1939	8,639	1,123	1949	13,907	1,528	1954	21,490	1,979
1945	8,733	1,220	1950	14,957	1,626	1955	24,247	2,118

\* Original registration outside New South Wales.

The local companies in 1955 consisted of 1,375 public and 22,374 proprietary companies, and 498 associations limited by guarantee not carrying on business for profit. There were also 49 no-liability companies.

### NEW CAPITAL RAISINGS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA.

Particulars of companies in New South Wales appearing in Table 425 show the amount of nominal capital of new companies, and the increase in the nominal capital of existing companies, registered in each year. No details are available of the actual capital raisings in the State.

In respect of Australia as a whole, including the Australian territories, statistics of new capital raisings by companies, distinguishing between those listed on the Australian stock exchanges (listed companies) and all other companies (unlisted companies), have been collected by the Commonwealth Statistician since the September quarter of 1954. Estimates of share capital raisings by listed companies in the years 1946-47 to 1953-54 have also been compiled from information published by the stock exchanges and the financial press.

The statistics show both the *new money* raised and the total amount of *new capital issues* commenced in each period. New money raised is the net amount of cash transferred from the investing public to the issuing companies. It consists of the total amount of cash received by the issuing companies, less amounts not involving a net transfer of funds from the investing public, viz., cash subscribed by associated companies and other cash subscriptions used to redeem shares, debentures, etc., or to purchase existing shares, debentures, etc., in other companies. Borrowings by bank overdraft, temporary advances and deposits accepted by banks, insurance and pastoral companies and building societies are excluded from the statistics. The amount of new money raised by companies in each quarter since September, 1954, is shown in the following table:—

Table 427.—New Money Raised by Australian Companies.

Period.	Companies Listed on Australian Stock Exchanges.			Companies Not Listed on Australian Stock Exchanges.			Grand Total.
	Share Capital.	Debentures, Registered Notes and Deposits.	Total.	Share Capital.	Secured Loans.	Total.	
	•	†		•	‡		
Year—	£ million.						
1954-55 ...	59.7	27.5	87.2	31.8	4.5	36.3	123.5
Quarter—							
1954—Sept.	10.3	3.1	13.4	6.4	0.7	7.1	20.5
Dec.	19.3	8.8	28.1	7.3	1.2	8.5	36.6
1955—March	13.9	8.7	22.6	7.8	0.8	8.6	31.2
June	16.2	6.9	23.1	10.3	1.8	12.1	35.2
Sept.	14.4	19.1	33.5	7.6	2.2	9.8	43.3
Dec.	18.4	16.2	34.6	7.5	0.7	8.2	42.8

\* Includes preference shares.

† Includes raisings from Australian sources by overseas public companies through their Australian offices.

‡ Secured by charges over all assets—see text below.

The particulars shown for listed companies include all amounts raised through the issue of shares, debentures (other than mortgages over specific assets) or registered notes or the acceptance of deposits. For unlisted companies, the particulars relate only to amounts raised through the issue of shares or by way of loans secured by charges over the companies' entire assets.

In the following table showing particulars of share capital issues, those made for a consideration other than cash include bonus issues, conversion issues, issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies, etc. Sales of existing shares of unlisted companies to qualify the companies for listing on stock exchanges and the proceeds of sales of forfeited shares in mining companies are completely excluded from the table.

**Table 428.—New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies.**

Period.	Issues Commenced in Period. *					Calls Paid in Period on Previous Issues.	Cash Raised in Period. †		
	Issues.	Amount (Including Premiums).			Cash Uncalled at end of Period.		Total.	New Money.	
		For Cash.	Other Consideration.	Total.				On Ordinary Shares.	On Preference Shares.
	No.	£ million.							
Companies Listed on Australian Stock Exchanges. ‡									
Year—									
1946-47 ...	171	12.3	3.6	15.9	2.8	1.6	11.1	7.9	2.0
1947-48 ...	192	20.9	3.7	24.6	1.8	3.2	22.3	14.3	4.8
1948-49 ...	285	31.7	6.6	38.3	3.8	2.6	30.5	25.4	4.7
1949-50 ...	318	39.5	12.1	51.6	8.2	3.5	34.8	28.7	4.3
1950-51 ...	634	85.1	34.6	119.7	16.1	0.9	69.9	61.4	6.0
1951-52 ...	324	44.8	16.1	60.9	2.8	19.3	61.3	55.2	2.0
1952-53 ...	189	24.0	11.1	35.1	2.7	26.5	26.8	23.4	3.1
1953-54 ...	262	52.1	24.5	76.6	10.6	3.3	44.8	39.5	3.1
1954-55 ...	556	73.4	40.1	113.5	14.3	9.0	68.1	55.3	4.4
Quarter—									
1954—Sept.	110	19.5	7.1	26.6	10.7	3.4	12.2	9.8	1.0
Dec.	172	20.9	12.6	33.5	6.0	6.0	20.9	18.1	1.2
1955—March	129	18.1	11.8	29.9	5.1	3.2	16.2	13.1	0.8
June	145	14.9	8.6	23.5	3.7	7.6	18.8	14.8	1.4
Sept.	142	19.2	10.0	29.2	5.8	3.1	16.5	11.9	2.5
Dec.	161	21.0	10.6	31.6	6.5	7.0	21.5	16.4	2.0
Companies Not Listed on Australian Stock Exchanges. §									
Year—									
1954-55 ...	9,379	96.0	34.2	130.2	10.1	0.9	86.8	30.0	1.8
Quarter—									
1954—Sept.	1,929	14.9	4.3	19.2	3.0	0.5	12.4	6.2	0.2
Dec.	1,909	25.5	12.6	38.1	6.5	1.9	20.9	7.0	0.3
1955—March	2,204	25.8	4.7	30.5	5.6	2.1	22.3	7.4	0.4
June	3,337	29.8	12.6	42.4	3.8	5.2	31.2	9.4	0.9
Sept.	2,711	21.6	7.6	29.2	3.8	2.1	19.9	7.0	0.6
Dec.	2,898	30.2	18.7	48.9	4.3	3.6	29.5	7.0	0.5

\* The whole issue is included in the first year or quarter in which any of the proceeds were received in the case of cash issues, and in the period in which allotment was made in the case of issues for other consideration.

† Total cash and new money in these columns are defined on page 499.

‡ Figures for years 1946-47 to 1953-54 are estimates based on information published by the stock exchanges and the financial press.

§ In September quarter, 1954, excludes issues by companies incorporated in Australian territories and in subsequent periods excludes issues by companies incorporated in the Northern Territory and Australian overseas territories.

The amount of premiums on shares, less any discounts allowed thereon, included in the total amount of the issues made by the listed companies was £1,600,000 in 1952-53, £3,400,000 in 1953-54 and £8,000,000 in 1954-55. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount in 1954-55 was £700,000.

The amount of new money received from overseas investors from the share issues of Australian companies is not known, but, in respect of listed companies, the total share issues (comprising both cash and other considerations and including premiums) to overseas investors has been estimated approximately as follows:—

	£A. million.		£A. million.		£A. million.
1946-47	.. 1.5	1949-50	.. 3.4	1952-53	.. 5.0
1947-48	.. 2.3	1950-51	.. 5.6	1953-54	.. 5.1
1948-49	.. 2.0	1951-52	.. 1.6	1954-55	.. 4.7

In respect of unlisted companies the share issues to overseas investors was £A.24,500,000 in 1954-55.

The proportion of new money to total cash raised by the issue of shares is much lower for unlisted companies than for listed companies, the ratios in 1954-55 being 37 per cent. and 88 per cent., respectively. The main reason for this marked difference is that unlisted companies receive a large part of their cash raisings from parent or associated companies, and this does not involve a transfer from the investing public.

The following table shows the capital raised by listed and unlisted companies through the issue of debentures or registered notes, or accepting deposits:—

**Table 429.—Australian Companies—New Capital Raised by Debentures, Loans, etc.**

Period.	Listed Companies.		Unlisted Companies.	
	Cash raised in Period through Debentures, Registered Notes and Deposits.*		Cash raised in Period through Secured Loans. †	
	Total.	New Money.	Total.	New Money.
Year—	£ million.			
1954-55 ... ..	63.9	27.5	7.0	4.5
Quarter—				
1954—Sept. ... ..	11.6	3.1	1.2	0.7
Dec. ... ..	15.0	8.8	2.0	1.2
1955—March ... ..	17.4	8.7	1.3	0.8
June ... ..	19.9	6.9	2.5	1.8
Sept. ... ..	28.8	19.1	2.5	2.2
Dec. ... ..	23.7	16.2	1.5	0.7

\* See note † to Table 427. † Secured by charges over all assets — see text below Table 427.

### STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

The following index of prices of company shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange is based on the ratio of prices to par value of ordinary shares. The prices represent the average values in the respective months, and



are based on records of actual sales or, where no sales have taken place, on a valuation determined from previous sales and current quotations. In addition to the indexes for component groups and the total index for 75 companies, an index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. The indexes are unweighted, the par value of shares being taken as base (100). Adjustments have been made to provide for the effects of changes in the capital structure of the companies.

Table 430.—Stock Exchange Index (Sydney).

Average for Year or Month.	23 Manu- facturing and Distribu- ting Companies.	10 Retail Companies.	5 Pastoral and Finance Companies.	5 Insurance Companies.	Total, 75 Companies.	34 Active Shares included in foregoing.
<b>Year ended June—</b>						
1946 ... ..	262.9	223.5	154.4	287.3	210.2	226.7
1947 ... ..	304.8	277.9	164.4	347.6	240.0	256.0
1948 ... ..	347.2	312.6	178.6	403.5	262.6	274.0
1949 ... ..	350.4	300.8	180.3	438.6	258.2	267.1
1950 ... ..	367.3	301.2	197.3	514.8	270.0	275.5
1951 ... ..	467.3	363.1	280.0	668.2	334.1	333.3
1952 ... ..	425.2	311.5	233.4	703.8	301.0	290.5
1953 ... ..	361.1	258.5	194.4	552.2	253.1	252.4
1954 ... ..	371.6	288.3	201.3	594.3	267.0	272.8
1955 ... ..	404.9	354.3	226.1	585.6	294.4	301.9
<b>1954—</b>						
March ... ..	376.0	292.0	201.4	636.0	273.0	278.7
June ... ..	381.3	310.1	217.7	574.7	274.5	282.2
September ...	402.9	343.5	231.8	587.1	291.5	297.9
December ...	391.3	346.1	215.8	568.5	285.7	294.9
<b>1955—</b>						
March ... ..	409.3	364.6	225.8	591.5	299.0	307.9
June ... ..	426.6	403.4	247.0	578.5	314.5	314.8
September ...	432.1	409.8	257.4	579.9	317.3	318.8
December ...	424.9	411.4	258.8	575.6	313.9	312.7

Current indexes of share prices are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics".

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1954, and additional provisions relating to co-operative building societies are contained in the Housing Act, 1936-1937.

The Co-operation Act is a comprehensive measure, affording scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity, except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Societies may be of various kinds, viz.: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service, e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.; (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) small-loans societies to assist members to acquire plant, furniture, etc., pay a deposit on a home, defray medical or funeral expenses, or commence business or trade; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Social Condition", "Agriculture" and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1955, was 1,648, including 7 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act of 1901. There were 124 trading, 220 rural, 1,093 building, 3 investment, 72 small loan, 1 community settlement, and 113 community advancement societies; in addition, there were 21 associations of co-operative societies and one union of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 80 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1955.

#### CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES.

The objects and powers of societies registered under the Co-operation Act as "rural" or "trading" societies overlap considerably, and societies registered as "rural" frequently engage exclusively in retail trading. The particulars of the operations of the societies, shown in Table 431, have, therefore, been classified according to the main activity of each society, irrespective of whether it is registered as "rural" or "trading".

Table 431.—Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies, 1953-54.

Particulars.	Societies (active).	Members.	Members' Funds.			Turnover.	Net Surplus.
			Share Capital.	Reserves.	Total.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£		
RURAL PRODUCTION.							
Co-operative Farms ...	3	164	53,084	(-)111,357	(-)58,273	54,538	(-)18,251
Assembling (and/or processing) and marketing of primary products ...	128	92,138	4,699,419	3,821,812	8,521,231	83,287,366	1,667,311
Agricultural services ...	36	1,940	96,768	67,888	164,656	450,252	16,470
Total, Rural ...	167	94,242	4,849,271	3,778,343	8,627,614	83,792,156	1,665,530
COMMERCIAL SERVICES.							
General Wholesalers ...	1	108	324,923	51,850	376,773	2,102,578	35,041
Retail Stores* ...	86	100,621	2,388,337	833,422	3,221,759	13,000,293	799,828
Home Construction ...	15	1,049	52,513	22,710	75,223	522,889	426
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ...	20	3,079	75,604	13,739	89,343	664,677	(-) 390
Other Services ...	6	859	71,400	12,938	84,338	50,021	4,196
Total, Trading ...	128	105,716	2,912,777	934,659	3,847,436	16,339,958	839,101

\* Societies engaged wholly in retail trading. Some of the rural societies engaged mainly in assembling, processing and marketing of primary products also conduct retail stores.

Rural societies handling dairy products accounted for £68,827,283 or 82.6 per cent. of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for £7,828,192 or 9.4 per cent. of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to £6,631,891, were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, potatoes, millet and poultry. Box-making accounted for £336,718 or 74.8 per cent. of the turnover in agricultural services and most of the balance came from chaff cutting, reticulation of electricity and veterinary services.

In the commercial services group, retail stores were responsible for 79.6 per cent. and general wholesalers for 12.9 per cent. of the total turnover. Trade or special equipment suppliers sold goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers and fruit and vegetable shops, while the societies classified under other services included an insurance company, guarantee societies and owner-driver truck pools.

The retail stores are organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend on purchase". They buy their supplies largely from the wholesale co-operative society detailed above, with which a considerable number of them are affiliated. The societies have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside. Of the 86 societies operating in 1953-54, seven in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of £6,276,231, while 79 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of £6,724,062.

## CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Co-operative building societies are classified as (1) permanent, (2) Starr-Bowkett terminating societies and (3) other terminating societies. A summary of the operations of the building societies for which annual returns were made in the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 is shown below:—

Table 432.—Co-operative Building Societies.

Particulars.	Permanent Societies.		Starr-Bowkett Societies.		Other Terminating Societies.	
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	Number.					
Societies ... ..	22	26	73	73	853	904
Shareholders or Members ... ..	16,272	18,400	28,414	28,027	65,094	67,301
Assets—	£ thousand.					
Advances on Mortgage ... ..	8,963	10,710	4,068	4,326	71,164*	82,356*
Other ... ..	656	670	647	674	580	533
Total Assets ... ..	9,619	11,380	4,715	5,000	71,744	82,929
Liabilities—						
Paid up Capital ... ..	3,962	5,095	...	...	...	...
Members' Subscriptions ... ..	...	...	4,036	4,345	10,867	13,069
Reserve Funds and Surplus ... ..	605	654	317	350	1,127	1,144
Deposits ... ..	1,056	1,197	...	...	...	...
Advances from Lending Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	56,990	65,412
Other ... ..	3,996	4,434	362	305	2,760	3,304
Total Liabilities ... ..	9,619	11,380	4,715	5,000	71,744	82,929

\* Aggregate amount advanced to members; repayments not deducted.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, loans free of interest are made to members as subscriptions accumulate, the rights of members to appropriation being determined by ballot or by sale. The duration of societies varies, but frequently over 20 years elapse before the last loan is made. When an advance has been made to all members remaining in the society, the process of winding-up commences, and share capital is repaid as repayments in respect of loans accumulate.

The terminating building societies, other than Starr-Bowkett, obtain funds from banks and other financial institutions, and make advances to members as they apply for them. The repayment of the loans obtained by nearly all these societies is guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales. The expansion of the activities of such societies is illustrated below:—

Table 433.—Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantees.

Particulars.	At 31st March.					
	1941.*	1947.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Societies ... .. No.	194	393	797	859	926	977
Members ... .. No.	20,959	35,428	64,389	69,046	72,055	70,349
Shares ... .. No.	282,455	566,113	1,600,942	1,893,509	2,081,514	2,240,156
Nominat Share Capital £	15,208,382	29,614,470	79,897,573	93,337,509	102,172,504	106,471,949
Funds Available ... £	14,299,825	34,606,825	84,174,825	95,149,825	103,514,825	111,059,825
Loans Approved ... £	17,543	28,457	69,493	77,630	84,792	89,527
Amount ... £	13,040,585	23,147,705	82,071,834	98,334,820	113,903,614	125,011,578
Advances to Members £	12,372,572	19,083,540	71,494,186	89,466,182	104,742,425	118,212,147

\* At 30th June.

In addition to the societies to which the particulars in the foregoing table relate, there were 5 societies without Government guarantee at 31st March, 1955.

Further details of terminating co-operative building societies are contained in the chapter "Housing and Building".

#### SMALL LOANS AND SAVINGS SOCIETIES.

Small loans and savings societies utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits), and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members, to make loans to members for purposes such as are indicated on page 503. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first society was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the societies between 1949 and 1954 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 434.—Small Loans and Savings Societies—Finances.**

Particulars.	Year ended June.					
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Societies* ...	20	26	36	40	40	47
<b>Liabilities—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital ...	89,929	154,010	222,541	278,538	332,809	386,602
Other ...	74,150	118,237	297,220	299,640	312,971	330,338
Total ...	164,079	272,247	519,761	578,178	645,780	716,940
<b>Assets—</b>						
Loans to Members ...	158,099	257,986	499,424	537,617	602,589	669,873
Other ...	5,980	14,261	20,337	40,561	43,191	47,067
Total ...	164,079	272,247	519,761	578,178	645,780	716,940
<b>Operations during year—</b>						
Loans made ...	143,908	216,586	449,871	318,260	375,069	417,396
Loans repaid ...	57,791	117,966	215,249	279,163	307,395	346,963
Income ...	9,644	16,425	31,431	41,109	47,131	54,148
Working Expenses ...	4,949	8,704	18,336	25,038	28,663	28,414

\* Number making returns, exclusive of societies not operating.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act of 1912-1954. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar, giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality benefits and finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide benefits such as medical attendance, sick pay and funeral donations. Other matters relating to friendly societies, and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, such as dispensaries, medical institutes and accident societies, are discussed in the chapter "Social Condition".

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

## ACCUMULATED FUNDS.

The following statement illustrates the growth of the funds of the friendly societies between 1947 and 1954.

Table 435.—Friendly Societies—Balance of Funds.

At 30th June.	Sickness and Funeral Funds.	Medical and Management Funds.	Other Funds.	All Funds.	
				Total.	Per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£
1947	5,498,379	484,077	187,077	6,169,533	26·61
1948	5,625,848	505,934	204,750	6,336,532	27·68
1949	5,765,366	505,048	223,621	6,494,035	28·40
1950	5,856,743	539,977	298,641	6,695,361	29·72
1951	5,984,875	555,229	305,097	6,845,201	32·12
1952	6,118,280	679,469	337,215	7,134,964	37·39
1953	6,266,316	695,952	370,992	7,333,260	40·84
1954	6,404,729	853,173	393,340	7,651,242	44·94

At 30th June, 1954, the head office funds of 16 societies amounted to £6,912,357, representing 90 per cent. of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 65 per cent. of these funds was invested in mortgages, 18 per cent. in public securities, shares and debentures and 13 per cent. in freehold property. In June, 1948, only 35 per cent. of head office funds was invested in mortgages, while 50 per cent. was held in public securities, shares, etc.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts and expenditure of the friendly societies in each year from 1947 to 1954 are shown in the following statement:—

Table 436.—Friendly Societies—Receipts and Expenditure.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Expenditure.					
	Contributions.	Interest.	Other.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Funeral Donations.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Expenses of Management.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947	962,701	224,698	37,260	1,224,659	311,772	108,142	377,399	202,765	52,256	1,052,334
1948	1,007,252	219,491	41,923	1,268,666	311,485	112,228	418,721	210,274	48,957	1,101,665
1949	1,027,336	221,766	54,514	1,303,616	289,596	117,845	469,450	216,452	52,775	1,146,118
1950	1,052,419	202,934	138,658	1,394,011	277,164	118,145	455,491	227,446	114,439	1,192,685
1951	1,014,970	240,677	89,376	1,345,023	259,551	122,110	452,121	260,245	101,155	1,195,182
1952	1,132,814	248,819	103,894*	1,485,527*	234,667	127,497	495,263	304,633	72,639*	1,234,599*
1953	1,178,005	274,180	82,734*	1,534,919*	229,019	121,871	548,048	321,169	116,516*	1,336,623*
1954	1,565,480	274,359	77,539	1,917,378	224,183	125,243	567,499	430,504	203,222	1,550,651†

\* See text below.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers, £30,517.

Commonwealth Government hospital and medical benefits, payable to contributors to friendly societies' hospital and medical funds, are paid by the societies, which are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth. These arrangements have operated since 1st January, 1952, in respect of hospital benefits and since 1st July, 1953, in respect of medical benefits. Payments by and reimbursements of the societies in 1953-54 are omitted from the above table but small amounts in respect of hospital benefits are included in "other" receipts and expenditure of the societies in 1951-52 and 1952-53. Details of the receipts and expenditure of the societies in 1953-54, distinguishing between the societies' own funds and Commonwealth benefits, are shown in the following table:—

Table 437.—Friendly Societies—Receipts and Expenditure, 1953-54. (Including Commonwealth Government Hospital and Medical Benefits.)

Receipts.	£	Expenditure.	£
Societies' Own Funds *			
Contributions and Fees—			
Sick and Funeral Fund ... ..	277,366	Sick Pay ... ..	224,183
Medical Fund ... ..	775,294	Funeral Donations ... ..	125,243
Hospital Fund ... ..	165,476	Medical Benefits ... ..	567,499
Management Fund ... ..	328,228	Hospital Benefits ... ..	151,903
Other Funds ... ..	19,116	Other Benefits ... ..	11,853
Interest ... ..	274,359	Administration ... ..	430,504
Other ... ..	77,539†	Other ... ..	39,466†
Total Own Funds ... ..	1,917,378†	Total Own Funds ... ..	1,550,651†
Commonwealth Benefits. *			
Reimbursements by Commonwealth Government to—		Benefits paid on behalf of Commonwealth Government—	
Medical Fund ... ..	262,734	Medical ... ..	305,721
Hospital Fund ... ..	48,610	Hospital ... ..	54,968
Total Reimbursements ... ..	311,344	Total Commonwealth Benefits ... ..	360,689

\* See text above table.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers, £30,517.

## INSURANCE.

Insurance in New South Wales is mainly the province of private organisations. Social benefits, such as those provided by friendly societies, pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc., and unemployment benefits, provided by State or Commonwealth Government, and the Government pension funds are described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Pensions".

### INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The Commonwealth Parliament exercised its power to legislate in respect of insurance for the first time in 1945, by enacting the Life Insurance Act (see below). Prior to that date, the conduct of life insurance business in Australia was governed largely by State laws.

In New South Wales, State legislation regarding insurance mainly comprises the laws dealing with (a) workers' compensation (described in the chapter "Employment") and (b) the insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risks (see page 371).

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1953, superseded State enactments as from 20th June, 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum £50,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at intervals not exceeding five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation; of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policy holder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.



## LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

In 1954 there were twenty-one life assurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945-1953, and, in addition, life business was transacted by the offices established by the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act. Of the twenty-three offices, thirteen conducted both ordinary and industrial business, and ten of them ordinary business only. The offices are of Australian origin, excepting one New Zealand and two English offices.

The offices transacting business in New South Wales numbered twenty, twelve of them conducting both ordinary and industrial business and eight ordinary business only.

## LIFE ASSURANCE STATISTICS.

As from 1947, the statistics of life assurance have been extracted from returns furnished to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. Those for earlier years were collected by the Commonwealth Statistician. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which, in most instances, falls in September or December.

## LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The sum assured under ordinary and industrial policies in force in New South Wales in 1954 was £714,127,000; with the addition of bonuses amounting to £54,505,000, the total liability to policy-holders was £768,632,000. A comparative statement of the ordinary and industrial business in force is shown below:—

**Table 438.—Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales  
(Excluding Annuities).**

Year.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£ thousand.			No.	£ thousand.		
1945	577,398	215,733	*	7,364	1,265,696	63,041	*	3,673
1946	632,307	243,419	*	8,472	1,308,385	68,076	*	3,919
1947	694,738	271,782	32,390	9,435	1,342,030	73,272	2,081	4,114
1948	756,782	304,734	34,228	10,602	1,375,788	78,947	2,132	4,320
1949	811,919	337,388	36,459	11,735	1,402,907	84,404	2,204	4,515
1950	867,042	376,763	39,037	13,101	1,420,689	89,372	2,302	4,685
1951	926,905	434,233	41,964	15,122	1,430,907	94,737	2,466	4,871
1952	990,730	490,236	44,796	17,077	1,434,431	100,934	2,646	5,095
1953	1,047,470	540,693	47,599	18,826	1,431,843	106,653	2,803	5,300
1954	1,093,268	603,259	51,522	21,020	1,403,180	110,868	2,983	5,423

\* Not available.

Industrial assurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors. Other assurances fall within the category of the ordinary branch.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1954 is shown in the following table. Whole-life assurances are those payable at death only;

endowment assurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

**Table 439.—Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1954.**

Type of Policy.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£ thousand.			No.	£ thousand.		
Whole-life ...	260,901	222,677	30,926	5,604	94,501	4,483	89	321
Endowment Assurance ...	780,495	346,469	20,312	14,143	1,292,017	105,325	2,881	5,045
Other Assurances ...	11,253	13,440	28	291	...	...	...	7
Endowments ...	40,619	20,673	256	982	16,062	1,060	13	55
Total ...	1,093,268	603,259	51,522	21,020	1,403,180	110,868	2,983	5,428
Annuities ...	5,102	1,185*	...	362	...	...	...	...

\* Amount per annum.

In the ordinary branch in 1954, 71 per cent. of the policies and 57 per cent. of the total sum assured were represented by endowment assurances; whole-life assurances represented 24 per cent. of the policies and 37 per cent. of the sum assured, and endowments 4 per cent. and 3 per cent., respectively. Of the industrial policies, endowment assurances represented 92 per cent. of the total number and 95 per cent. of the total sum assured.

#### NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the new life assurance policies, ordinary and industrial, issued in New South Wales in each year since 1945 are shown in the following table. These figures are derived from returns furnished by each life office covering a period of twelve months ended on its balance date, and they relate substantially to years ended on 30th September and 31st December. Later particulars based on an aggregation of monthly returns are shown in Table 442.

**Table 440.—Life Assurances—New Business in New South Wales (Excluding Annuities).**

Year.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1945	53,927	23,998,758	952,893	109,862	7,512,997	419,662
1946	81,677	38,077,853	1,402,523	128,266	9,803,114	527,972
1947	98,149	43,268,628	1,609,648	115,181	10,240,812	482,412
1948	99,282	47,956,078	1,743,437	115,336	11,075,769	507,045
1949	94,665	49,356,996	1,778,863	113,568	11,331,826	521,417
1950	98,015	58,666,158	2,085,316	106,754	11,136,232	511,436
1951	101,683	78,187,270	2,788,835	97,361	11,526,134	528,605
1952	110,992	81,270,436	2,904,667	99,573	13,342,478	611,620
1953	111,437	86,501,353	3,093,540	98,547	13,589,891	627,687
1954	110,302	97,246,365	3,521,683	91,554	13,313,256	616,837

The volume of new life assurance business has grown rapidly in recent years, the sum insured under new ordinary and industrial policies amounting to £47,881,000 in 1946, £89,713,000 in 1951 and £110,560,000 in 1954.

Assurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation schemes have contributed significantly to the growth.

The new policies issued in 1954 comprised the following types:—

**Table 441.—Life Assurances—Classification of New Business in New South Wales, 1954.**

Type of Policy.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Single Pre-miums.	Annual Pre-miums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Single Pre-miums.	Annual Pre-miums.
	No.	£ thousand.			No.	£ thousand.		
Whole-life ...	19,918	30,754	12	823	8,396	682	...	57
Endowment Assurance ...	85,349	60,299	127	2,457	82,444	12,551	...	555
Other Assurances ...	1,706	2,680	2	63	...	...	...	1
Endowments ...	3,329	3,513	23	179	714	80	...	4
Total ...	110,302	97,246	164	3,522	91,554	13,313	...	617
Annuities ...	649	151*	140	63	...	...	...	...

\* Amount per annum.

In the ordinary branch in 1954, the proportions of the total number of new policies and total sum assured represented by whole-life assurances were, respectively, 18 per cent. and 32 per cent.; by endowment assurances, 77 per cent. and 62 per cent.; and by endowments, 3 per cent. and 4 per cent., while in the industrial branch endowment assurances constituted 90 per cent. of the number of new policies and 95 per cent. of the sum assured.

Monthly statistics of the new life assurances issued in New South Wales have been collected since the beginning of 1947 and are shown in other publications of the Bureau. In the following table, these monthly statistics have been combined into totals for financial and calendar years. Similar particulars shown in Tables 440 and 441 were derived from returns for periods of twelve months ending on the balancing date (generally September or December) of the office supplying the return.

**Table 442.—Life Assurances in New South Wales—New Business in Financial and Calendar Years (Excluding Annuities).**

Period.	Policies.			Sum Assured.		
	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Total.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Total.
<b>Year ended 30th June—</b>	Number.			£ thousand.		
1948 ...	93,847	119,500	213,347	45,540	11,213	56,753
1949 ...	93,660	112,398	206,058	48,171	11,051	59,222
1950 ...	95,565	111,388	206,953	53,713	11,353	65,066
1951 ...	97,759	100,334	198,093	63,018	10,875	73,893
1952 ...	107,471	103,440	210,917	81,036	13,083	94,719
1953 ...	107,812	100,837	208,649	83,715	13,685	97,403
1954 ...	111,271	89,735	201,056	90,300	12,568	102,868
1955 ...	108,119	89,963	198,072	104,356	13,553	117,909
<b>Year ended 31st December—</b>	Number.			£ thousand.		
1947 ...	96,661	115,892	212,553	43,593	10,476	54,069
1948 ...	96,576	114,482	211,058	47,497	11,070	58,567
1949 ...	92,446	114,916	207,362	49,662	11,430	61,092
1950 ...	95,446	106,559	202,005	59,486	11,139	70,625
1951 ...	104,686	97,778	202,464	80,555	11,572	92,127
1952 ...	106,392	101,327	207,719	79,956	13,491	93,447
1953 ...	111,937	97,165	209,102	88,216	13,406	101,621
1954 ...	109,232	91,878	201,110	99,370	13,396	112,766
1955 ...	116,957	85,440	202,403	108,940	13,371	123,311

## LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—DISCONTINUANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1953 and 1954. The item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

**Table 443.—Life Assurances—Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1953 and 1954.**

Cause of Discontinuance.	1953.			1954.		
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£ thousand.		No.	£ thousand.	
ORDINARY BRANCH.						
Death ...	4,966	2,656	110	5,441	2,774	115
Maturity ...	9,000	2,045	135	10,593	2,639	171
Surrender ...	21,020	11,670	403	26,258	15,198	521
Forfeiture ...	13,240	9,176	315	14,737	10,707	367
Transfer ...	4,987	7,750	295	1,011	1,348	53
Other ...	1,484	2,748	87	6,464	2,014	100
Total ...	54,697	36,045	1,345	64,504	34,680	1,327
Annuities ...	367	74*	27	611	125*	45
INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.						
Death ...	7,094	336	20	6,825	329	19
Maturity ...	49,983	2,101	127	53,305	2,273	136
Surrender ...	21,282	2,125	110	21,090	2,314	117
Forfeiture ...	21,461	3,170	152	24,034	3,530	168
Transfer ...	1,183	115	5	977	109	5
Other ...	132	24	8	13,986	543	44
Total ...	101,135	7,871	422	120,217	9,098	489

\* Amount per annum.

## PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC., IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The compilation of complete revenue accounts in respect of the life assurance business in New South Wales is precluded because it is not practicable to allocate to the various registers maintained by the life offices items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised below for the last six years:—

Table 444.—Life Assurances—Premiums, Claims, etc., in New South Wales.

Year.	Premium Income.	Claims, etc.					
		Death.	Maturity.	Sur- renders.	Annuities.	Cash Bonuses.	Total.
£ thousand.							
ORDINARY BRANCH.							
1949 ...	12,022	2,373	1,806	794	116	37	5,126
1950 ...	13,578	2,684	1,950	925	124	50	5,733
1951 ...	15,495	2,830	2,161	1,018	134	31	6,174
1952 ...	17,452	3,144	2,323	1,316	151	42	6,976
1953 ...	19,324	3,438	2,552	1,475	151	50	7,666
1954 ...	21,516	3,614	3,220	1,927	155	45	8,961
INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.							
1949 ...	4,388	303	1,874	218	...	...	2,395
1950 ...	4,577	300	1,763	248	...	...	2,311
1951 ...	4,800	341	1,780	236	...	...	2,357
1952 ...	4,973	334	2,040	322	...	...	2,696
1953 ...	5,162	337	2,302	392	...	...	3,031
1954 ...	5,298	344	2,496	404	...	...	3,244

## LIFE ASSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following summary of revenue and expenditure shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last three years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945-1953, together with the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in New South Wales and elsewhere, except in the case of an English office, for which only the Australian business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary and industrial business.

**Table 445.—Life Assurance Offices—Revenue and Expenditure.**  
(Including business outside New South Wales.)

Particulars.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Revenue—£ thousand.						
Premiums ... ..	64,920	72,316	80,701	15,437	15,975	16,402
Consideration for Annuities ... ..	2,371	2,614	2,824	.....	.....	.....
Interest, Rents * Dividends, ... ..	18,560	21,278	24,177	3,846	4,255	4,629
Other ... ..	88	152	213	17	16	16
Total ... ..	85,939	96,360	107,915	19,300	20,246	21,047
Expenditure—£ thousand.						
Claims—Death ... ..	12,134	12,841	13,891	1,003	1,025	1,045
—Maturity ... ..	11,356	12,494	14,345	6,591	7,322	8,079
Surrenders ... ..	4,692	5,633	6,739	874	1,053	1,096
Annuities ... ..	504	516	535	.....	.....	.....
Bonuses in Cash ... ..	161	178	178	.....	.....	.....
Commissions ... ..	5,478	5,963	6,724	2,405	2,422	2,399
Management ... ..	5,826	6,279	6,732	2,400	2,419	2,412
Taxes † ... ..	277	299	329	113	114	113
Staff Superannuation, etc. ... ..	425	490	538	180	185	199
Shareholders' Dividends	119	122	132	25	30	28
Other ... ..	712	905	1,481	49	48	199
Total ... ..	41,684	45,720	51,624	13,640	14,618	15,570

\* After deducting taxes and rates thereon, amounting in 1954 to £1,503,000 for ordinary branch and £182,000 for industrial branch.

† Excluding taxes, etc., deducted from interest, dividends and rents.

Outgoings as shown in the table exclude transfers to general and investment reserves. Of the premium income totalling £99,927,000 for both ordinary and industrial branches in 1954, £76,224,000 or 76 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to £26,814,000 or 35 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities and cash bonuses totalled £45,908,000, of which £32,822,000 or 71 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales the amount was £12,205,000, representing 37 per cent. of the Australian total.

## LIFE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS.

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

**Table 446.—Life Assurance, Ordinary and Industrial Business—Balance Sheets.**

Particulars.	1952.	1953.	1954.
<b>Liabilities—£ thousand.</b>			
<b>Assurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency</b>			
Reserves, etc. ... ..	652,459	709,067	770,340
Claims, Unpaid ... ..	7,454	8,032	9,021
Premiums in Advance, etc. ... ..	910	1,014	1,152
Other ... ..	8,458	8,865	10,661
<b>Total Liabilities ... ..</b>	<b>669,281</b>	<b>727,058</b>	<b>791,174</b>
<b>Assets—£ thousand.</b>			
Property, including Furniture, Equipment, etc. ... ..	23,360	25,000	26,709
Loans on Mortgage * ... ..	192,750	212,825	236,177
"    " Policies ... ..	27,949	29,445	31,135
Other ... ..	3,941	5,277	5,887
<b>Total Loans ... ..</b>	<b>224,640</b>	<b>247,547</b>	<b>273,199</b>
<b>Investments—</b>			
<b>Government Securities—</b>			
Australian ... ..	204,501	212,102	215,795
Other British ... ..	44,405	49,718	52,680
Local and Semi-Governmental Securities ... ..	105,925	119,296	139,015
Debentures ... ..	20,043	25,407	32,419
Preference Shares ... ..	13,580	14,407	15,256
Ordinary Shares ... ..	14,787	15,984	17,482
Other Investments ... ..	3,351	3,464	3,503
<b>Total Investments ... ..</b>	<b>406,592</b>	<b>440,378</b>	<b>476,150</b>
Debtors, Outstanding Interest, etc. ... ..	11,264	10,231	11,843
Cash and Deposits ... ..	3,293	3,770	3,227
Establishment, Goodwill ... ..	132	132	41
<b>Total Assets ... ..</b>	<b>669,281</b>	<b>727,058</b>	<b>791,174</b>

\* Includes loans to Building Societies.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Of the total assets in 1954, viz., £791,174,000, Government securities, shares, etc., represented 60 per cent., loans on mortgage, etc., 35 per cent., property 3 per cent., and cash and debtors 2 per cent.

The twenty-one life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act comprise five mutual societies and sixteen companies. The paid-up capital of shareholders in these companies was £2,398,000, exclusive of two English companies, the returns for which embrace Australian business only.

The total *assets held in Australia* (including those relating to other classes of business, as well as life insurance business, and to shareholders' funds) of the life offices covered by the preceding table, as disclosed in 1954 included: Property £18,774,000; loans, £210,705,000 (consisting of loans on mortgage, £181,460,000, loans on policies, £23,096,000, and other

loans, £6,149,000); securities, etc., £379,513,000 (comprising Australian Government £213,193,000, local and semi-government £108,177,000, debentures £26,488,000, preference shares £13,683,000, ordinary shares £14,099,000, controlled companies £3,164,000, and other securities £709,000).

### FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 447 to 449, which were compiled from annual returns furnished to the Bureau of Statistics by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. For instance, particulars relating to the year 1954-55 refer to companies whose annual balancing date is between 1st July, 1954, and 30th June, 1955.

The tables contain selected items of statistics conforming substantially to the following definitions and, therefore, are not construable as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". Premiums represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued and renewed in the year, less returns, rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders in the year, and are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year; consequently, the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. Claims include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. Other expenses (fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, management and taxation) mainly represent payments in the year.

**Table 447.—General Insurances in New South Wales—Premiums and Claims.\***

Group.	Class of Insurance.	Premiums.			Claims.		
		1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
A	Fire ... ..	7,825,966	7,853,713	8,243,790	2,656,109	2,113,230	1,859,564
	Householders' Compre-						
	hensive ... ..	1,553,706	1,764,020	1,991,255	340,618	316,682	382,060
	Sprinkler Leakage ...	15,114	15,056	21,952	5,243	5,851	15,732
	Loss of Profits... ..	667,717	641,848	652,501	107,569	190,806	96,692
	Hailstone ... ..	506,950	549,782	295,388	195,066	210,481	172,525
B	Marine ... ..	2,464,930	2,486,303	2,637,637	1,350,974	938,292	967,114
C	Motor Vehicle ... ..	8,790,125	10,353,532	11,514,776	5,204,855	5,610,245	6,930,413
	" Cycle ... ..	159,395	151,211	136,904	105,049	64,551	87,336
	" Compulsory Third Party ...	2,711,183	3,689,478	5,250,279	2,938,857	4,951,875	4,788,311
D	Workers' Compensation*	7,241,468†	7,331,204†	7,896,435†	3,793,666	4,786,938	6,344,358
	Personal Accident ...	832,093	923,686	1,051,856	283,144	369,851	423,952
	Public Risk Third Party	349,009	470,578	579,899	141,194	184,779	220,842
	General Property ...	15,086	16,351	18,883	7,264	12,422	8,579
E	Plate Glass ... ..	113,794	138,309	162,384	70,312	70,555	80,418
	Boiler ... ..	133,698	156,436	220,266	47,115	70,054	63,379
	Livestock ... ..	124,655	126,915	114,066	54,455	57,283	56,568
	Burglary ... ..	488,186	519,009	577,566	141,923	140,224	164,775
	Guarantee ... ..	56,597	57,937	75,578	5,264	15,487	16,559
	Pluvius ... ..	44,314	50,073	60,001	22,768	26,927	34,153
	Aviation ... ..	379,865	365,437	389,428	35,338	540,188	96,803
	All Risks ... ..	244,860	287,594	324,907	130,453	164,408	182,360
	Other ... ..	411,389	431,322	479,943	211,126	139,304	309,573
	Total* ... ..	35,130,100	38,380,694	42,695,689	17,848,362	20,980,433	23,302,066

\* Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry.

† In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".



In the following statement, the separate classes of insurance are combined to form five groups as indicated in the first column of Table 447. For each group the amounts of premiums and claims are shown, as well as a proportion of charges for commission, agents' charges and expenses of management in accordance with an allocation made by the companies. Investment income and taxation charges are not distributed among the groups.

**Table 448.—General Insurances Transacted in New South Wales—Premiums, Claims, Expenses, etc., 1954-55.**

Revenue and Expenditure.	Class of Insurance.*					Total. †
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Fire, Sprinkler, Loss of Profits, etc.*	Marine.	Motor Vehicles.*	Workers' Compensation.†	Other.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums ... ..	11,204,881	2,637,637	16,901,959	7,896,435	4,054,777	42,695,689
Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,258,415
Total Revenue ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	44,954,104
Claims ... ..	2,526,573	967,114	11,806,060	6,344,358	1,657,961	23,302,066
Contribution to Fire Brigades ...	1,376,215	...	...	...	...	1,376,215
Commission and Agents' Charges ...	1,559,120	275,705	1,520,592	328,295	495,526	4,179,238
Management Expenses ... ..	2,486,660	323,632	2,026,995	1,371,747	840,003	7,049,037
Taxation—Income Tax, Pay-roll Tax, Licence Fees and Stamp Duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,762,105
Total Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	37,668,664

\* Groups as in Table 447.

† See notes \* and † to Table 447.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc., is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

Insurance relating to the liability of employers is compulsory in respect of practically all classes of employees. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are shown in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

A comparison of premiums receivable in the main classes of general insurance in each year since 1945-46 is shown below:—

**Table 449.—General Insurances—Premiums in New South Wales.**

Year.	Class of Insurance.					
	Fire.	Motor Vehicles and Cycles.	Workers' Compensation.*	Marine.	Other.	Total, All Classes.
	£ thousand.					
1945-46	2,740	1,262	2,508	742	1,483	8,735
1946-47	3,025	1,676	2,883	1,154	1,696	10,434
1947-48	3,542	2,290	3,426	1,391	2,707	13,356
1948-49	4,138	3,185	3,972	1,687	2,953	15,935
1949-50	4,081	4,128	4,311	1,938	3,739	18,797
1950-51	5,503	6,119	5,061	2,231	4,300	23,214
1951-52	6,774	9,317	6,684	3,167	5,165	31,107
1952-53	7,826	11,661	7,241	2,465	5,937	35,130
1953-54	7,854	14,195	7,331	2,486	6,515	38,381
1954-55	8,244	16,902	7,896	2,638	7,016	42,696

\* Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry.

#### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in July, 1926. It was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employers and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities and government employees and contractors. In November, 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life assurance—governmental and other.

The Government Insurance Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in the year ended 30th June, 1955, is shown below:—

**Table 450.—Government Insurance Office, General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1954-55.**

Particulars.	Workers' Compensation.	Fire.	General Accident.	Marine.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums ... ..	1,088,501	396,036	4,733,107	18,512	6,236,156
Interest and Other ... ..	101,182	38,301	210,775	8,934	359,192
Revenue ... ..	1,189,683	434,337	4,943,882	27,446	6,595,348
Claims ... ..	716,002	59,463	4,386,337	8,455	5,170,257
Fire Brigade ... ..	7,113*	39,746	...	...	46,859*
Expenses ... ..	83,747	91,722	347,351	5,328	528,148
Taxation ... ..	33,39	39,872	...	4,610	77,878
Expenditure ... ..	840,258	230,803	4,733,688	18,393	5,823,142
Surplus ... ..	349,425	203,534	210,194†	9,053	772,206

\* Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission, £7,113.

† Includes loss on Motor Vehicle Third Party Insurance, £184,099.

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third party insurance represented approximately 75 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1954-55.

The net profit in 1954-55 was £772,206, made up of a loss of £184,099 on motor vehicle third party insurance and an aggregate profit of £956,305 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows:—Bonuses to policy holders, £364,983; provisions for equalisation of bonuses, £120,000; hospitals account, £32,578; and transfers to accumulated funds, £438,744. The allocation to hospitals was made in terms of the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, which requires that funds at the close of each year in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities. Such allocations totalled £456,183 to 30th June, 1955.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business at 30th June, 1955, amounted to £12,366,249, including Commonwealth securities £6,863,631, local and semi-government securities, £2,275,172, loans on mortgage, £393,041, and balances at State Treasury, £970,758. Accumulated funds in general reserve accounts totalled £1,825,307 (excluding motor vehicle third party insurance which showed an accumulated loss of £2,768,127); the bonus equalisation reserve was £564,000.

The life assurance department was established on 16th November, 1942, with funds consisting of £50,000, granted by the State Government, and £50,000 advanced on loan at interest by other departments. Particulars of the operations of the department since 1946-47 are shown in the following table:—

Table 451.—Government Insurance Office—Life Assurance Department.

Year ended June.	Revenue from Premiums.	Expenditure.		Life Assurance Fund.*	New Business.	
		Claims and Surrenders.	Management and Agency Expenses.		Policies.	Sum Assured.
	£	£	£	£	No.	£
1947 ...	169,619	3,607	41,610	314,909	3,077	1,767,947
1948 ...	210,304	14,920	47,010	476,069	3,178	1,835,324
1949 ...	257,291	22,956	56,647	673,034	3,447	2,013,456
1950 ...	330,376	24,606	67,707	938,186	3,654	2,710,445
1951 ...	404,791	29,007	77,819	1,274,112	3,706	3,017,017
1952 ...	522,343	40,163	97,954	1,709,502	5,971	3,526,499
1953 ...	578,554	53,336	102,144	2,207,565	5,815	3,057,869
1954 ...	682,168	116,543	116,409	2,765,975	5,640	2,544,387
1955 ...	736,512	143,130	109,391	3,391,214	5,668	3,096,740

\* At 30th June.

## BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1924 (as amended), of the Commonwealth superseded the bankruptcy laws of the States as from 1st August, 1928. Under that Act, sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness is not less than £50. Upon sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is also made for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law and Crime".

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth in each of the past seven years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Table 452.—Bankruptcies in New South Wales.

Particulars.	Year ended 31st July.						
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>Sequestration Orders—</b>							
Number ... ..	116	133	110	150	240	270	314
Liabilities ... .. £	155,566	232,132	210,021	218,387	522,446	707,340	749,841
Assets ... .. £	77,877	113,486	172,085	176,798	274,209	467,682	434,332
<b>Orders for Administration, Deceased Debtors, Estates—</b>							
Number ... ..	11	7	9	4	11	12	1
Liabilities ... .. £	15,797	25,110	35,479	26,839	76,535	23,453	509
Assets ... .. £	6,189	12,433	23,687	36,472	48,580	19,329	...
<b>Composition and Assign- ments without Seques- tration—</b>							
Number ... ..	1	...	1	2	1	1	1
Liabilities ... .. £	566	...	516	719	2,512	1,214	5,217
Assets ... .. £	15	...	258	8,536	719	1,534	1,100
<b>Deeds of Arrangement—</b>							
Number ... ..	15	18	19	25	46	47	45
Liabilities ... .. £	64,782	53,028	106,913	256,882	443,997	489,346	406,434
Assets ... .. £	47,216	50,151	74,338	319,087	361,889	479,911	353,794
<b>Total—Number ...</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>361</b>
Liabilities ... .. £	236,711	310,270	352,029	512,827	1,045,490	1,221,353	1,162,001
Assets ... .. £	131,297	176,070	275,368	540,893	685,397	968,456	789,226

## TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The following table shows for each year since 1946 the amount paid as money consideration on sales of private real estate; that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

Table 453.—Real Estate—Conveyances and Transfers.

Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.			Year.	Conveyances or Transfers.		
	Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.		Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1946	7,378	43,299	50,677	1951	25,992	180,099	206,091
1947	9,414	47,810	57,224	1952	22,722	123,330	146,052
1948	9,084	50,378	59,462	1953	21,817	143,606	165,423
1949	12,233	70,029	82,262	1954	28,886	182,874	211,760
1950	23,681	141,305	164,986	1955	29,830	196,704	226,534

Monthly statistics of sales of real estate are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics".

## MONEY-LENDERS.

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1948. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their

business only under their own or their firms' names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawnbrokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, or banking and insurance companies. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 375 at 31st March, 1955.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower, and a note of the contract is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds £10, unless security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding £10 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse, and a continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade or wearing apparel.

#### CASH ORDERS.

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act and are required to register as money-lenders. The provisions of the Act were extended to continue (on their expiry after the end of 1946) certain of the controls over cash order trading, which the Commonwealth had exercised since 27th March, 1942, under wartime regulations.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is £20, and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. Under the Commonwealth regulations, the maximum was £10 from 27th March, 1942, to 31st December, 1946. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 9d. per £1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month; the maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent., if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.

Statistics of cash order trading in New South Wales, compiled by the State Department of Justice, are given in the following table for each year since 1947. Figures compiled by the Commonwealth Board of Inquiry into Hire Purchase and Cash Order Systems (1941), show that the value of cash orders issued in New South Wales in the calendar years 1939 and 1940 was £2,866,000 and £2,825,000 respectively. The quarterly figures shown below disclose that cash order business is subject to considerable seasonal variation.

Table 454.—Cash Orders Issued in New South Wales.

Year.	Value of Orders Issued.					
	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Year ended June.	
					Total.	Quarterly Average.
	£ thousand.					
1946-47	453	734	337	693	2,217	554
1947-48	585	915	388	825	2,713	678
1948-49	651	1,033	439	861	2,984	746
1949-50	617	1,113	475	965	3,170	793
1950-51	802	1,181	570	1,056	3,609	902
1951-52	847	1,235	509	995	3,586	897
1952-53	770	1,266	538	1,070	3,644	911
1953-54	906	1,533	570	1,194	4,203	1,051
1954-55	898	1,443	523	1,194	4,058	1,015

**HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS.**

Hire-purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire-purchase Agreements Act, 1941-1955.

On every purchase under a hire-purchase agreement, or other agreement by which the bailee gets possession of the goods but ownership remains with the vendor until stipulated instalments are paid, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase price, or such other amount as may be prescribed by regulation. Persons other than bankers may not, in the course of business, lend deposits to purchasers, and vendors may not knowingly accept deposits lent to the purchaser by another person.

Agreements must be in writing and must specify certain terms, and the written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects. Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire-purchase agreement, the total of moneys paid and other consideration provided by the purchaser and the value of the goods at the time of re-possession are set against the purchase price; any excess over the purchase price is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court.

Statistics of hire-purchase business in New South Wales, as shown in the following table, have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician since March quarter, 1953. The statistics cover hire-purchase agreements relating to goods sold to final purchasers and made by finance companies (including banking institutions, firms and individuals) which engage in the business of financing the sale of goods by hire-purchase, but do not themselves retail goods. Hire-purchase agreements excluded from the statistics are: (a) those made by finance companies in respect of goods sold to traders for the purpose of resale, and (b) those between retailers and their customers which are financed by the retailers, whether or not

such agreements are subsequently assigned to finance companies. An exception to (b) is that figures shown for "balance outstanding at end of quarter" have, from March quarter, 1954, included balances owing on agreements made originally by retailers but subsequently assigned to finance houses.

**Table 455.—Hire-purchase Agreements by Finance Companies, N.S.W.\***

Class of Goods.	Year ended December.			Quarter ended—			
	1953.	1954.	1955.	March, 1955.	June, 1955.	Sept., 1955.	Dec., 1955.
Number of Agreements Made.							
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	72,028	89,230	99,121	21,707	24,457	27,222	25,735
Plant and Machinery‡ ...	181,389	5,029	6,471	1,531	1,218	1,747	1,975
Household and Personal§	181,389	237,242	253,534	61,711	60,560	61,914	69,349
Total Agreements	253,417	331,501	359,126	84,949	86,235	90,883	97,059
Value of Goods Purchased  .—£ thousand.							
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	50,198	60,112	72,000	15,385	18,188	19,925	18,502
Plant and Machinery‡ ...	13,263	2,591	4,762	1,076	751	1,381	1,554
Household and Personal§	13,263	18,960	20,338	5,202	4,792	4,754	5,590
Total Value ...	63,461	81,663	97,100	21,663	23,731	26,060	25,646
Amount Financed under Agreements¶.—£ thousand.							
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	26,821	34,886	42,267	8,911	10,482	11,900	10,974
Plant and Machinery‡ ...	10,283	1,573	2,933	656	451	839	987
Household and Personal§	10,283	15,237	16,723	4,280	3,947	3,916	4,580
Total Amount Financed	37,104	51,696	61,923	13,847	14,880	16,655	16,541
Balances Outstanding at End of Period††.—£ thousand.							
Total, All Goods Purchased—	**						
New South Wales ...	42,856	60,215	77,855	64,105	67,809	73,718	77,855
Australia ...	109,435	159,633	207,953	169,381	180,279	194,544	207,953

\* See definitions preceding table. Includes Australian Capital Territory. The figures are subject to minor revision.

† Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts and accessories.

‡ Includes farm machinery and implements, earth moving equipment, industrial plant and machinery and business machines and equipment.

§ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, radios, musical instruments and bicycles.

|| At net cash or list price.

¶ Excluding hiring charges and insurance.

\*\*Excludes amounts outstanding on agreements originally financed by retailers but subsequently assigned to finance companies. For Australia, the total amount was less than £1,000,000 at 31st March, 1954.

†† Including hiring charges and insurance.

The amount financed under hire purchase agreements by finance companies in New South Wales increased by 39 per cent. in 1954 compared with 1953, and by a further 20 per cent. in 1955, and the balances outstanding at the end of 1955 were 29 per cent. higher in New South Wales, and 30 per cent. higher in Australia, than they were a year earlier.

Particulars of agreements financed by retailers (i.e., establishments which themselves sell goods to final purchasers) are available for March quarter, 1954, only. Balances outstanding in New South Wales at 31st March, 1954, on agreements financed by retailers themselves amounted to £12,369,000, as compared with a total of £46,414,000 in respect of agreements financed by finance companies.



**MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY.**

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

Mortgages on personalty (other than ships and shipping appliances), wool, livestock and growing crops are registered at the office of the Registrar-General. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate, crops, wool, and livestock in each year since 1946 are shown below:—

**Table 456.—Mortgages Registered.**

Calendar Year.	Mortgages of Real Estate.		Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Livestock.			
	Mortgages.	Considera- tion. *	On Crops.	On Wool.	On Livestock.	Considera- tion.
	No.	£	Number.			£
1946	33,548	21,373,572	1,558	1,978	2,648	3,226,514
1947	43,033	25,991,524	1,797	1,862	3,262	4,010,371
1948	44,625	31,464,024	989	1,866	3,148	4,480,085
1949	51,820	44,891,295	944	2,011	3,273	5,649,643
1950	66,009	65,584,796	631	2,207	3,088	5,280,563
1951	62,426	77,032,334	482	2,493	3,250	7,606,582
1952	51,793	73,064,856	492	2,424	2,683	4,638,946
1953	62,258	70,668,343	404	2,247	2,745	4,570,280
1954	65,210	83,028,738	324	2,387	2,782	4,806,064
1955	58,982	106,722,576	392	2,617	2,667	6,227,637

\* See text below.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages the amount is omitted, and it is probable that the totals shown in the table are understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 421.

### ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of estates and the value as assessed for death duty in New South Wales in each of the last ten years:—

**Table 457.—Estates in New South Wales Assessed for Death Duty.**

Year ended 30th June.	Estates of Deceased Persons.							
	Not Liable for Duty.	Liable for Duty.						Total Liable and Not Liable.
		£1,000 and under.	£1,001 to £5,000.	£5,001 to £12,000.	£12,001 to £25,000.	£25,001 to £50,000.	£50,001 and over.	
	Number.							
1946	6,753	2,297	3,213	715	297	91	45	13,411
1947	6,835	2,614	3,669	881	358	101	42	14,500
1948	6,117	2,896	4,155	1,081	432	157	74	14,912
1949	5,916	3,197	4,489	1,146	510	208	79	15,545
1950	5,666	3,417	5,199	1,426	550	209	92	16,559
1951	5,228	2,989	5,419	1,463	619	266	124	16,108
1952	5,056	3,142	6,122	1,770	800	358	162	17,410
1953	5,288	2,924	6,259	1,704	772	322	155	17,424
1954	7,415	1,689	5,532	1,775	810	343	159	17,723
1955	7,231	1,472	5,728	1,925	879	368	192	17,795
	Value—£ thousand.							
1946	3,630	1,272	7,194	5,498	5,015	3,111	4,236	29,956
1947	2,812	1,428	8,139	6,818	6,064	3,514	3,519	32,294
1948	2,134	1,542	9,434	8,187	7,447	5,240	6,912	40,896
1949	1,805	1,709	10,112	8,984	8,647	7,199	7,438	45,894
1950	1,723	1,690	11,553	11,158	9,353	7,152	10,087	52,716
1951	1,631	1,634	12,323	11,333	10,610	9,079	11,898	58,508
1952	1,871	1,807	14,242	13,553	13,748	12,372	15,473	73,066
1953	2,240	1,606	14,665	13,421	13,619	11,200	15,112	71,863*
1954	4,743	634	14,018	13,708	13,985	11,888	13,699	72,675*
1955	4,803	446	14,922	14,857	15,075	12,956	17,433	80,492*

\* Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of the deceased. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25th November, 1952—see text below.

In accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act, the estates are deemed to include all property of the deceased persons which is situated in New South Wales, including property which, within three years prior to death, was transferred as a gift, or vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estates also include personal property outside New South Wales.

Estates shown in the above table as not liable for duty comprise (a) those not exceeding £1,000 in value, (b) those not exceeding £2,500 passing to the widow, widower or children under 21 years of the deceased and (c) those of servicemen who died as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active service. Prior to 25th November, 1952, exemptions (a) and (b) were £500 and £1,000 respectively, and property passing to a widower was not included under exemption (b).

On 25th November, 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of the deceased became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property of the deceased, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from Table 457, are given in the following table:—

**Table 458.—Non-Aggregated Estates Assessed for New South Wales Death Duty.**

Value of Estate.	1952-53.*		1953-54.		1954-55.	
	Number of Estates.	Amount.	Number of Estates.	Amount.	Number of Estates.	Amount.
		£000		£000		£000
Not Liable for Duty †	24	92	402	1,556	525	2,465
Liable for Duty—						
Under £1,001 ...	1	1	10	4	14	6
£1,001 to £5,000 ...	6	19	70	184	98	263
£5,001 to £12,000 ...	6	56	72	612	115	975
£12,001 to £25,000 ...	7	116	54	893	98	1,626
£25,001 to £50,000 ...	...	...	15	543	37	1,200
Over £50,000 ...	...	...	2	117	11	838
Total ...	44	284	625	3,909	898	7,373

\* From 25th November, 1952.

† See text.

Further particulars of death duties, including rates of duty, are given in the chapter "Public Finance" on pages 411 to 414.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906, and a consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842, and its civic affairs were governed by a special Act until 1st January, 1949. At this date the Sydney Corporation Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

There are a number of supplementary statutes relating to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, and main roads, as well as a Valuation of Land Act.

### FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local governing bodies in New South Wales, which are described on page 531, are responsible for the local government of their areas and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. Councils share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government Departments. The activities of the local governing bodies are supervised by the Minister for Local Government through the medium of the Local Government Department. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by councils and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily. Each council regularly furnishes the Local Government Department with a considerable volume of statistical information, including a detailed annual statement of accounts, which provides the basis for most of the statistics shown later in this chapter.

A list of the principal functions of councils is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in the Part "Local Government" of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

*Public Roads, etc.*—Councils are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of public roads, footpaths and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Main and developmental roads are

controlled by the Department of Main Roads, as described on page 347, *et seq.*; but councils co-operate with the Department in the work of construction and share with it the cost of maintenance. Councils also control the use of roads, structures on, or abutting on, roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc., is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

*Public Health.*—Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State and local authorities. Councils may do all things necessary from time to time for the preservation of public health, safety and convenience, and the control of public nuisances. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises on which foodstuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. They may also collect, treat and sell milk, or regulate these activities, except in the areas administered by the Milk Board. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas and, in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services and life-saving clubs.

*Public Recreation.*—Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest and may conduct tourist bureaux.

*Building.*—Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their areas, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of houses.

*Trading Undertakings.*—Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity, gas and ice on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions authorised by the Act include transport, coal mining, the supply of building materials and the operation of civil aviation stations.

*Other Functions.*—Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes and bush fire brigades. They may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria) and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, and to prepare town and country planning schemes.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES.**

Local government extends over the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions of New South Wales, comprising almost seven-tenths of its total area. The sparsely populated Western Division contains four municipalities, part of another municipality and two shires, but the remainder of the division is not incorporated. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

There are two main kinds of local government areas, viz., municipalities and shires. The municipality, the earlier form of incorporation, is usually a centre of population, smaller in extent than a shire. The shires are for the most part country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as one or more towns or villages. All municipalities, except the City of Sydney, may be divided into wards, and all shires are divided into ridings.

A municipality may be proclaimed under the Local Government Act as a city if it is an independent centre of population and during the preceding five years has had an average population of at least 15,000 persons and an average annual income of at least £20,000. Fifteen municipalities have been proclaimed cities under the Act.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires, a net decrease of 8 in the total number. More recently, policy has favoured the consolidation of local government units, and the total decreased by 83 between 1930 and 1956. At 31st May, 1956, there were 103 municipalities and 133 shires.

The amalgamations of local government areas chiefly responsible for the reduction in numbers noted above resulted from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949.

The principal groups of local government bodies at 31st May, 1956, were as follows:—

*The City of Sydney*, embracing a little over 11 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour.

*The City of Newcastle*, 38 square miles in area.

*The City of Greater Wollongong*, 276 square miles in area.

*Municipalities* (excluding the cities of Sydney, Newcastle and Greater Wollongong), of which 29 are suburbs of Sydney and 71 are outside the Sydney metropolitan area. The Sydney suburban municipalities cover an area of 405 square miles, and the other 71 municipalities, which include most of the principal towns of the State, 2,034 square miles.

*Shires*, of which 5 are suburbs of Sydney and 128 are outside the Sydney metropolitan area. The Sydney suburban shires cover an area of 691 square miles, and the other 128 shires 204,914 square miles. They consist mainly of smaller urban areas and extensive rural lands, but include within their boundaries some large towns not incorporated as municipalities. The shires range in area from 101 square miles (Blacktown) to 16,778 square miles (Darling).

*County Councils*, of which there are 43, are combinations of municipalities and shires for the administration of certain specified local services of common benefit. Their members are delegates from constituent municipal and shire councils. All county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act, except the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act of 1935.

### SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years. Particulars of the elections held on 5th December, 1953, are shown on page 564.

The councils of the cities of Sydney and Newcastle each consist of 21 aldermen. A provision of the Local Government Act restricting other municipal councils to not less than six nor more than fifteen aldermen was repealed in 1948. These numbers continue to prevail, however, except in the council of the City of Parramatta, which has 18 aldermen.

Shire councils must consist of not less than six nor more than nine councillors, but in special cases the Governor may fix a greater number. In 1956, there were twelve such cases, with councillors numbering from ten to fifteen.

At council elections held in December, 1953, the system of proportional representation was used where three or more members were to be elected for a ward or riding or an undivided area, and where less than three were to be elected the preferential voting system was used. If requested to do so by a petition of not less than 10 per cent. of the electors enrolled for a municipality or a shire, a council must take a poll to determine which of these systems is to be used at subsequent elections. Otherwise the system used in the area in December, 1953, is to be applied.

Each council has a chief executive and presiding officer. In the City of Sydney he is elected by the electors of the city concurrently with the election of other aldermen, and in other municipalities and the shires he is elected annually by the aldermen or councillors. In the cities of Sydney and Newcastle he is known as the Lord Mayor, in other municipalities as the mayor, and in shires as the president.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but the majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainments allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of ratable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for three months in occupation of ratable land (a) by virtue of a miners' right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than £5. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting at local government elections is compulsory for resident electors and councils may prosecute any such elector who, without sufficient reason, fails to vote. A penalty of between 10s. and £2 is prescribed for this offence. Voting was first made compulsory in 1947, and until 1st January, 1953, all electors (i.e., including non-resident electors) were required to vote.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment therein of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. Power to create districts and appoint committees was given to the seventeen united municipalities constituted in the County of Cumberland on 1st January, 1949 (see page 636 of Year Book No. 53), and may be granted to other municipalities upon proclamation by the Governor. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In May, 1956, there were 91 urban areas and 37 urban committees.

Provision is made for joint action by local governing bodies in regard to undertakings of magnitude or those which benefit more than one area.

For such purposes, county councils may be constituted, or joint committees may be arranged under the ordinances.

In recent years, county councils have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, the number increasing from four in 1930 to nine in 1940 and forty-three in May, 1956. At this date, there were twenty-one county councils for the conduct of electricity undertakings, four to provide water supply services, two for both electricity and water supply, two for both electricity supply and coal mining, three for both electricity and the establishment of public aviation stations, one for abattoirs, eight for the eradication of noxious weeds and two for purposes of town planning.



In some cases, boards or trusts have been constituted under special Acts to conduct operations which are usually regarded as belonging to the sphere of local government. A brief description of the Metropolitan and Hunter District Water Boards is given later in this chapter, of the Board of Fire Commissioners in the chapter "Social Condition", and of the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in the chapter "Factories".

#### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Legislation providing the basis for an active and co-ordinated system of town planning was enacted in 1945. Municipal and shire councils, singly or in groups, aided by qualified advisers, may undertake the preparation of plans, and must do so when directed by the Minister. A Town and Country Planning Committee of eight members has been appointed to advise the Minister, and may assist councils. Plans prepared by councils must be referred to the Committee for report, and may not be put into operation until they are approved by the Minister and receive the Governor's assent. Councils may impose a betterment charge on ratable land equal to 80 per cent. of the increase in its value by reason of a town planning scheme.

Two county councils (Cumberland and Northumberland) and three joint committees (the Illawarra Planning Authority, embracing the City of Greater Wollongong and the Municipality of Shellharbour, and the Singleton-Patrick Plains and Gunnedah-Liverpool Plains Planning Authorities), have been formed to prepare general town planning schemes covering their constituent municipalities and shires.

The Cumberland County Council embraces the City of Sydney, 34 other municipalities (including the suburbs of Sydney) and 6 shires, which have a population of approximately 2,000,000 persons and an area of 1,632 square miles. A master plan for the county area, prepared in 1948, was approved on a modified basis by the Minister for Local Government in November, 1949, and passed by the State Parliament in June, 1951. The cost of the modified scheme is to be shared equally by the State Government and the County Council. It is administered jointly by the County Council and local constituent councils which are required to prepare detailed plans within the framework of the "master plan".

The Northumberland County Council embraces the cities of Newcastle and Maitland, the municipality of Cessnock and 4 surrounding shires.

Outside of these areas, 16 municipalities and 15 shires have ministerial approval to prepare town planning schemes.

#### STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Statistics of local government bodies are compiled in the Bureau of Statistics and Economics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December.

In January, 1954, the boundaries of the statistical metropolis were extended to include the municipalities of Fairfield and Holroyd and the shires of Sutherland and Warringah, together with portions of the municipality of Liverpool and of the shires of Baulkham Hills, Blacktown and Hornsby. However, statistics of local government finances are only available for complete municipalities or shires, and in this chapter the Sydney Metropolitan Area differs from the new statistical metropolis insofar as it includes the whole of the municipality of Liverpool and the whole of the shires of Baulkham Hills, Blacktown and Hornsby.

### EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

At 30th June, 1956, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 208,369 square miles, or about 67 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population and value of ratable property in the incorporated areas as at 31st December, 1955, were as stated below:—

**Table 459.—Municipalities and Shires—Area, Population and Value of Ratable Property, 1955.**

Local Areas.	Area.	Population (Estimated 30th June, 1955).	Unimproved Capital Value.	Improved Capital Value.	Assessed Annual Value.
	Sq. miles.	No.	£ thousand.		
<b>Sydney Metropolitan—</b>					
City of Sydney ...	11	188,710	108,089	311,158	18,318
Suburban Municipalities and Shires ...	1,096	1,735,670	333,326	1,359,740	73,537
Total ...	1,107	1,924,380	441,415	1,670,898	91,855
<b>City of—</b>					
Newcastle ...	38	134,980	21,784	93,469	5,225
Wollongong, Gtr. ...	276	95,830	15,781	80,576	4,506
<b>Other Municipalities and Shires ...</b>	206,947	1,314,250	343,693	†	†
All Municipalities ...	2,748	2,444,140	505,109	2,005,011	112,472
All Shires ...	205,620	1,025,300	316,964	†	†
Total Municipalities and Shires	208,368	3,469,440	822,073	†	†

\* Preliminary. Value of non-ratable properties is excluded (see page 537).

† Not available.

The area of the shires as shown is exclusive of 28 square miles of Federal Territory at Jervis Bay, and the Australian Capital Territory, containing an area of 911 square miles.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires and county councils in 1953 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later, viz., revenue accounts, pages 543 to 555, and loan accounts, pages 557 to 560.

**Table 460.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Summary of Finances, 1953.**

Particulars.	Municipalities and Shires.					County Councils. •	Grand Total.
	Sydney Metropolitan.	Cities of Newcastle and Gtr. Wollongong.	Other.	Total.			
				Municipalities.	Shires.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>ORDINARY SERVICES—</b>							
Revenue ...	15,376,737	1,685,126	15,855,448	19,381,118	13,536,193	353,243	33,103,581†
Expenditure from—							
Revenue ...	14,655,625	1,570,005	15,486,902	18,486,781	13,225,751	336,316	31,881,875†
Loans ...	2,230,277	161,005	1,553,007	2,673,353	1,270,936	177,077	4,121,366
<b>TRADING UNDERTAKINGS—</b>							
Revenue—							
Electricity ...	3,439,231	3,635,832	6,802,467	10,358,282	3,519,248	21,729,066	35,606,596
Gas ...	...	...	792,100	740,222	51,878	...	792,100
Abattoirs ...	...	1,807,016	557,803	2,364,819	...	...	2,364,819
Building Materials...	...	...	11,983	11,983	...	...	11,983
Water Supply	3,439,231	5,442,848	8,149,829†	13,460,782	3,571,126	21,729,066	38,760,974†
Sewerage ...	5,987	...	1,631,952	1,066,458	565,494	228,841	1,860,793
			739,404	646,207	99,184	...	745,391
Total ...	3,445,218	5,442,848	10,521,185‡	15,173,447	4,235,804	21,957,907	41,367,158‡
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, etc ...	3,248,390	5,175,733	7,482,312‡	12,655,866	3,250,569	20,681,848	36,588,283‡
Water and Sewerage...	124,922	...	1,666,264	1,348,169	443,017	211,825	2,003,011
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds	595,032	600,317	3,127,817	3,052,142	1,271,024	6,103,130	10,426,296
Other Funds	117,386	187,116	1,291,912	1,020,383	576,031	227,129	1,823,543
<b>\$NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS—</b>							
Ordinary Services ...	14,502,840	1,073,844	7,654,524	17,208,668	6,022,540	563,315	23,794,523
Trading Undertakings ...	2,161,089	1,914,334	20,946,799	17,595,061	7,427,161	31,944,812	56,967,034

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

† Excludes contributions to County Councils by constituent municipalities and shires, £166,973, which is duplicated in preceding columns.

‡ Excludes £14,524 Inter-fund contributions from Electricity Fund to Gas Works Fund.

§ Comprises loans, repayable Government advances and time-payment debts. Net debt is principal outstanding at 31st December, less accumulated sinking fund.

### VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS.

Local governing bodies obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in many areas the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. The whole area or each ward or riding must be valued at least once in each six years. Valuations by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 1st July, 1956, the valuations in force in 80 municipalities and 53 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 23 municipalities and 78 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. In two shires the valuations were made partly by the Valuer-General and partly by the councils' valuers. All municipalities and shires in the County of Cumberland are valued by the Valuer-General.

In municipalities, the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of ratable property. In the shires, the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made. This basis of valuation has been applied, as from 1949, to Crown lands leased for pastoral or agricultural purposes; previously, the unimproved capital value of such lands for rating purposes was determined on the basis of annual rental payable to the Crown.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council; viz., a coal or shale mine at 2s. 6d. per ton of coal or shale mined; and other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are ratable except the following, viz., lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered

under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are ratable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of ratable property, excluding lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following statement:—

**Table 461.—Municipalities and Shires—Valuations of Ratable Property.**

At 31st Dec- ember.	Sydney Metropolitan.		City of Newcastle.	City of Greater Wollon- gong.	Other.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.				Municipal- ities.	Shires.	Total.
	£ thousand.							

**UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE.**

1945	59,292	111,770	8,943	4,418	162,055	196,924	149,554	346,478
1946	61,017	112,777	9,398	4,423	163,390	200,382	150,623	351,005
1947	60,919	115,237	9,494	4,742	167,844	205,704	152,532	358,236
1948	60,793	120,610	9,684	4,987	173,849	211,422	158,501	369,923
1949	68,341	127,879	10,854	5,248	184,520	230,825	166,017	396,842
1950	69,155	144,500	11,379	6,063	205,447	247,708	188,836	436,544
1951	70,556	168,842	12,330	6,545	225,990	278,965	205,298	484,263
1952	71,603	210,123	15,201	8,582	261,618	333,829	233,298	567,127
1953	101,589*	259,053*	15,792*	13,030	274,733*	411,829*	252,368*	664,197*
1954†	107,203	290,701	16,584	13,745	307,044	453,818	281,459	735,277
1955†	108,089	333,326	21,784	15,781	343,093	505,109	316,964	822,073

**IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE.**

1945	204,185	375,106	30,723	16,492	†	679,221	†	†
1946	212,876	382,121	32,325	16,547	†	699,376	†	†
1947	212,899	390,772	32,937	17,080	†	722,160	†	†
1948	213,356	417,303	34,448	18,514	†	753,327	†	†
1949	233,219	453,141	37,045	20,604	†	829,442	†	†
1950	236,392	511,540	39,194	23,339	†	893,577	†	†
1951	238,153	602,771	44,251	24,564	†	1,011,912	†	†
1952	240,507	760,538	54,592	38,287	†	1,232,039	†	†
1953	289,451	970,563	61,844	56,881	†	1,498,149*	†	†
1954†	311,390	1,168,005	73,001	60,954	†	1,750,254	†	†
1955†	311,158	1,359,740	93,469	80,576	†	2,005,011	†	†

**ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE.**

1945	10,485	29,400	2,519	1,237	†	48,863	†	†
1946	10,929	30,030	2,609	1,268	†	50,039	†	†
1947	10,938	33,590	2,645	1,305	†	51,514	†	†
1948	10,980	32,074	2,741	1,368	†	53,309	†	†
1949	11,903	34,100	2,904	1,559	†	57,565	†	†
1950	12,288	36,916	3,023	1,658	†	60,822	†	†
1951	12,551	40,652	3,267	1,771	†	66,307	†	†
1952	12,663	46,940	3,606	2,396	†	76,023	†	†
1953	17,059	55,715	3,849	3,195	†	88,869	†	†
1954†	17,818	64,519	4,251	3,332	†	99,839	†	†
1955†	18,318	73,537	5,225	4,506	†	112,472	†	†

\* Revised.

† Not available.

‡ Preliminary.

Valuations are usually made at triennial intervals, and the values shown in Table 461 do not indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

From 1942, movements in the valuations were regulated largely by the system of land sales control exercised by the Commonwealth and State Governments, until the controls were terminated on 31st August, 1949.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1955 was 5.9 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 5.4 per cent. in the suburbs, 5.6 per cent. in Newcastle, 5.6 per cent. in Wollongong and 6.3 per cent. in other municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 6.5 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 6.0 per cent. in the suburbs, 6.2 per cent. in Newcastle, 6.2 per cent. in Wollongong and 7.0 per cent. in other municipalities.

#### RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during the years 1950 to 1954 is shown in Tables 350 and 351 of this Year Book, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the City of Sydney, other municipalities, the shires, and county councils in each year since 1945, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. In the rates for ordinary services are included rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund, e.g., roads, health, street lighting, etc.

Table 462.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils—Rates Levied.

Year.	Rates Levied.					
	Ordinary Services.	Electricity Fund.	Gas Works Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	6,063,698	37,786	2,204	340,307	214,985	6,658,980
1946	6,742,581	32,734	1,852	366,169	224,970	7,368,306
1947	7,217,224	44,993	2,653	402,279	246,208	7,913,357
1948	8,211,135	52,173	3,916	460,250	275,324	9,002,798
1949	9,681,981	79,458	3,858	510,694	298,316	10,574,307
1950	10,969,905	110,347	6,665	558,903	340,492	11,986,312
1951	14,281,919	124,618	10,749	650,913	394,077	15,462,276
1952	18,427,749	134,552	14,446	803,313	490,942	19,871,002
1953	20,186,689	176,046	15,149	952,397	551,674	21,881,955
1954*	21,788,475	215,889	19,003	1,088,989	607,814	23,720,170
1955*	23,806,884	218,222	27,285	1,301,875	697,649	26,056,117†

\* Preliminary.

† Includes abattoir fund rates, £4,202.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds, viz., a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all ratable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

A minimum general rate of 1d. in the £ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate. The general rate levied on mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 3d. in the £ of the unimproved value.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland, differential general rates may be levied in respect of urban farm lands and other lands, and by proclamation the Governor may extend this provision to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County. Urban farm land is ratable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds 5 acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than one penny in the £ of the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at 5 per cent. per annum simple interest is charged on rates overdue for three months or longer. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by Commonwealth age or invalid pensioners. Where this is done, councils are recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires (except in respect of the inner area of the City of Sydney, which was exempted at the end of 1937) may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road district (County of Cumberland and Blue Mountains City and parts of Greater Wollongong City, Colo and Wollondilly shires) is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. The rate may not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on ratable property and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands. From 1933 to 1954, the ordinary rate was 7/16d. in the £ and the rate on farming lands 7/32d. in the £. In 1955 it was increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. respectively. Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads, and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included in the particulars of rates shown herein. The contributions for main roads totalling £417,627 in 1952 and £510,477 in 1953 included only small amounts in respect of country councils.

The following table shows for various years since 1945 the amount of rates levied for all purposes in the municipalities, shires and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

**Table 463.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils—Rates Levied.**

	Year ended 31st December.						
	1945.	1949.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954. *	1955. *
<b>Ordinary Services—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney Metropolitan City of Sydney ...	1,227,821	1,699,159	2,219,294	2,794,411	3,380,450	3,126,771	3,152,606
Suburban Municipalities and Shires ...	2,467,140	3,732,423	5,413,403	7,048,262	7,472,662	8,103,006	9,075,220
<b>Total</b> ...	3,694,961	5,431,582	7,632,697	9,842,673	10,853,112	11,229,777	12,227,826
<b>City of—</b>							
Newcastle ...	241,691	355,806	477,894	642,394	664,739	707,307	793,341
Wollongong, Greater ...	107,429	154,054	219,204	354,122	365,152	393,443	452,595
<b>Other Municipalities and Shires</b> ...	2,019,617	3,740,539	5,952,124	7,588,560	8,303,686	9,457,948	10,333,122
<b>All Municipalities</b> ...	4,488,443	6,719,021	9,341,208	12,062,287	13,263,166	13,821,499	15,085,816
<b>All Shires</b> ...	1,575,255	2,962,960	4,940,711	6,365,462	6,923,523	7,966,976	8,721,068
<b>Total</b> ...	6,063,698	9,681,981	14,281,919	18,427,749	20,186,689	21,788,475	23,806,884
<b>Trading, Water and Sewerage—</b>							
Municipalities and Shires ...	532,303	821,814	1,072,043	1,322,144	1,541,721	1,743,814	2,039,478
County Councils ...	62,979	70,512	108,314	121,109	153,545	187,881	209,755
<b>Total</b> ...	595,282	892,326	1,180,357	1,443,253	1,695,266	1,931,695	2,249,233
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	6,658,980	10,574,307	15,462,276	19,871,002	21,881,955	23,720,170	26,056,117

\* Preliminary.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all ratable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1955 the general rates amounted to £3,152,606 or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the City of Sydney, £8,249,722 or 91 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney, £662,863 or 84 per cent. in Newcastle.



£267,330 or 59 per cent. in Wollongong, £2,488,704 or 84 per cent. in other municipalities, and £6,328,014 or 86 per cent. in other shires, and £21,149,239 or 89 per cent. in all municipalities and shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per £1 of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires in each year since 1945. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of ratable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water and sewerage funds are excluded.

**Table 464.—Municipalities and Shires—Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services.**

Year.	Sydney Metropolitan.		City of—		Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Newcastle.	Greater Wollongong.		All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.
	Pence per £1 of Unimproved Capital Value.							
1945	4·97	5·30	6·49	5·84	2·99	5·47	2·53	4·20
1946	5·60	5·75	6·70	6·10	3·30	5·95	2·83	4·61
1947	5·60	5·94	6·97	6·13	3·64	6·02	3·18	4·84
1948	5·67	6·50	7·91	6·45	4·22	6·63	3·61	5·33
1949	5·97	7·00	7·87	7·04	4·87	6·99	4·28	5·86
1950	5·99	6·95	8·80	8·14	5·16	7·12	4·58	6·03
1951	7·55	7·69	9·30	8·04	5·74	8·04	5·78	7·08
1952	9·25	8·07	10·24	9·99	7·28	8·68	6·87	7·95
1953	7·99	6·92‡	10·10‡	7·73‡	7·25‡	7·73‡	6·58‡	7·29‡
1954†	7·00	6·69	10·24	6·87	7·39	7·31	6·79	7·11
1955†	7·00	6·53	8·74	6·88	7·23	7·16	6·61	6·95

† Preliminary. ‡ Revised.

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 463, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable.

Generally, most of the rates are collected in the year of levy, but at times there has been a large accumulation of arrears. In 1945, overdue rates and extra charges totalled £1,739,724, but they were gradually reduced in the following years to £1,366,378 in 1949. Although they increased yearly thereafter with the rise in the total amount of rates levied, the ratio of the amount outstanding at the end of the year to the rates levied in that

year, fell from 13 per cent. in 1949 to 10 per cent. in 1953. Particulars of overdue rates at the end of 1945 and later years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 465.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils—Overdue Rates and Extra Charges.**

	At 31st December.					
	1945.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Municipalities and Shires—</b>						
<b>Sydney Metropolitan—</b>						
City of Sydney ... ..	35,866	17,834	23,204	28,163	64,647	103,907
Suburbs ... ..	610,385	493,717	494,434	520,335	693,639	798,535
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>646,251</b>	<b>511,551</b>	<b>517,638</b>	<b>548,498</b>	<b>758,286</b>	<b>902,442</b>
<b>City of—</b>						
Newcastle ... ..	17,739	18,496	22,643	28,086	34,393	33,119
Wollongong, Greater ... ..	35,749	39,242	41,465	53,841	64,462	81,870
Other ... ..	1,001,292	786,960	798,446	823,375	1,128,692	1,164,718
<b>All Municipalities ... ..</b>	<b>1,016,662</b>	<b>850,921</b>	<b>834,527</b>	<b>855,583</b>	<b>1,189,554</b>	<b>1,286,729</b>
<b>All Shires ... ..</b>	<b>684,369</b>	<b>505,323</b>	<b>545,665</b>	<b>598,217</b>	<b>796,299</b>	<b>895,420</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,701,031</b>	<b>1,356,249</b>	<b>1,380,192</b>	<b>1,453,800</b>	<b>1,985,853</b>	<b>2,182,149</b>
<b>County Councils ... ..</b>	<b>38,693</b>	<b>10,129</b>	<b>11,786</b>	<b>17,125</b>	<b>15,351</b>	<b>15,972</b>
<b>Grand Total—</b>						
Ordinary Services ... ..	1,523,203	1,194,092	1,223,568	1,303,036	1,796,068	1,976,613
Trading, Water and Sewerage ... ..	216,521	172,286	168,410	167,889	205,136	221,508
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,739,724</b>	<b>1,366,378</b>	<b>1,391,978</b>	<b>1,470,925</b>	<b>2,001,204</b>	<b>2,198,121</b>

For the purposes of comparison, the amounts in “other” municipalities and shires and county councils should be combined, because there have been amalgamations of areas with consequent transfer of overdue rates and charges as between these groups.

### REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

The accounts of municipal, shire and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund; (b) a special fund for each special rate levied; (c) a local fund for each local rate levied; and (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council. The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

## ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 529 and 530, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings." Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 471 to 480.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in each year since 1945 is shown below:—

**Table 466.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services—Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue.**

Year.	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.

REVENUE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	1,741,152	3,205,382	516,336	3,788,862	6,174,162	3,077,570	9,251,732
1946	1,947,427	3,656,611	566,021	4,386,622	6,917,524	3,639,157	10,556,681
1947	1,964,119	4,021,363	634,805	4,961,989	7,435,674	4,146,602	11,582,276
1948	2,047,932	4,622,223	682,303	6,168,114	8,475,339	5,045,233	13,520,572
1949	2,522,024	5,324,237	812,155	7,624,539	9,953,931	6,329,024	16,282,955
1950	2,613,485	6,033,878	983,659	8,937,191	11,118,368	7,449,845	18,568,213
1951	3,285,118	7,691,667	1,140,147	12,037,705	13,945,473	10,209,164	24,154,637
1952	3,963,684	10,017,714	1,592,065	15,058,925	17,786,625	12,845,763	30,632,388
1953	4,598,851	10,777,886	1,685,126	15,855,448	19,381,118	13,536,193	32,917,311

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	1,596,551	3,190,845	506,544	3,960,655	5,994,248	3,260,347	9,254,595
1946	1,872,757	3,992,859	538,619	4,699,479	7,181,131	3,922,583	11,103,714
1947	2,088,834	4,441,331	623,088	5,208,873	7,944,839	4,417,287	12,362,126
1948	2,171,127	4,715,948	724,558	6,191,429	8,753,294	5,049,768	13,803,062
1949	2,525,713	5,205,777	765,276	7,416,570	9,811,268	6,102,068	15,913,336
1950	2,814,717	5,970,676	925,435	8,795,489	11,168,926	7,337,391	18,506,317
1951	3,302,935	7,759,785	1,212,625	11,866,411	14,066,949	10,074,807	24,141,756
1952	3,962,999	9,495,036	1,489,812	14,544,980	17,185,310	12,307,517	29,492,827
1953	4,075,952	10,579,673	1,570,005	15,486,902	18,486,781	13,225,751	31,712,532

## ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE.

Rates form the largest item of revenue in respect of ordinary services and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 74 per cent. of the revenue of the councils, excluding receipts from the Government, and 62 per cent. of the total revenue during 1953.

The chief items of ordinary services revenue in each year since 1945 are shown below:—

Table 467.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services Revenue.

Year.	Revenue Raised by Councils.					Amounts Received from Government.	Total Revenue.
	Rates and Interest on Overdue Rates.	Sanitary and Garbage.	Contributions to Works.	Property (Rents, Charges).	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	6,127,732	649,086	121,466	379,791	687,871	1,285,786	9,251,732
1946	6,799,071	670,426	293,451	426,503	865,886	1,501,344	10,556,681
1947	7,272,676	722,932	415,546	460,432	1,035,479	1,675,211	11,582,276
1948	8,261,281	904,682	407,324	543,291	1,163,479	2,240,515	13,520,572
1949	9,732,377	1,098,163	441,532	580,652	1,591,277	2,838,954	16,282,955
1950	11,028,735	1,330,348	451,928	619,768	1,821,654	3,315,780	18,568,213
1951	14,348,659	1,700,938	679,972	700,013	2,073,530	4,651,525	24,154,637
1952	18,517,256	2,255,275	907,060	798,147	2,343,635	5,811,015	30,632,388
1953	20,294,662	2,437,794	1,227,731	875,419	2,630,887	5,450,818	32,917,311

Particulars of ordinary services revenue in 1953 are shown in greater detail in Table 468.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils, e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering. These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Contributions to Works" shown in Table 467. In 1953, payments to councils by the Housing Commission amounted to £49,000.

Councils' receipts from the Government include amounts received from the Department of Main Roads, e.g., £900,714 in 1945, £2,984,079 in 1952 and £2,921,311 in 1953. Shires received the bulk of these amounts, their share amounting to £793,204, £2,532,527 and £2,499,700 in the respective years.

In the Sydney metropolitan area, Newcastle and Wollongong, the amounts received from the Government represented 4 per cent. in 1945, and 5 per cent. in 1953, of the total revenue of councils from all sources. In other municipalities and shires the proportion was 29 per cent in both years. In the aggregate, Government payments to councils represented 14 per cent. of their revenue in 1945 and 17 per cent. in 1953.

Table 468.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services Revenue, 1953.

Revenue.	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Rates ... ..	3,380,450	6,770,251	712,159	7,212,716	12,238,959	5,836,617	18,075,576
Loan, Local, Special Rates...	...	702,411	317,732	1,090,970	1,024,207	1,086,906	2,111,113
Extra Charges (Overdue Rates) ... ..	5,291	41,660	6,086	54,936	64,832	43,141	107,973
Total Rates and Extra Charges ... ..	3,385,741	7,514,322	1,035,977	8,358,622	13,327,998	6,966,664	20,294,662
Gratuitous Payments in lieu of Rates ... ..	63,329	18,263	1,719	80,510	106,174	7,647	113,821
Miscellaneous Licence Fees, Charges for Gas, Electric, Hydraulic Mains, etc. ...	49,694	159,547	21,560	96,644	238,623	88,822	327,445
Sales and Charges—							
Contributions to Works ...	82,316	637,823	71,139	436,453	848,237	379,494	1,227,731
Sanitary and Garbage ...	180,814	1,027,139	169,477	1,110,864	1,493,616	944,178	2,437,794
Parks, Baths, Beaches ...	30,189	259,846	18,380	187,454	385,550	110,319	495,869
Public Markets ... ..	298,998	3,559	964	89,607	378,707	19,421	393,128
Libraries ... ..	3,813	6,947	2,055	31,215	40,744	3,286	44,030
Council Property ... ..	284,170	154,029	97,790	339,430	652,149	223,270	875,419
Housing—Loans Repaid etc. ... ..	525	98,324	...	54,803	137,395	16,257	153,652
Sale of Assets ... ..	3,850	79,218	15,815	195,722	153,665	140,940	294,605
Other ... ..	179,650	255,341	85,213	288,133	577,161	231,176	808,337
Total Sales and Charges ...	1,013,825	2,522,226	460,833	2,733,681	4,662,224	2,068,341	6,730,565
Total Raised by Councils	4,512,589	10,214,358	1,520,089	11,219,457	18,335,019	9,131,474	27,466,493
Government Grants—							
Endowment ... ..	...	3,000	1,400	196,350	2,025	198,725	200,750
Roads, Streets, etc—							
Main Roads Dept. ...	11,404	297,151	55,790	2,556,966	421,611	2,499,700	2,921,311
Other n.e.i. ... ..	38,569	182,356	76,113	1,531,648	406,146	1,422,540	1,828,686
Repair of Flood Damage, n.e.i. ... ..	...	5,394	359	107,236	17,426	95,563	112,989
Libraries ... ..	15,903	48,771	16,401	51,800	108,525	24,350	132,875
Baby Health Centres ...	20,386	15,200	1,134	6,596	34,741	8,575	43,316
Interest on Loans ... ..	...	1,818	467	2,052	3,226	1,111	4,337
Parks, Gardens, Baths, n.e.i. ... ..	...	1,326	7,952	88,690	29,934	68,034	97,968
Other ... ..	...	8,512	5,421	94,653	22,465	86,121	108,586
Total Government Grants	86,262	563,528	165,037	4,685,991	1,040,099	4,404,719	5,450,818
Total Revenue on account of Ordinary Services ...	4,598,851	10,777,886	1,685,126	15,855,448	19,381,118	13,536,193	32,917,311

## ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter, expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 469 and 470 and expenditure from loans in Tables 483 and 484. In the dissection of the accounts, a degree of approximation was necessary in some instances, but the final results may be regarded as reliable statements of the expenditure by the local governing bodies on ordinary or general services.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts, viz., (i) *Gross Expenditure*, being expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and Government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government; (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue; it has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government as shown in Table 467.

**Table 469.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services—Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue.**

Year.	Gross Expenditure.*				Net Expenditure.*		
	Administration, Works and Services.	Debt Services.		Total Gross Expenditure. •	Administration, Works and Services.	Interest and Debt Redemption.	Total Net Expenditure. •
		Interest.	Provision for Debt Redemption.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	7,624,206	667,249	963,140	9,254,595	6,365,896	1,602,913	7,968,809
1946	9,505,489	640,215	958,010	11,103,714	8,028,720	1,573,650	9,602,370
1947	10,627,850	631,175	1,103,101	12,362,126	8,973,793	1,713,122	10,686,915
1948	12,160,832	635,357	1,006,873	13,803,062	9,942,002	1,620,545	11,562,547
1949	13,895,632	696,690	1,321,014	15,913,336	11,074,450	1,999,932	13,074,382
1950	16,298,706	752,755	1,454,856	18,506,317	12,993,265	2,197,272	15,190,537
1951	21,499,514	809,949	1,832,293	24,141,756	16,856,097	2,634,134	19,490,231
1952	26,538,352	894,323	2,060,152	29,492,827	20,733,159	2,948,653	23,681,812
1953	28,574,012	975,979	2,162,541	31,712,532	23,127,531	3,134,183	26,261,714

\* See explanation in text preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable Government advances and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

Owing to a change in the form of accounts of the City of Sydney, expenditure on provision for debt redemption after 1948, as shown in Table 469, includes in respect of the City of Sydney the interest earned on sinking fund balances and the proceeds of sales of resumption residues. These items totalled £179,981 in 1949, £194,215 in 1950, £264,818 in 1951, £172,708 in 1952 and £144,922 in 1953. Prior to 1949, they were omitted from the City's revenue and expenditure, and credited direct to sinking fund account. The total amount provided for debt redemption from all sources is shown in Table 488.

Councils receive relatively small grants from the Government in respect of interest and repayment of loans raised by councils for main roads and for supplementing Government expenditure under pre-war unemployment relief work schemes. Such grants amounted to £4,337 in 1953.

The net outgo on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 11.8 per cent. of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1952 and 11.4 per cent. in 1953. In 1953 the ratio was 11 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 12 per cent. in Newcastle, 11 per cent. in Wollongong, 12 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney and 12 per cent. in other municipalities and shires.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in 1953 are shown in Table 470. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended.

**Table 470.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services—Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1953.**

Expenditure.	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of New-castle and Greater Wollongong.	Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ... ..	342,321	762,011	99,555	1,101,508	1,421,026	884,369	2,305,395
Works—Roads, Bridges—							
Contrib. to Main Eds. Dept.	27,748	467,923	1,317	13,489	449,384	61,093	510,477
Other ... ..	1,118,341	4,004,826	592,957	9,473,926	6,474,014	8,716,036	15,190,050
Street Lighting ... ..	103,762	429,171	55,779	236,613	669,679	155,646	825,325
Sanitary and Garbage ...	260,316	1,496,304	209,236	1,075,019	2,124,671	916,204	3,040,875
Parks, Baths, Beaches ...	438,031	868,366	129,291	668,185	1,746,890	356,983	2,103,873
Baby Health Centres ...	587	37,402	2,472	12,919	34,289	19,091	53,380
Health Services ... ..	106,866	223,192	35,336	186,344	410,946	140,792	551,738
Public Markets ... ..	212,606	4,730	313	67,323	264,715	20,257	284,972
Libraries ... ..	55,260	145,197	55,181	154,136	345,671	64,103	409,774
Housing Const. Advances	...	...	...	15,142	6,972	8,170	15,142
Noxious Animals and							
Weeds * ... ..	...	12,900	...	102,015	24,020	90,895	114,915
Fire Prevention ... ..	40,314	149,293	17,045	173,329	217,709	162,272	379,981
Cattle Straying ... ..	1,192	15,576	4,491	43,803	33,096	31,971	65,067
Donations ... ..	17,793	33,370	11,566	25,334	71,439	17,124	88,563
Property, incl. New Plant,							
etc. ... ..	414,406	315,917	62,719	352,137	1,003,199	141,980	1,145,179
Town Planning* ... ..	53,318	125,970	20,220	17,298	189,510	27,296	216,806
Other ... ..	326,605	319,323	109,541	517,031	892,207	380,293	1,272,500
<b>Total Works and Ser-</b>							
<b>  vices ... ..</b>	<b>3,519,466</b>	<b>9,411,471</b>	<b>1,407,019</b>	<b>14,236,056</b>	<b>16,379,437</b>	<b>12,194,575</b>	<b>28,574,012</b>
<b>Debt Charges—</b>							
Interest (Loans, etc.,							
Overdrafts) ... ..	310,478	349,976	38,557	276,968	757,620	218,359	975,979
Loans Repaid (incl.							
Contrib. to Sinking							
Fund) ... ..	246,008	818,226	124,429	973,878	1,349,724	812,817	2,162,541
<b>Total Debt Charges ...</b>	<b>556,486</b>	<b>1,168,202</b>	<b>162,986</b>	<b>1,250,846</b>	<b>2,107,344</b>	<b>1,031,176</b>	<b>3,138,520</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>							
<b>  from Revenue—</b>	<b>4,075,952</b>	<b>10,579,673</b>	<b>1,570,005</b>	<b>15,486,902</b>	<b>18,486,781</b>	<b>13,225,751</b>	<b>31,712,532</b>

\* Includes contributions to county councils.

## FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS.

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

## ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS.

In New South Wales many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by municipal and shire councils, as well as by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A number of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; other councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1953, electricity services were provided by 53 municipalities, 41 shires and 20 county councils. Of these, 8 municipalities, 4 shires and 4 county councils operated generating plants, 39 municipalities, 35 shires and 12 county councils distributed current purchased in bulk, and 6 municipalities, 2 shires and 4 county councils generated a quantity of electricity but purchased additional supplies from other sources.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City and twenty-one suburban municipalities and one suburban shire.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the electricity undertakings of the local governing authorities in 1953 is shown below:—

**Table 471.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works—Revenue Accounts, 1953.**

Particulars.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
<b>REVENUE.</b>				
	£	£	£	£
Electricity Sales ... ..	9,294,491	2,895,854	20,465,704	32,656,049
Meter Rents, Installations, etc. ...	963,183	441,887	1,051,237	2,456,307
Government Grants ... ..	74,374	97,255	146,497	318,126
Loan Rates ... ..	26,234	84,252	65,628	176,114
<b>Total Revenue ... ..</b>	<b>10,358,282</b>	<b>3,519,248</b>	<b>21,729,066</b>	<b>35,606,596</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>				
	£	£	£	£
Generation, Purchase, Distribution, etc. ... ..	9,415,008	3,055,139	19,487,183	31,957,330
Interest ... ..	252,225	137,182	1,194,665	1,584,072
<b>Total Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>9,667,233</b>	<b>3,192,321</b>	<b>20,681,848</b>	<b>33,541,402</b>
<b>Surplus ... ..</b>	<b>691,049</b>	<b>326,927</b>	<b>1,047,218</b>	<b>2,065,194</b>

The Sydney County Council, with revenue amounting to £16,153,629 and expenditure to £15,573,679, accounted for almost one-half the revenue in 1953, and was followed by the City of Newcastle (revenue £2,901,175 and expenditure £2,708,001), St. George County Council (£1,171,004 and £1,038,391) and Northern Rivers County Council (£1,034,651 and £973,239).



Provision for depreciation and obsolescence of assets is included in the expenditure, and in 1953 this amounted to £437,477 in the municipalities, £181,594 in the shires, £1,481,598 in the county councils and £2,100,669 for all councils.

The government grants, as shown in the revenue, are usually made to promote the extension of electricity in rural areas, and in a few instances take the form of an annual subsidy towards the interest and repayment charges on loans.

The electricity undertakings of the councils expend large sums annually in the replacement, improvement and extension of plant and equipment and in the repayment of capital indebtedness, for which purposes funds are obtained from loans, moneys reserved to provide for depreciation, and trading surpluses. A dissection of these capital transactions in 1953 is as follows:—

**Table 472.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1953.**

Particulars.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Capital Expenditure—				
From Loans, etc. ... ..	1,724,555	620,577	5,541,734	7,886,866
Other ... ..	589,389	277,280	198,172	1,064,841
Total ... ..	2,313,944	897,857	5,739,906	8,951,707
Provision for Debt Redemption ...	303,039	168,831	753,238*	1,225,108*

\* Includes £169,759 interest on sinking fund investments of the Sydney County Council.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table, which shows the number of councils engaged and a summary of their revenue accounts in each year since 1945.

**Table 473.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works—Revenue Accounts.**

Year.	No. of Councils.	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Trading Surplus.
			Sales.	Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	125	7,533,316	7,452,493	37,786	418,935	7,909,214	375,898
1946	132	8,269,139	8,055,113	32,734	503,289	8,591,136	321,997
1947	142	9,990,185	9,419,965	45,007	645,504	10,110,476	120,291
1948	136	12,424,548	11,080,479	52,179	954,203	12,086,861	(-)337,687
1949	124	14,428,679	12,556,554	79,458	1,196,354	13,832,366	(-)596,313
1950	121	17,945,358	16,304,438	110,347	1,498,863	17,913,648	(-) 31,710
1951	118	24,095,641	21,072,616	124,618	1,988,266	23,185,500	(-)910,141
1952	115	29,672,644*	27,799,452	134,616	2,637,102	30,571,170	898,526*
1953	114	33,541,402	32,656,049	176,114	2,774,433	35,606,596	2,065,194

(-) Deficit.

\* Revised.

The quantity of electricity generated by the local government undertakings in 1953 was 239,057,900 units, representing approximately 5 per cent. of the total output of all generating stations in New South Wales. In addition, the councils purchased electricity which increased their supplies by a net amount of 2,952,169,000 units.

The following table shows the electricity generated, purchased and sold by the various groups of councils in 1953:—

**Table 474.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Generated, Purchased and Sold, 1953.**

Council.	Generated.	Purchased.	Sold.
Thousand kWh.			
<b>County Councils—</b>			
Sydney ... ..	1,419,846		1,292,300
St. George ... ..	126,896		113,673
Northern Rivers ... ..	97,869	7,479	80,682
Other ... ..	24,399	224,849	217,275
<b>Municipalities—</b>			
Newcastle ... ..	4,204	316,950	300,676
Wollongong, Greater ... ..	.....	82,900	71,686
Other ... ..	104,120	535,253	570,870
<b>Shires ... ..</b>	<b>8,465</b>	<b>293,693</b>	<b>274,070</b>
<b>Gross Total ... ..</b>	<b>239,057</b>	<b>3,007,866</b>	<b>2,921,232</b>
<b>Less Purchases between Councils ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>55,697</b>	<b>55,697</b>
<b>Net Total ... ..</b>	<b>239,057</b>	<b>2,952,169</b>	<b>2,865,535</b>

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1953:—

**Table 475.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works—Liabilities and Assets, 1953.**

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	County Councils.			Total.
	City of New-castle.	Other.		Sydney.	St. George.	Other.	
LIABILITIES.							
Capital Debt ... ..	£ 1,311,337	£ 5,733,353	£ 3,995,635	£ 20,877,079	£ 477,178	£ 12,045,042	£ 44,444,624
Overdrafts ... ..	284,606	1,202,947	512,921	113,525	...	801,824	2,915,823
Creditors, etc. ... ..	385,878	870,661	502,061	2,064,146	228,515	731,940	4,783,201
Total Liabilities ... ..	1,981,821	7,811,961	5,010,617	23,054,750	705,693	13,578,806	52,143,648
ASSETS.							
Land, Plant, etc. ... ..	£ 3,030,116	£ 9,560,855	£ 5,725,542	£ 20,471,796	£ 1,135,842	£ 13,049,548	£ 52,973,699
Debtors ... ..	285,364	1,261,693	662,668	2,437,703	238,137	834,464	5,720,029
Outstanding Rates ... ..	...	6,286	12,065	...	...	4,921	23,272
Cash and Investments—							
Trading Accounts ... ..	12,493	67,181	29,961	2,177	73,885	76,117	261,814
Reserve Accounts ... ..	118,610	147,903	161,400	5,032,925	66,900	224,138	5,751,876
Loan Accounts ... ..	...	589,319	280,725	...	22,770	1,046,127	1,938,941
Total Assets ... ..	3,446,583	11,633,237	6,872,361	27,944,601	1,537,534	15,235,315	66,669,631
Excess of Assets ... ..	1,464,762	3,821,276	1,861,744	4,889,851	831,841	1,656,509	14,525,983

The capital indebtedness comprises debenture loans £44,418,097, time payment debts £22,482, and loans from other funds of the councils, £4,045. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling £4,641,607) included in assets.

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council amounted to £4,889,851 and comprised General Reserve £447,642, Sinking Fund Reserve £4,633,583, Insurance Fund Reserve £457,554 and other reserves £455,709, less an accumulated deficit of £1,104,637. The value of the Council's plant, etc., included capitalised charges for loan expenses, £129,707. At 31st December, 1953, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand amounted to £30,041,227, but this total was reduced to £20,342,089 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, £9,699,138.

#### GASWORKS TRADING FUNDS.

The supply of coal gas for lighting and heating in New South Wales is mainly undertaken by private companies.

The gasworks operated by municipal and shire councils are situated in country towns; they numbered 19 in 1945 and 23 in 1953. A summary of their revenue accounts in each year since 1945 is shown below:—

**Table 476.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Gasworks' Revenue Accounts.**

Year ended 31st December.	No. of Councils.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.					Surplus or Deficiency (—).
			Sales.		Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	
			Gas.	Residuals.				
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	19	194,358	141,415	31,263	2,204	17,780	192,662	(—) 1,696
1946	21	211,247	156,335	33,923	1,852	24,284	216,394	5,147
1947	22	253,001	181,613	43,435	2,653	35,623	263,324	10,323
1948	22	317,531	223,740	53,837	3,916	62,405	343,898	26,367
1949	22	350,811	228,619	60,064	3,858	55,572	348,113	(—) 2,638
1950	22	434,356	271,255	82,684	6,665	71,592	432,196	(—) 2,160
1951	23	569,290	362,814	118,678	10,749	86,432	578,673	9,383
1952	23	726,921	455,905	162,306	14,446	83,067	715,724	(—) 11,197
1953	23	766,723	507,770	175,246	15,149	93,935	792,100	25,377

"Other" revenue includes small Government grants in 1945, 1948 and 1949 and grants from electricity trading funds.

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to £38,838 in 1953, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., to £21,730.

The gas manufactured measured 745,775,000 cubic feet in 1952 and 771,080,000 cubic feet in 1953, and sales of gas were 598,798,000 and 621,457,000 cubic feet, respectively. The average price realised per 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold was 15s. 3d. in 1952 and 16s. 4d. in 1953.

The balance sheets of the municipal and shire gasworks trading undertakings at 31st December, 1953, are summarised in the following statement:—

**Table 477.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Gasworks' Liabilities and Assets, 1953.**

Liabilities.				Assets.			
£				£			
Capital Debt ... ..	...	...	569,914	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	...	...	1,046,299
Sundry Creditors, etc. ...	...	...	105,418	Debtors ... ..	...	...	96,905
Overdrafts ... ..	...	...	193,727	Outstanding Rates ... ..	...	...	1,196
Total Liabilities ... ..	...	...	869,059	Cash and Investments—			
				Trading Accounts ... ..	...	...	3,774
				Reserve Accounts ... ..	...	...	17,634
Excess of Assets ... ..	...	...	335,598	Loan Accounts ... ..	...	...	38,849
Total ... ..	...	...	£1,204,657	Total ... ..	...	...	£1,204,657

The capital debt comprised debenture loans £541,429, repayable advances from the Government £1,252, and loans from other funds £27,233.

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to £177,299 in 1953, including £128,863 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled £27,340 in 1953.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS.

The water supply and sewerage systems of the Sydney metropolitan and Newcastle districts and Broken Hill are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, and several water storage systems are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 566 et seq. The Grafton and South Grafton Water Board administers water supply services within the municipalities of Grafton and South Grafton. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935, it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed 50s. for water and 44s. for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31st December, 1953, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by sixty-three municipalities, sixty-one shires, and four county councils, and country sewerage services by fifty-seven municipalities and nineteen shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1953:—

**Table 478.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Water and Sewerage—Revenue Accounts, 1953.**

Particulars.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rates ... ..	603,924	200,535	88,538	952,997	488,113	63,561	551,674
Water Sales ... ..	249,165	63,598	61,808	379,571	...	...	...
Government Grants ...	180,382	225,184	42,170	447,736	96,045	30,377	126,422
Other ... ..	32,987	11,177	36,325	80,489	62,049	5,246	67,295
Total ... ..	1,066,458	565,494	228,841	1,860,793	646,207	99,184	745,391
Expenditure ... ..	834,918	312,356	211,825	1,359,099	513,251	130,661	643,912
Surplus ... ..	231,540	253,138	17,016	501,694	132,956	(-)31,477	101,479

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Expenditure relates to management and working expenses, depreciation and interest. In water supply works, the charge for depreciation was £105,265 in 1953, and interest amounted to £339,352. For sewerage works, the charges in 1953 were £57,610 for depreciation, and £156,157 for interest.

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan, depreciation and surplus funds, and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1953 are as follows:—

**Table 479.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Water and Sewerage—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1953.**

Particulars.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
Capital Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
From Loans ... ..	782,996	458,316	561,396	1,802,708	248,450	192,648	441,098
Other ... ..	242,146	249,965	28,957	521,068	128,824	32,386	161,210
Total ... ..	1,025,142	708,281	590,353	2,323,776	377,274	225,034	602,308
Provision for Debt Redemption ...	91,819	44,644	21,371	157,834	74,174	8,701	82,875

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated £10,752,997 at 31st December, 1953, viz., municipalities £4,954,966, shires £2,611,632 and county councils £3,186,399. An amount of £4,366,795 for sewerage works consisted of £3,595,050 owing by the municipalities and £771,745 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans, £14,659,109, Government advances £443,497, and debts to other funds, £17,186.

#### ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS.

The Local Government Act authorises the councils of municipalities and shires, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by only ten municipalities at the end of 1953.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the municipal abattoirs in the last six years is shown below:—

Table 480.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Abattoirs' Revenue Accounts.

Year ended 31st December.	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Surplus.
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Government Grants.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948 ...	704,061	711,393	...	2,164	713,557	9,496
1949 ...	857,933	870,007	...	5,847	875,854	17,921
1950 ...	1,041,654	1,042,142	...	4,672	1,046,814	5,160
1951 ...	1,316,092	1,319,262	...	8,616	1,327,878	11,786
1952 ...	1,902,421	1,972,651	...	1,798	1,974,449	72,028
1953 ...	2,283,141	2,362,461	...	2,358	2,364,819	81,678

The largest municipal abattoirs are at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to £1,807,016 and expenditure to £1,766,625 in 1953; they were controlled by an independent board until transferred to the council in 1939.

The expenditure for 1953 includes charges for interest £13,068 and depreciation of assets £42,281.

Capital expenditure amounted to £227,213 in 1952 and £194,434 in 1953, of which £201,682 and £177,883, respectively, was financed from loans. Redemptions of capital indebtedness totalled £17,614 in 1952 and £35,618 in 1953.

Assets valued at £2,103,080 at 31st December, 1953, included premises, plant, stores, £1,753,643, and assets exceeded liabilities by £467,205. The excess of assets in the Newcastle abattoirs was £348,505.

The liabilities included loans and government advances amounting to £373,801 and £1,133,180, respectively.

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT.**

The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the local governing bodies by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services. Assistance to general revenues is paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire.

The individual areas participate in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act, e.g., the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, and the rate levied.

The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at £179,750 from 1946 to 1951, £200,000 from 1952 to 1954 and £275,000 from 1955 to 1957.

In addition to endowment, grants by the State are made to municipalities and shires for specific purposes such as roads, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries and country water supply, sewerage and electricity services. Large sums are paid to councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads, and portion of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act for roads in sparsely settled areas is allocated to councils. From 1948 to 1953 the Joint Coal Board made grants to councils in coal fields areas for general and specific purposes.

Moneys paid to local governing bodies for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils.

**Table 481.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Receipts from Central Government.\***

Year.	Municipalities and Shires.					County Councils.	Grand Total.
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other.	Total.			
				All Municipalities.	All Shires.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	169,740	31,898	1,187,000	320,258	1,068,380	48,552	1,437,190
1946	139,865	33,026	1,428,112	286,259	1,314,744	61,868	1,662,871
1947	184,422	23,999	1,569,311	331,730	1,446,002	40,863	1,818,595
1948	215,114	47,766	2,132,698	414,364	1,981,214	55,064	2,450,642
1949	250,190	80,378	2,728,375	558,953	2,499,990	79,807	3,138,750
1950	307,744	98,421	3,144,948	700,878	2,850,235	106,286	3,657,399
1951	391,066	144,575	4,465,919	1,023,924	3,977,636	141,707	5,143,267
1952	655,093	204,354	5,668,397	1,566,324	4,961,520	271,656	6,799,500
1953	658,136	173,752	5,322,547	1,396,900	4,757,535	360,777	6,515,212

\* Including amounts to be disbursed by councils as agents for the Government.

A classification of moneys paid by the Government to local governing bodies, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Payments to water supply and sewerage funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works.

**Table 482.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Receipts from Central Government\*—Objects.**

Year.	Ordinary Services.			Trading Funds.		Total.
	Endowment.	Main Roads.	Other.	Electricity, Gas and Abattoirs.	Water and Sewerage.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	177,338	900,714	208,473	22,131	128,534	1,437,190
1946	179,912	1,146,516	177,767	14,394	144,282	1,662,871
1947	178,108	1,281,647	218,589	25,171	115,080	1,818,595
1948	181,025	1,474,624	588,559	53,242	153,192	2,450,642
1949	180,425	1,766,051	896,749	103,729	191,796	3,138,750
1950	180,425	1,951,288	1,200,651	151,003	174,032	3,657,399
1951	179,749	2,518,337	1,963,371	209,134	272,676	5,143,267
1952	199,400	2,984,079	2,741,010	244,560	630,451	6,799,500
1953	200,750	2,921,311	2,500,867	318,126	574,158	6,515,212

\* Including amounts paid to councils for disbursement as agents for the Government.

#### LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

Long term borrowing by local governing bodies in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings: (i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks, superannuation boards and life assurance societies; (ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable advances in cash and the cost of works and services performed or materials supplied by the State for which councils are liable; and (iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.



## BORROWING POWERS.

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal and by ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income (exclusive of government grants other than endowment) in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals, and ordinary loans for any other purpose.

Limits of borrowing by loans were prescribed until 1st January, 1953. Details of these are given on page 922 of Year Book No. 52.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised, and a renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division (also the municipalities of Balranald and Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was £843,663 at 30th June, 1955.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

In addition, councils may accept advances from ratepayers and enter into time payment contracts, subject to certain restrictions.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted for the purpose of carrying out necessary works applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is £500, and the total liability for ratepayers' advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 4 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond ten years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local governing bodies in 1952 and 1953 from the proceeds of loans raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock, repayable Government advances and time payment debts. Expenditure from inter-fund loans is omitted, though included in particulars shown in previous tables relating to trading funds.

Table 483.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Loan Expenditure.

Object.	Year 1952.				Year 1953.			
	Loan Expenditure.		Government Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.	Loan Expenditure.		Government Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.
	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils.			Municipalities and Shires	County Councils.		
<b>Ordinary Services—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Bridges, etc....	2,027,466	...	19,660	2,047,126	1,968,669	...	12,856	1,981,525
Parks, Baths, Beaches	311,378	...	...	311,378	397,573	...	8,000	405,573
Council Property and Plant—								
Sanitary & Garbage	236,845	...	9,860	246,705	152,181	...	671	152,852
Baby Health Centres	51,316	...	...	51,316	4,238	...	...	4,238
Libraries ...	49,786	...	...	49,786	38,293	...	...	38,293
Public Markets ...	37,479	...	...	37,479	13,705	...	...	13,705
Other ...	1,482,242	...	35,312	1,517,554	945,743	...	114,642	1,060,385
Housing—Construction	24,618	...	...	24,618	115,972	...	60,000	175,972
Advances	200,550	...	...	200,550	28,774	...	...	28,774
Town Planning ...	410	136,737	...	137,147	...	156,192	...	156,192
Other ...	34,174	1,932	...	36,106	82,972	20,885	...	103,857
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,456,264</b>	<b>138,669</b>	<b>64,832</b>	<b>4,659,765</b>	<b>3,748,120</b>	<b>177,077</b>	<b>196,169</b>	<b>4,121,366</b>
<b>Trading Undertakings—</b>								
Electricity ...	2,306,987	5,856,697	8,738	8,172,422	2,332,290	5,539,580	14,996	7,886,866
Gas ...	103,953	...	...	103,953	128,213	...	...	128,213
Water ...	1,104,537	542,995	18,125	1,665,657	1,241,312	534,551	26,845	1,802,708
Sewerage ...	351,343	...	...	351,343	440,626	...	...	440,626
Abattoirs ...	50,227	...	151,455	201,682	39,362	...	138,521	177,883
Building Materials ...	1,387	...	...	1,387	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,374,698</b>	<b>6,538,361</b>	<b>243,150</b>	<b>15,156,209</b>	<b>7,929,923</b>	<b>6,251,208</b>	<b>376,531</b>	<b>14,557,662</b>

\* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The expenditure from repayable Government advances amounted to £186,706 in 1952 and £236,224 in 1953, whilst time payment debts incurred amounted to £56,444 and £140,307 in the respective years.

The distribution of "Ordinary Services" expenditure as shown in the table is approximate. Only new expenditure on works and services is included, repayments of old loans, Government advances or time payment debts from borrowed funds being excluded.

The loan expenditure of the local governing bodies in New South Wales in each year since 1945 is shown below:—

**Table 484.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Loan Expenditure.**

Year.	Municipalities and Shires.					County Councils. *	Grand Total.	
	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other.	Total.			
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.			All Shires.

**LOAN EXPENDITURE.**

	£ thousand.							
1945	60	53	58	187	244	114	190	548
1946	2	403	95	739	864	375	328	1,567
1947	25	1,268	163	1,557	2,198	815	721	3,734
1948	61	1,761	252	2,110	3,041	1,143	2,395	6,579
1949	47	1,808	309	2,633	3,298	1,499	4,160	8,957
1950	157	1,951	383	3,396	3,746	2,141	5,979	11,866
1951	307	2,162	538	4,497	4,582	2,922	8,563	16,067
1952	479	2,471	768	4,657	5,491	2,884	6,538	14,913
1953	499	2,303	762	4,366	5,490	2,440	6,251	14,181

**EXPENDITURE FROM GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.**

	£ thousand.							
1945	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	4
1946	...	...	1	10	5	6	1	12
1947	...	...	1	6	2	5	...	7
1948	...	...	...	61	60	1	...	61
1949	...	...	...	156	155	1	...	156
1950	...	...	...	318	317	1	...	318
1951	...	...	...	268	268	...	...	268
1952	...	17	...	153	169	1	17	187
1953	...	7	...	202	209	...	27	236

**TIME PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED.**

	£ thousand.							
1945	...	8	...	7	9	6	...	15
1946	...	4	...	24	8	20	1	29
1947	...	3	...	10	3	10	...	13
1948	...	4	...	3	1	6	...	7
1949	...	...	...	13	10	3	...	13
1950	...	1	...	8	4	5	...	9
1951	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	4
1952	...	33	1	22	44	12	...	56
1953	...	16	...	122	26	112	2	140

\* Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

## LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS.

At 31st December, 1953, the *gross* loan debt on account of debentures and inscribed stock issued by local governing bodies in New South Wales totalled £88,550,048, against which were held sinking fund balances of £9,710,556. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to £78,839,492, and this, with amounts owing for repayable Government advances £1,750,167 and time payment debts £171,898, represented a total net long-term indebtedness of £80,761,557.

Table 485.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Long-term Debt, 1953.

Local Bodies.	Loan Debt.			Govern- ment Advances.	Time Payment Debts.	Total (net Debt).
	Gross Amount.	Less Sinking Fund.	Net Amount.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Municipalities and Shires—</b>						
<b>Sydney Metropolitan—</b>						
City of Sydney ...	9,148,624	4,566,344	4,582,280	566	...	4,582,846
Suburbs ...	12,507,157	495,000	12,012,157	37,500	31,426	12,081,083
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>21,655,781</b>	<b>5,061,344</b>	<b>16,594,437</b>	<b>38,066</b>	<b>31,426</b>	<b>16,663,929</b>
<b>City of—</b>						
Newcastle ...	2,075,867	...	2,075,867	...	...	2,075,867
Wollongong, Greater	846,998	...	846,998	62,968	2,345	912,311
<b>Other ...</b>	<b>27,015,630</b>	<b>13,395</b>	<b>27,002,235</b>	<b>1,465,015</b>	<b>134,073</b>	<b>28,601,323</b>
<b>Total—</b>						
All Municipalities ...	38,379,006	5,067,648	33,311,358	1,441,804	50,567	34,803,729
All Shires ...	13,215,270	7,091	13,208,179	124,245	117,277	13,449,701
<b>County Councils—</b>						
Sydney ...	20,877,079	4,633,583	16,243,496	...	...	16,243,496
Other* ...	16,078,693	2,234	16,076,459	184,118	4,054	16,264,631
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>36,955,772</b>	<b>4,635,817</b>	<b>32,319,955</b>	<b>184,118</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>32,508,127</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>88,550,048</b>	<b>9,710,556</b>	<b>78,839,492</b>	<b>1,750,167</b>	<b>171,898</b>	<b>80,761,557</b>

\* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The gross loan debt at 31st December, 1953, consisted of £83,738,448 owing in Australia and £stg.4,811,600 owing in London. Throughout these tables the Australian and London loans have been included in Australian and sterling currencies, respectively. The London loans are owed by the City of Sydney (£stg.1,811,600) and Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000).

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1953 they were equivalent to 50 per cent. and 22 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The following table shows particulars of the net long-term debt at the end of each year since 1945:—

**Table 486.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Net Long-term Debt.**

At 31st Dec.	Municipalities and Shires.						County Councils. *	Grand Total.
	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollon- gong.	Other.	Total.			
	City of Sydney.	Sub- urbs.			All Municip- alities.	All Shires.		
NET LOAN DEBT.								
	£ thousand.							
1945	5,040	3,224	1,253	6,860	14,373	2,004	14,253	30,630
1946	4,855	3,342	1,255	7,646	14,745	2,353	14,079	31,177
1947	4,825	4,232	1,295	9,972	17,165	3,159	13,892	34,216
1948	4,432	5,726	1,364	11,736	18,845	4,413	15,945	39,203
1949	4,151	7,215	1,431	14,208	21,297	5,708	19,884	46,889
1950	3,844	8,666	1,637	16,842	23,623	7,366	25,329	56,318
1951	3,825	9,917	2,020	20,316	26,501	9,577	33,796	69,874
1952	3,797	11,002	2,537	23,474	29,333	11,477	25,740†	66,550†
1953	4,582	12,012	2,923	27,002	33,311	13,208	32,320	78,839

**GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.**

	£ thousand.							
1945	9	82	51	635	578	199	82	859
1946	8	65	50	605	532	196	81	809
1947	7	53	52	577	537	152	79	768
1948	6	45	53	624	566	162	78	806
1949	5	38	56	578	536	141	79	756
1950	4	31	61	867	824	139	86	1,049
1951	3	26	60	1,119	1,074	134	99	1,307
1952	2	36	62	1,257	1,228	129	151	1,508
1953	1	37	63	1,465	1,442	124	184	1,750

**TIME PAYMENT DEBTS.**

	£ thousand.							
1945	2	30	8	23	45	18	2	65
1946	1	25	7	39	39	33	...	72
1947	1	16	...	29	24	22	...	46
1948	...	18	...	19	17	20	...	37
1949	...	15	...	18	18	15	...	33
1950	...	11	...	22	19	14	...	33
1951	...	7	...	19	15	11	...	26
1952	...	32	2	36	52	18	...	70
1953	...	32	2	134	51	117	4	172

\* Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

† See text below table.

In 1952 the Electricity Commission of New South Wales took over the generating assets of the Sydney County Council and assumed responsibility for net loan debt amounting to £13,112,000. This amount is omitted from the above table in 1952 and later years.

The net long-term indebtedness at the end of 1953 was distributed as follows:—Electricity works, £39,798,972 (49 per cent.); abattoirs, £1,506,281; gasworks, £542,026; water supply, £10,748,275 (13 per cent.); sewerage, £4,353,757 (5 per cent.); building materials, £22,792; and general works such as roads, bridges, buildings, parks and reserves, baths, plant, property, etc., £23,789,454 (29 per cent.).

The following comparative table shows the amount of indebtedness under each of these headings since 1945:—

**Table 487.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Net Long-term Debt According to Services.**

At 31st December.	Ordinary Services. *	Electricity Fund.	Gas Fund.	Abattoir Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
NET LOAN DEBT.							
				£ thousand.			
1945	9,837	14,345	52	173	3,719	2,502	30,630†
1946	10,011(a)	14,488	106	187	3,887	2,496	31,177†
1947	11,605(b)	15,326	158	262	4,277	2,586	34,216†
1948	13,241(c)	18,032	184	281	4,707	2,756	39,203†
1949	14,883(d)	22,910	258	307	5,466	3,063	46,889†
1950	16,948(e)	29,433	271	311	6,117	3,237	56,318†
1951	19,524(f)	39,133	355	336	7,081	3,425	69,874‡
1952	21,157(g)	32,287	473	374	8,419	3,814	66,550‡
1953	23,468(h)	39,776	541	373	10,376	4,282	78,839‡

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.							
				£ thousand.			
1945	257	6	2	...	509	85	859
1946	219	5	2	...	497	86	809
1947	190	6	2	...	486	84	768
1948	166	5	2	80	469	84	806
1949	145	1	1	231	298	80	756
1950	129	1	1	545	295	78	1,049
1951	117	...	1	812	301	76	1,307
1952	123	...	1	965	346	73	1,508
1953	172§	...	1	1,133	373	71	1,750

TIME PAYMENT DEBTS.							
				£ thousand.			
1945	52	10	...	...	2	1	65
1946	55	15	...	...	1	1	72
1947	40	5	...	...	...	1	46
1948	35	2	...	...	...	...	37
1949	32	1	...	...	...	...	33
1950	32	1	...	...	...	...	33
1951	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
1952	62	8	...	...	...	...	70
1953	149	23	...	...	...	...	172

\*Includes loans for housing construction and advances to home builders (a) £272,301, (b) £596,305, (c) £1,292,885, (d) £2,103,882, (e) £2,599,323, (f) £2,785,232, (g) £2,455,952 and (h) £2,489,334.

†Includes Ice Works Trading Funds: £1,737 in 1945, £2,496 in 1946, £2,350 in 1947, £2,798 in 1948, £2,041 in 1949 and £490 in 1950.

‡Includes Building Materials Trading Fund (£19,322 in 1951, £24,703 in 1952 and £22,792 in 1953).

§Includes advances for purchase of houses, £48,000.

## REDEMPTION OF DEBT.

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders where loans, etc., are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances, where loans are of fixed term. Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table 488.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Redemption of Long-term Debt.

Year.	Provision for Repayment of Loans.							Total Redemption of Long-term Debt. •
	Municipalities and Shires.						County Councils. †	
	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other.	Total.			
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	328,924	513,380	128,882	306,800	1,063,949	214,037	458,235	1,839,555
1946	332,348	520,158	136,120	309,225	1,073,649	224,202	487,090	1,866,721
1947	402,616	638,208	127,927	379,458	1,214,074	334,135	591,976	2,217,754
1948	452,719	498,011	133,697	485,893	1,281,719	288,601	516,639	2,146,287
1949	297,239	565,630	150,562	593,144	1,233,072	373,503	584,449	2,244,903
1950	307,177	591,284	158,373	750,641	1,317,614	489,861	688,231	2,536,081
1951	367,956	746,860	177,722	962,923	1,594,578	660,883	812,249	3,099,654
1952	279,226	1,278,696	200,234	1,293,605	2,149,696	902,065	653,209	3,752,935
1953	244,909	894,171	219,161	1,476,804	1,820,711	1,014,334	777,152	3,687,882

\* Includes repayments of Government Advances and Deferred Debts not in foregoing columns. In 1953 they amounted to £44,634 and £31,051 respectively.

† Includes Sydney County Council and Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Fluctuations in the amounts shown as repayments in the City of Sydney are due to the inclusion of special items, viz., the proceeds of sales of resumed property when invested for repayment of loans at maturity, and transfers to revenue account of surplus sinking fund accumulations in respect of matured loans.

Fluctuations in repayments by county councils are due to the fact that in some years the Sydney County Council used cash accumulated in trading operations for the retirement of debentures.

## MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS.

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 532.

The ordinary triennial elections of municipal and shire councils and of the Lord Mayor of Sydney were held on 5th December, 1953. No elections were held for the municipalities of Leichhardt and Bourke, which did

not have councils at that date, and, because of an amalgamation of areas, the election of the Barraba Shire Council was postponed until December, 1956. Information relating to the elections held on 5th December, 1953, is shown in the following table:—

Table 489.—Municipal and Shire Elections, 1953.

Particulars.	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of New-castle and Greater Wollongong.	Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.
<b>Electors Enrolled—</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ratepayers ...	18,377	461,307	56,332	347,895	574,753	309,158	883,911
Other ...	117,211	746,613	83,791	466,762	1,078,376	336,001	1,414,377
<b>Total Electors</b>	<b>135,588</b>	<b>1,207,920</b>	<b>140,123</b>	<b>814,657</b>	<b>1,653,129</b>	<b>645,159</b>	<b>2,298,288</b>
<b>Aldermen or Councillors—</b>							
<b>Elected after Contest ...</b>	21*	372	34	1,252	1,050	629	1,679
<b>Returned Unopposed ...</b>	...	33	2	423	78	380	458
<b>Total in Full Councils ...</b>	21*	405	36	1,675	1,128	1,009	2,137
<b>Contested Elections—</b>							
<b>Seats ...</b>	20	372	34	1,252	1,049	629	1,678
<b>Candidates ...</b>	54	833	96	2,228	2,011	1,200	3,211
<b>Electors Enrolled ...</b>	135,588	1,088,279	134,337	667,865	1,519,416	506,653	2,026,069
<b>Electors who Voted—</b>							
<b>Formally ...</b>	87,964	726,760	102,491	447,545	1,039,693	325,067	1,364,760
<b>Informally ...</b>	10,748	59,282	6,575	28,943	89,920	15,628	105,548
<b>Total Voters</b>	<b>98,712</b>	<b>786,042</b>	<b>109,066</b>	<b>476,488</b>	<b>1,129,613</b>	<b>340,695</b>	<b>1,470,308</b>
<b>Proportion of—</b>							
<b>Ratepayers to Electors Enrolled ...</b>	Per cent. 13·6	Per cent. 38·2	Per cent. 40·2	Per cent. 42·7	Per cent. 34·8	Per cent. 47·9	Per cent. 38·5
<b>Voters to Electors ...</b>	72·8	72·2	81·2	71·3	74·3	67·2	72·6
<b>Formal to Total Votes ...</b>	89·1	92·5	94·0	93·9	92·0	95·4	92·8

\* Includes the Lord Mayor—see text below.

The elections were held for 237 councils. In the election of 129 councils, all seats were contested and for 15 councils (3 municipalities and 12 shires outside the Sydney metropolitan area) all candidates were returned



unopposed. Councils for which some, but not all, seats were contested numbered 93, consisting of 8 municipalities and 1 shire in the Sydney metropolitan area and 4 country municipalities and 80 country shires.

Concurrently with the election of the City Council, an election was held for the Lord Mayoralty of the City of Sydney. The particulars shown under "City of Sydney" in the above table with respect to electors enrolled and proportions of ratepayers and voters to electors are the same for both elections, but those for contested elections and formal and informal votes relate only to the election of aldermen other than the Lord Mayor. There were six candidates for the office of Lord Mayor, and voters numbered 98,712, of whom 6,356 or 6.4 per cent. voted informally.

### METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board controls the water supply and sewerage services in the County of Cumberland. The Board's jurisdiction extends to a large district outside the County of Cumberland and embraces the City of Greater Wollongong and Shell-harbour Municipality. It supplies water to a population of more than 2,000,000 and sewerage service to approximately 1,400,000 people.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of five years and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of the municipalities and shires concerned and hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies, and one member is elected by aldermen and councillors of each group.

The catchment areas of the Sydney water supply are the Nepean, 347 square miles; Woronora, 29 square miles; and Warragamba, 3,383 square miles. The water storage capacity of the system is 124,959 million gallons. There are 110 service reservoirs in the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 546,476,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in each year since 1946:—

Table 490.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Services.

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		Length of Stormwater Drains.
	Improved Properties for which Service is available.	Length of Mains.	Consumption.		Improved Properties for which Service is available.	Length of Sewers.	
			During Year.	Daily Average.			
	No.	miles.	million gallons.		No.	miles.	
1946	378,277	4,656.8	44,437	121.7	283,364	2,780	99
1947	387,980	4,743.3	47,874	131.2	287,098	2,805	117
1948	400,615	4,817.2	44,682	122.1	291,069	2,829	129
1949	414,893	4,893.8	47,925	131.3	294,822	2,855	153
1950	428,392	4,992.7	47,735	130.8	298,996	2,899	154
1951	442,913	5,113.9	50,689	138.9	303,508	2,951	173
1952	461,294	5,252.4	57,069	155.9	309,995	3,000	176
1953	478,598	5,357.4	54,621	149.6	316,439	3,055	174
1954	496,025	5,501.6	59,810	163.9	324,737	3,103	175
1955	513,855	5,655.5	59,064	161.8	334,280	3,252	175

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. in the £ from 1934-35 to 1947-48, 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. from 1948-49 to 1950-51, and 10d. from 1951-52 to 1955-56.

For sewerage, the rate of 8½d. in the £ from 1934-35 was increased to 9½d. in 1947-48, 9¾d. in 1948-49, 10¼d. in 1951-52 and to 10½d. in 1952-53; it was reduced to 9¾d. in 1954-55.

The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes was 1s. 2d. per thousand gallons from 1933-34, until increased to 1s. 6d. in 1948-49 and to 1s. 9d. in 1952-53. Water is supplied without a meter to areas, mostly small gardens, not exceeding 1,000 square feet for a special fee which was increased from 8s. to 10s. per annum in 1948-49 and further increased to 15s. in 1951-52.

Stormwater drainage rates are fixed so as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. Up to 30th June, 1950, the rate varied in each drainage area; e.g., in 1949-50 it ranged from ¼d. to 3d. in the £ on assessed annual value. Since 1st July, 1950, a flat rate of ¾d. has been levied for all areas. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and of repayable advances and grants received from the State Government. In 1954-55, total capital expenditure for all services amounted to £8,470,000 compared with £6,570,000 in 1953-54.

The capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1955, amounted to £91,433,344, against which were balances in loan repayment sinking fund totalling £5,013,024.

**Table 491.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—  
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1955.**

Particulars.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Due to State Government—				
Loan Funds ... ..	8,282,808	3,407,891	...	11,690,699
Special Advances ... ..	5,429,318	2,828,268	...	8,257,586*
Total to State ... ..	13,712,126	6,236,159	...	19,948,285
Loans owing by Board ... ..	49,657,992	20,586,607	1,240,460	71,485,059
Less Sinking Fund ... ..	2,944,012	1,922,867	146,145	5,013,024
Net Loan Debt ... ..	46,713,980	18,663,740	1,094,315	66,472,035
Total Net Capital Debt ... ..	60,426,106	24,899,899	1,094,315	86,420,320

\* Includes unemployment relief loans, £459,457.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State and also a proportion of exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. The rates of interest on unemployment relief loans are from 3 to 4 per cent., and on other loans and advances from the State, 3½ per cent.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands ratable for that service. A sinking fund provision of 10s. per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

The authority to raise loans was granted in 1925, but the Board's first loan was not floated until July, 1928. In the intervening years, the Treasury advanced moneys for the construction of works, and these advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were to be repaid by annual instalments of £324,750 over a period of twenty years from 1st January, 1930. The

amount outstanding at 30th June, 1938, was £5,196,000. Then it was arranged that repayment should be spread over 40 years, and be made from revenue by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest.

At 30th June, 1955, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was £71,485,059, of which £A.2,500,000, at 4 per cent. interest, was owing in London and the balance, £68,985,059, was outstanding in Australia. The rates of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia were as follows:—

Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
No interest	60,000	3 8 9	2,799,400	4 2 6	7,315,800
3 4 0	1,500,000	3 10 0	2,779,719	4 10 0	2,645,846
3 5 0	14,521,500	3 11 3	1,000,000	4 12 6	700,000
3 6 3	2,900,000	3 12 6	1,102,020	4 15 0	12,045,110
3 7 6	8,916,204	4 0 0	2,500,000	4 17 6	8,199,460
				Total ...	68,985,059

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Metropolitan Board in each year since 1945-46:—

**Table 492.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Finances.**

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Indebtedness.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Net Revenue.	Interest on Capital.	Ex-change.	Debt Redemption.	Surplus.
WATER SUPPLY.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	28,767,586	2,376,692	982,010	1,394,682	1,069,116	66,074	254,085	5,427
1947	30,091,515	2,506,085	1,090,618	1,415,467	1,091,373	65,141	241,675	17,278
1948	32,220,977	2,562,670	1,123,517	1,439,153	1,137,978	60,301	240,069	805
1949	35,802,110	2,878,023	1,351,349	1,526,674	1,206,445	56,603	161,203	2,417
1950	38,687,480	3,141,906	1,525,602	1,616,304	1,265,787	59,909	286,152	4,456
1951	42,540,485	3,397,823	1,673,496	1,724,332	1,383,943	32,441	306,377	1,571
1952	47,660,924	3,918,881	2,020,806	1,898,075	1,514,460	29,176	354,292	147
1953	52,261,715	4,125,412*	1,976,777*	2,148,635	1,745,667	27,259	372,378	331
1954	57,708,754	4,874,646*	2,487,730*	2,386,916	1,942,500	23,391	404,403	16,622
1955	63,370,744	5,415,142*	2,843,299*	2,571,843	2,098,412	20,556	435,160	17,715
SEWERAGE.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	17,456,989	1,398,300	551,953	846,347	674,856	38,529	131,297	1,665
1947	17,771,447	1,445,285	615,771	829,514	683,411	38,135	124,847	(—)16,879
1948	18,029,075	1,554,141	689,004	865,137	688,317	36,111	130,287	10,422
1949	18,561,111	1,691,343	809,284	882,059	685,097	34,571	136,609	21,882
1950	20,212,973	1,793,660	903,282	890,378	691,339	37,787	143,763	17,489
1951	20,781,382	1,901,041	1,000,551	900,490	694,535	32,444	161,773	638
1952	21,769,515	2,160,948	1,226,467	934,481	743,556	12,209	178,275	441
1953	23,590,491	2,430,471	1,443,777	981,694	791,925	11,539	174,254	4,576
1954	25,525,737	2,875,320	1,785,672	1,089,648	860,849	11,275	186,436	31,088
1955	26,823,067	2,933,887	1,779,155	1,154,732	939,967	11,227	198,209	5,329
DRAINAGE.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	899,805	77,175	27,146	50,029	36,409	2,272	7,670	3,678
1947	923,693	80,202	32,624	47,578	37,275	2,272	7,831	200
1948	935,042	81,975	34,799	47,176	37,348	2,271	5,580	1,977
1949	933,680	83,946	38,527	45,419	36,507	2,272	5,646	994
1950	1,017,960	116,311	59,740	56,571	35,417	2,650	5,745	12,759
1951	1,028,460	111,817	66,238	45,579	35,866	4	7,402	2,307
1952	1,240,460	119,265	66,534	52,731	44,518	5	8,113	95
1953	1,265,460	119,693	68,609	50,784	42,835	5	7,803	141
1954	1,240,460	141,050	92,523	48,527	39,985	5	7,795	742
1955	1,240,460	158,635	110,171	48,464	39,580	5	7,795	1,084

\* Since 1941-42 the Sewerage Fund has recouped the Water Fund for water used in flushing. Until 1951-52 the amount was included in gross revenue of the Water Fund, but in subsequent years it was offset against working expenses of that Fund. The amounts were £350,000 in 1952-53 and £450,000 in 1953-54 and 1954-55.

The working expenses shown in the table include charges made annually for the renewal of works, e.g., £422,000 in 1953-54 and £700,000 in 1954-55. The amounts in 1953-54 and 1954-55 were transferred to renewals reserve account, which received additional credits of £457 and £73,141 (mainly from revenue surpluses) in the respective years. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to £337,391 in 1953-54 and £463,953 in 1954-55, and the balance held in renewals reserve was £1,428,183 at 30th June, 1955.

### THE HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The first water supply works of the Lower Hunter were constructed by the Government under the provisions of the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880. In 1892, control of the works was transferred to the Hunter District Water Board which provides water, sewerage and drainage services in Newcastle, Maitland, Cessnock and five shires.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River and the catchment area is 76 square miles. This supply is supplemented by water extracted from sandbeds lying to the north of the Hunter River estuary. The source of water is rainfall on the sandbeds, which are about 50 square miles in extent. A continuous yield of 15 million gallons per day is expected from an area of 30 square miles being worked at present. There are 64 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 106,184,510 gallons. The estimated population served at 30th June, 1955, was 295,000 for water and 196,000 for sewerage.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board since 1945-46 are shown below:—

**Table 493.—Hunter District Water and Sewerage—Particulars of Services.**

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.	
	Occupied Lands Connected.	Length of Mains.	Consumption.		Properties Connected.	Length of Sewer.
			During Year.	Daily Average.		
No.	miles.	million gallons.		No.	miles.	
1946	54,489*	1,098	6,413	17.6	37,820	579
1947	55,914*	1,134	6,900	18.9	39,075	586
1948	57,900*	1,170	6,775	18.5	40,451	596
1949	60,259*	1,202	6,951	19.0	42,028	601
1950	61,998*	1,215	7,176	19.7	43,358	608
1951	65,445	1,234	8,131	22.3	44,300	615
1952	67,122	1,257	9,144	25.0	45,268	622
1953	69,244	1,262	8,720	23.9	46,317	625
1954	71,307	1,284	9,416	25.8	47,497	632
1955	73,770	1,322	9,179	25.1	49,093	640

\* Premises supplied—particulars of occupied lands connected are not available prior to 1951.

The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires and hold office for four years.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. The sewerage rate of 15d. in the £ on premises and 12d. in the £ on vacant land, levied from 1936-37, was increased to 17d. and 15d. respectively, in 1952-53, but it was reduced to the former level in 1953-54. The water rate was 12d. on premises and 9d. on vacant land from 1936-37 to 1947-48, 15d. and 12d., respectively, from 1948-49 to 1951-52, 18d. and 15d. respectively in 1952-53, and 20d. and 17d. respectively since 1953-54. Unless fixed by special agreement, the charge for water by meter was 1s. 3d. per 1,000 gallons from 1936-37 to 1950-51 and 24d. since 1952-53. A stormwater drainage rate of 3d. in the £ on the assessed annual value of areas drained was reduced to 2d. in the £ after 1947-48.

The net capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1955, was £11,324,323, viz., £2,881,445 owing to the State Government, and loans raised by the Board, £8,442,878. The gross amount owing in respect of loans was £8,832,000, but this was offset by £389,122 held in sinking fund for repayment.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or oversea, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

The Board is required to pay interest and sinking fund charges on its loans, and to pay interest on its debt to the State at the rate of 3½ per cent., together with a proportion of the exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. At 30th June, 1955, the nominal rates of interest on loans raised by the Board, all of which were owing in Australia, were as follows:—

Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
3 5 0	730,000	3 10 0	800,000	4 12 6	50,000
3 6 3	450,000	3 12 6	700,000	4 15 0	70,000
3 7 6	1,500,000	4 2 6	500,000	4 17 6	3,130,000
3 8 9	800,000	4 10 0	102,000		
				Total ...	£8,832,000

Capital expenditure of the Board is financed from the proceeds of loans and State Government grants. The total amount spent was £1,034,000 in 1953-54 and £1,453,000 in 1954-55.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in each year since 1945-46 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 494.—Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage—Finances.**

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Exchange.	Sinking Fund.	Surplus.
WATER SUPPLY.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	4,363,202	313,459	127,939	155,831	10,734	26,567	(—) 7,612
1947	4,551,502	333,165	144,455	157,984	10,524	27,455	(—) 7,253
1948	4,757,073	355,528	159,912	162,895	9,336	29,547	(—) 6,162
1949	4,946,032	421,849	210,616	170,370	8,414	31,990	459
1950	5,115,670	447,212	228,419	176,245	8,294	34,058	196
1951	5,387,104	503,176	289,035	170,669	8,048	35,325	99
1952	5,948,111	562,462	393,411	175,757	7,236	37,800	(—) 51,742
1953	6,508,158	746,079	491,579	189,750	6,701	40,953	17,096
1954	7,359,914	877,978	584,730	223,048	5,812	46,470	17,918
1955	8,611,163	1,046,322	667,397	267,556	4,980	52,061	54,328
SEWERAGE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	2,302,257	189,739	79,422	86,782	3,855	13,188	6,492
1947	2,349,106	194,952	86,700	88,166	3,779	13,483	2,824
1948	2,398,127	200,725	93,211	89,745	3,353	14,125	291
1949	2,449,838	212,145	106,245	91,240	3,022	14,845	(—) 3,207
1950	2,507,941	232,350	121,376	92,621	2,979	15,624	(—) 250
1951	2,600,815	245,816	142,990	89,086	2,890	16,015	(—) 5,165
1952	2,694,670	271,273	164,092	87,464	2,598	16,890	229
1953	2,775,719	348,139	219,556	91,005	2,406	17,622	17,550
1954	2,910,695	341,513	224,353	96,139	2,087	18,664	270
1955	3,044,252	386,202	257,128	102,095	1,789	19,847	5,343
STORMWATER DRAINAGE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	129,258	19,375	4,693	5,595	497	869	7,721
1947	138,156	20,073	4,976	5,187	485	902	8,523
1948	139,668	20,719	4,535	4,774	427	971	10,012
1949	134,007	14,875	8,797	4,463	369	975	271
1950	143,954	15,986	9,712	4,656	351	1,084	183
1951	151,593	16,797	10,214	4,841	340	1,139	263
1952	151,929	24,993	14,879	4,852	304	1,198	3,760
1953	148,115	25,556	15,002	4,638	268	1,172	4,476
1954	169,619	25,953	18,938	5,320	222	1,273	200
1955	186,850	33,131	18,857	6,053	190	1,422	6,609

Working expenses include amounts transferred from revenue to the renewals reserve account. Such transfers amounted to £71,354 in 1953-54 and £136,852 in 1954-55, viz., £43,058 and £106,210 charged to the water supply fund, £22,965 and £23,538 to the sewerage fund and £5,331 and £7,104 to the drainage fund in the respective years. At 30th June, 1955, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of £543,373.



## SOCIAL CONDITION

In New South Wales all adult citizens are enfranchised and have equal legal status. Education is compulsory, and in State schools is free. Conditions of employment, including wages and hours of work, are regulated under the Industrial Arbitration systems of the Commonwealth and the State. Insurance of workers against injury in the course of employment is compulsory. Standards of quality and purity of food, and of hygiene in its distribution, are prescribed. Both Governments afford financial assistance to home-builders, and under a joint agreement have undertaken the construction of dwellings. Conditions of tenancy are governed by State laws. Gambling, and the manufacture and sale of deleterious drugs and intoxicating liquors, are also controlled by the State.

Age, invalid and widows' pensions, war and service pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits are provided by the Commonwealth Government, which also pays hospital and certain other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. There are State laws safeguarding the welfare of children, and in certain cases the State pays allowances for the children of necessitous parents. The State and religious bodies maintain institutions for orphaned and neglected children, aged and infirm persons, and the mentally afflicted. Public hospitals, friendly societies and numerous charitable, educational and health organisations are subsidised by the State; all mental hospitals (except two), and several public hospitals, are owned and controlled by the State.

An outline of the public health services is given in the chapter "Public Health".

### STATUS OF WOMEN.

In New South Wales, women are enfranchised and may be elected to either House of the State and Commonwealth Parliaments or to the council of any shire or municipality. A woman may become a judge, magistrate, barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer; many women have been appointed justices of the peace, and some have entered the legal profession. Women are eligible for all university degrees, but are not usually ordained as ministers of religion. The provisions of the State Jury Act, 1912-47, relating to the voluntary enrolment of women as jurors were proclaimed in October, 1952, in respect of certain areas.

About one-fifth of the members of registered trade unions of employees are women, though there are few unions composed entirely of women. The employment of women in factories and shops is regulated by the Factories and Shops Act.

Rates of wages payable to women in industry are determined under the industrial arbitration systems described elsewhere in this Year Book. Matters which may be determined by the industrial tribunals include claims that the same wages be paid to men and women performing the same work, or producing the same return of profit or value to their employer. The minimum wage for women is generally about 75 per cent. of the basic wage for men.

A legal age for marriage has not been defined; more women marry at 21 years than at any other age. The consent of a parent or guardian or, in the absence of such consent, of a court or magistrate is necessary to



validate the marriage of minors. The wife of a British subject is deemed to be a British subject throughout Australia. A woman who was a British subject resident in Australia at the time of her marriage to an alien may, while in Australia, retain her British nationality.

Under the Married Women's Property Act, 1901, a married woman is capable of holding, acquiring, or disposing of any real or personal property as her separate property in the same manner as if she were a *femme sole*. Her property is not liable for her husband's debts, and her earnings in any occupation apart from her husband's are her own. A wife, however, has no legal share of her husband's income, nor in any property acquired by their joint efforts after marriage, but the husband is liable for all necessary expenses of his wife and children. In matters relating to the guardianship of children, the mother has similar powers to those possessed by the father.

### RELIGION.

In New South Wales there is no established church, and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations. When the census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion, as recorded at the censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954, is shown below; those not stating religion represented 12.4, 11.1 and 8.9 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses:—

**Table 495.—Religions of the Population, N.S.W.—Census, 1933, 1947 and 1954.**

Religion.	Number of Persons.			Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religion.		
	1933.	1947.	1954.	1933.	1947.	1954.
<b>Christian—</b>						
Church of England ...	1,143,493	1,293,964	1,446,571	49·63	48·78	46·97
Catholic, Roman * ...	489,163	268,496	289,637	} 24·14	25·52	27·05
Catholic * ...	66,943	408,497	554,816			
Presbyterian ...	257,522	262,166	302,984	11·18	9·88	9·70
Methodist ...	203,042	246,876	275,188	8·81	9·31	8·81
Baptist ...	29,981	34,935	40,283	1·30	1·32	1·29
Greek Orthodox ...	3,916	7,226	29,133	·17	·28	·93
Congregational ...	20,274	19,331	21,280	·88	·73	·68
Lutheran ...	5,956	5,915	17,033	·26	·22	·55
Salvation Army ...	9,610	10,871	12,825	·42	·41	·41
Church of Christ ...	8,658	10,269	10,567	·38	·39	·34
Seventh Day Adventist ...	5,912	7,157	10,476	·26	·27	·34
Other Christian ...	38,419	46,465	75,015	1·66	1·75	1·76
<b>Total Christian ...</b>	<b>2,282,889</b>	<b>2,622,168</b>	<b>3,085,808</b>	<b>99·09</b>	<b>98·86</b>	<b>98·83</b>
<b>Non-Christian—</b>						
Hebrew ...	10,305	13,194	19,583	·45	·50	·63
Other ...	1,823	1,409	1,704	·08	·05	·05
Indefinite, No Religion ...	8,796	15,537	15,231	·38	·59	·49
No reply ...	297,034	332,530	301,203	...	...	...
<b>Total Population ...</b>	<b>2,600,847</b>	<b>2,984,838</b>	<b>3,423,529</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

\* So described on individual Census schedules.

## SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES.

Social welfare services of the State Government include industrial hygiene services and industrial training and employment under the control of the Minister for Labour and Industry, as well as the child welfare services and the social aid service administered by the Minister for Child Welfare and Social Welfare.

State systems of family allowances and widows' pensions were replaced in recent years by Commonwealth systems, though the State supplements widows' pensions by providing allowances for their children. Other important services provided by the Commonwealth are age pensions, invalid pensions, war pensions, maternity allowances, and unemployment, sickness and hospital benefits. These schemes, with the exception of war pensions and hospital benefits, are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into reciprocal agreements with other countries in relation to pensions and other social benefits.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL AMELIORATION  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The aggregate expenditure from revenue by the State and Commonwealth Governments on public health and social amelioration in New South Wales is shown below. The expenditure on public health, details of which are given in Table 542, is subject to the reservations noted in connection with that table.

**Table 496.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health and Social Amelioration in New South Wales.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure by State and Commonwealth in New South Wales on—							
	Public Health.	Social Ameliora- tion.	Public Health and Social Amelioration.					
			State.	Common- wealth.	Total.	Per head of population.		
						State.	Common- wealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1945	3,768,647	17,424,535	5,254,887	15,938,295	21,193,182	1 16 3	5 9 4	7 5 7
1946	4,469,356	22,494,145	5,836,380	21,127,121	26,963,501	1 19 10	7 4 3	9 4 1
1947	6,303,027	24,527,950	6,321,474	24,509,503	30,830,977	2 2 8	8 4 7	10 7 3
1948	8,311,089	27,410,908	8,291,704	27,430,293	35,721,997	2 15 3	9 1 8	11 16 11
1949	9,957,649	31,939,155	9,520,147	32,376,657	41,896,804	3 2 5	10 11 0	13 13 5
1950	12,238,548	36,975,142	11,580,578	37,633,112	49,213,690	3 13 8	11 17 7	15 11 3
1951	15,770,248	43,454,295	13,401,031	45,823,512	59,224,543	4 2 9	14 0 11	18 3 8
1952	23,884,616	49,286,278	17,573,640	55,597,254	73,170,894	5 6 1	16 13 2	21 19 3
1953	25,865,086	60,746,929	19,773,062	66,838,953	86,612,015	5 17 6	19 13 10	25 11 4
1954	27,995,133	62,478,814	19,179,065	71,294,882	90,473,947	5 12 8	20 15 1	26 7 9
1955	30,922,353	65,534,209	19,619,243	76,837,319	96,456,562	5 13 5	22 0 3	27 13 8

\* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

Expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on public health and social amelioration in 1954-55, viz., £96,456,562, was more than three times as great as in 1946-47. The principal elements in the increase were subsidies to

hospitals, an expansion in the scope of social services, and higher rates of pensions, etc.

Commonwealth expenditure on social amelioration increased from £15,802,578 in 1943-44 to £61,921,803 in 1954-55. Of the latter amount, age and invalid pensions comprised £36,953,789, or 60 per cent.; child endowment £19,591,156, or 32 per cent., and widows' pensions £2,826,624, or 4 per cent. Rates of age and invalid pensions were raised eight times between January, 1945, and December, 1955. The rate of child endowment was raised from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a week per endowed child in June, 1945, and to 10s. in November, 1948; in June, 1950, endowment became payable in respect of the first child in the family at the rate of 5s. per week.

Details of expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on social amelioration are shown in the following table; loan expenditure and administrative costs in connection with Commonwealth pensions, etc., are excluded:—

**Table 497.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales.\***

Expenditure from Revenue.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>State—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc.	430,369	1,457,439	1,726,667	1,999,814	2,457,555
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children ... ..	350,278	285,602	341,623	355,235	409,036
Widows' pensions ... ..	630,321	119,301	124,407	117,193	140,604
Legal aid ... ..	3,446	18,973	22,389	24,578	26,295
Care of aboriginals ... ..	76,454	130,459	147,237	165,524	173,548
Unemployment relief ... ..	608,579				
Food relief ... ..	1,419,836	111,424	135,701	116,304	111,620
Family allowances ... ..	1,363,833				
Administration ... ..	264,550	105,211	119,396	120,329	138,419
Housing ... ..	23,168	18,237	126,383	37,308	21,831
Contribution to miners' pensions ... ..		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill) ... ..	51,939	64,780	48,146	61,867	53,498
<b>Total, State ... ..</b>	<b>5,222,773</b>	<b>2,391,426</b>	<b>2,871,949</b>	<b>3,078,152</b>	<b>3,612,406</b>
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Age and invalid pensions ... ..	6,414,899	25,075,215	30,532,736	34,042,096	36,953,789
Funeral benefits for pensioners ... ..		107,678	112,369	113,919	128,256
Maternity allowances ... ..	167,710	1,182,358	1,195,046	1,173,058	1,262,819
Child endowment ... ..		17,793,919	20,012,263	19,137,687	19,591,156
Widows' pensions ... ..		2,315,178	2,630,192	2,766,555	2,826,624
Unemployment, sickness and special benefits ... ..		350,881	3,305,661	2,077,962	1,057,356
Community rehabilitation ... ..		69,623	86,713	89,385	101,803
<b>Total, Commonwealth ... ..</b>	<b>6,582,609</b>	<b>46,894,852</b>	<b>57,874,980</b>	<b>59,400,662</b>	<b>61,921,803</b>
<b>Total in New South Wales ... ..</b>	<b>11,805,382</b>	<b>49,286,278</b>	<b>60,746,929</b>	<b>62,478,814</b>	<b>65,534,209</b>

\* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

Expenditure by the State under the heading "Social Amelioration" was only £3,612,406 in 1954-55, as compared with £5,222,773 in 1938-39. This decline was partly due to the increase in employment, and partly to the replacement of State family allowances and widows' pensions by Commonwealth schemes.

Loan expenditure by the State in 1954-55 included £56,677 on baby health centres, £44,055 on aboriginal stations, and £81,119 on institutions conducted by the Child Welfare Department.

#### NATIONAL WELFARE FUND (COMMONWEALTH).

The National Welfare Fund was established by the Commonwealth as from 1st July, 1943, to be applied towards the cost of health services, unemployment and sickness benefits, family allowances and other welfare and social services.

In the first two years, viz., 1943-44 and 1944-45, the Fund received 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than companies), up to a maximum of £30,000,000 per annum. In the next two years, receipts consisted of a fixed amount from Consolidated Revenue and a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections. In the years 1947-48 to 1950-51, inclusive, the amount of social services contribution payable was substituted for the fixed sum from Consolidated Revenue, but in 1951-52, as a result of the amalgamation of income tax and social services contribution, the principle of a special contribution from Revenue plus pay-roll tax collections was restored. In the last three years, the Fund has received an amount from Consolidated Revenue equal to the actual expenditure from the Fund each year, and the balance in the Fund is only increased by interest on its investments.

Particulars of receipts and total amount of benefits paid from the Fund in New South Wales and elsewhere in each year since it was constituted are shown below:—

**Table 498.—National Welfare Fund—Receipts and Payments in Australia.**

Year.	Receipts.		Benefits Paid.	Credit Balance at 30th June.
	Transfers from Revenue.	Interest on Investments.		
	£	£	£	£
1943-44	27,889,572	...	2,364,174	25,525,398
1944-45	30,000,000	255,000	2,706,793	53,073,605
1945-46	46,499,243	502,383	53,161,609	46,913,622
1946-47	64,646,736	455,641	62,021,726	49,994,273
1947-48	88,042,612	503,351	68,612,684	69,927,552
1948-49	110,057,990	671,825	80,777,356	99,880,011
1949-50	123,287,690	750,740	92,803,625	131,114,816
1950-51	132,679,843	985,862	114,983,375	149,797,146
1951-52	171,708,698	1,129,198	137,607,996	185,027,046
1952-53	165,511,396	1,808,670	165,511,396	186,835,716
1953-54	176,564,604	2,094,474	176,564,604	188,930,190
1954-55	189,318,866	2,107,715	189,318,866	191,037,905

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, benefits paid from the National Welfare Fund in New South Wales and elsewhere consisted of maternity allowances and funeral benefits in respect of age and invalid pensioners only, but as from 1st July, 1945, all Commonwealth social service payments were met from the Fund. Particulars of disbursements from the Fund from 1950-51 are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 499.—National Welfare Fund—Benefits Paid in Australia.**

Type of Benefit.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Age and Invalid Pensions ... ..	49,520,285	59,788,003	72,423,900	81,293,003	88,006,077
Funeral Benefits to Pensioners ...	254,958	275,850	270,448	287,798	303,784
Widows' Pensions ... ..	4,828,086	5,614,768	6,333,689	6,625,679	6,862,422
Maternity Allowances ... ..	3,057,519	3,156,992	3,248,305	3,225,919	3,362,307
Child Endowment ... ..	43,584,614	46,625,052	53,243,722	50,760,799	52,529,902
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	1,037,213	1,007,657	6,255,472	4,543,454	2,639,867
Hospital Benefits ... ..	6,535,628	6,683,107	7,223,241	8,330,053	9,320,603
Medical Benefits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,434,166	4,209,495
Pharmaceutical Benefits ... ..	2,930,163	7,327,414	6,486,651	8,218,633	9,444,631
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ...	75,511	1,036,225	1,739,953	2,115,539	2,516,077
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners ... ..	.....	357,632	728,658	1,010,780	1,294,836
Nutrition of Children ... ..	35,775	814,806	1,521,394	1,999,312	2,237,425
Tuberculosis Campaign ... ..	2,275,399	3,878,927	4,875,957	5,579,648	5,657,323
Mental Institution Benefits ... ..	405,664	517,780	522,552	494,833	225,585
Other ... ..	443,460	523,783	637,454	644,988	708,533
<b>Total Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>114,983,375</b>	<b>137,607,996</b>	<b>165,511,396</b>	<b>176,564,604</b>	<b>189,318,867</b>

#### STATE SOCIAL AID SERVICE.

In 1937 the Government of New South Wales established a Social Aid Service for the prevention and relief of distress arising from poverty or unemployment.

District Social Welfare Officers are maintained in the metropolis, Newcastle and the northern and southern coalfields, and welfare officers supervise social aid in the various districts with the assistance of departmental medical officers and welfare nurses.

In 1941 the Commonwealth began to extend the scope of social benefits, such as age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances, and to provide assistance for widows, dependent children and persons in need owing to sickness or unemployment. Consequently, the activities of the State relief organisation in recent years have been limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit. Recipients

of Commonwealth benefits in certain circumstances may receive from the State Social Welfare Service certain forms of assistance which are not provided by Commonwealth authorities.

*Food Relief Scheme.*

Since January, 1943, persons eligible for food relief from the State Social Aid Service have received cash payments, usually at fortnightly intervals, on a scale graduated according to the size of the family being maintained. In addition, those with children under the age of seven years receive the cash value of a pint of milk per day for each such child, and they may also receive a supplementary payment the amount of which is dependent on individual circumstances.

In certain circumstances, persons in receipt of food or cash relief may be granted additional services, including footwear, clothing, special foods, medicine and medical treatment. These services may be provided direct by the Department or through the co-operation of local medical practitioners and retailers.

As a general condition precedent to the issue of social aid, the applicant is required to sign a declaration that his income during the fortnight preceding application did not exceed a certain limit. The scales of benefit and income limits have been varied from time to time; particulars of those in operation from 1st August, 1939, until 7th November, 1946, were published in the Year Book, 1941-42 and 1942-43.

The scale of cash benefits was amended in November, 1946, to provide benefits similar to those payable under the Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Scheme at that time. Particulars of the amended scale are shown below. The maximum rate of benefit is paid where income does not exceed "allowable income," and the amount is reduced by 2s. per fortnight for every 2s. of income in excess of the allowable income.

**Table 500.—Food Relief—Scale of Cash Payments, April, 1956.**

Family Unit.	Allowable Income.	Maximum Rate of Benefit.	Family Unit.	Allowable Income.	Maximum Rate of Benefit.
	Per fortnight.			Per fortnight.	
<b>Unmarried person—</b>	s.	s.		s.	s.
<b>16 and under 17 years ...</b>	10	30	Adult man or woman ...	40	50
<b>17 and under 18 years ...</b>	20	30	Adult man or woman and one or more dependent children ...	40	60
<b>18 and under 21 years ...</b>	30	40	Man and spouse ...	40	90
			Man and spouse and one or more dependent children	40	100

Persons in receipt of pensions and allowances under the age, invalid, widows' or (war) service pension schemes are not eligible for cash benefits from the Social Aid Services.

The number of persons receiving benefit under the food relief scheme decreased sharply after 1940, declining to 5,803 in June, 1944, and to 1,913 in June, 1951; thereafter the number increased to 2,825 in June, 1953, but it fell to 2,329 in June, 1955. The following statement shows the number of beneficiaries and expenditure on the scheme in 1939-40 and later years:—

Table 501.—State Social Aid Service.

At 30th June.	Beneficiaries.				Expenditure during Year.
	Recipients.	Dependants.	Track Travellers.	Total.	
					£
1940	37,302	58,080	1,465	96,847	1,791,222
1948	2,474	1,637	85	4,196	187,291
1949	2,135	1,349	97	3,581	165,116
1950	1,775	1,088	51	2,914	144,744
1951	1,334	555	24	1,913	110,165
1952	1,626	655	32	2,313	107,926
1953	1,565	1,095	165	2,825	135,701
1954	1,380	954	147	2,481	116,304
1955	1,259	981	89	2,329	111,620

*State Social Aid other than Food Relief.*

The Social Welfare Branch of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare provides additional services where considered necessary, for persons in receipt of food or cash relief, for holders of Commonwealth age, invalid or widows' pensions, or other persons who may be in need. These additional services include the supply of blankets, transport to public hospitals, artificial limbs and spectacles, and financial assistance for special purposes. There is no special means test, each case being considered on its merits.

For the purpose of relieving the immediate distress caused by bushfires and floods, a permanent committee, known as the State Bushfire and Flood Relief Committee, has been set up under the direction of the Minister for Child Welfare and Social Welfare. Assistance to persons whose homes or means of livelihood have been destroyed takes the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, tents and other alternative accommodation.

A Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the metropolitan area and at a number of country centres, provides help for a limited period in homes where, owing to sickness or other emergency, the householder is unable to carry on her normal household duties. Housekeepers are

paid in the first instance from funds provided by the Government, and, where there is no undue hardship, householders are expected to refund the full cost of the housekeepers' wages and fares.

Home Aids, as distinct from housekeepers, are made available for one or two days per week in certain cases for heavy work such as washing and ironing.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth under the Social Services Act, 1947-1955, came into operation on 1st July, 1945, and is financed from the National Welfare Fund. The benefits are for persons, except pensioners, between the ages of 16 and 65 years (or in the case of women, 60 years) who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim, or intend to remain permanently in Australia.

For unemployment benefit, it must be shown that unemployment is not due to participation in a strike, and that the claimant is able and willing to undertake, and has endeavoured to obtain, suitable work.

Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income up to the amount of benefit claimed.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the date of application, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks; if the claim is made after 13 weeks, benefit is payable from the date of application. A means test is imposed and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. The value of the claimant's property is disregarded in assessing means, and the following items are not included as income, viz., sickness pay from an approved friendly society up to £2 per week, payments for dependent children, maternity allowances, hospital benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and war pensions. The rates of benefit (current in June, 1956) are as follows:—

	Income limit per week.		Benefit per week.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Single person—				
Age 16 and under 17 years	...	5 0	30	0
17 " " 18 "	...	10 0	30	0
18 " " 21 "	...	15 0	40	0
Other persons	...	20 0	50	0

Additional benefit in the case of a married person is 40s. a week for the spouse and 5s. for one dependent child under 16 years of age. A married woman is not entitled to benefit if her husband can maintain her.

There has been only one alteration in the rates of benefit since the scheme commenced in July, 1945, viz., in September, 1952, when all rates, except the allowance for the dependent child, were doubled.

Special benefit may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit, who by reason of age, disability or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.



Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries and payments in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in 1945-46 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 502.—Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Claims Admitted.			Receiving Benefit at 30th June.			Amount of Benefits Paid. £
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.							
1946	38,592	10,197	48,789	1,203	95	1,298	275,205
1950	103,599	23,901	127,500	254	81	335	1,064,698
1951	5,605	601	6,206	181	65	246	25,324
1952	7,680	3,258	10,938	3,376	1,237	4,613	55,135
1953	76,668	11,972	88,640	12,044	2,585	14,629	2,686,297
1954	18,854	4,599	23,453	1,876	934	2,810	1,247,215
1955	5,152	2,475	7,627	569	473	1,042	254,558
SICKNESS BENEFIT.							
1946	11,822	2,435	14,257	2,063	438	2,501	198,943
1950	18,263	6,030	24,293	3,763	1,266	5,029	307,315
1951	17,722	5,805	23,527	†	†	2,868	296,418
1952	14,904	4,648	19,552	1,913	620	2,533	262,244
1953	15,435	4,692	20,127	2,500	913	3,413	546,432
1954	16,972	5,671	22,643	2,374	946	3,320	697,949
1955	17,512	5,804	23,316	2,412	954	3,366	676,148
SPECIAL BENEFIT.							
1946	87	61	148	9	39	48	1,068
1950	2,016	435	2,451	149	226	375	176,698†
1951	680	316	996	†	†	348	50,303†
1952	710	347	1,057	169	320	489	33,502†
1953	640	247	887	652	422	1,074	72,932†
1954	889	481	1,370	274	493	767	132,797†
1955	783	481	1,264	182	565	747	126,650†
TOTAL.							
1946	50,501	12,693	63,194	3,275	572	3,847	475,216
1950	123,878	30,366	154,244	4,166	1,573	5,739	1,548,711
1951	24,007	6,722	30,729	†	†	3,462	372,045
1952	23,294	8,253	31,547	5,458	2,177	7,635	350,881
1953	92,743	16,911	109,654	15,196	3,920	19,116	3,305,661
1954	36,715	10,751	47,466	4,524	2,373	6,897	2,077,961
1955	23,447	8,760	32,207	3,163	1,992	5,155	1,057,356

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Not available.

‡ Including payments to immigrants during training for employment.

The amount of special benefits paid in 1948-49 and later years includes payments to immigrants during training for employment, but other particulars relating to the special benefit claims of immigrants are not included in the table.

The exceptionally large number of claims for unemployment benefit in 1949-50 was due to the industrial dislocation caused by a general coal strike in the months June to August, 1949; payments in September quarter, 1949, amounted to £1,057,085 or 99 per cent. of the total for the year.

The large number of claims for unemployment benefit in 1952-53, viz. 88,640, reflects the decline in employment and business activity which began late in 1951. The number in receipt of unemployment benefit reached a peak of 25,118 at the end of December, 1952, and thereafter it steadily declined to 1,182 at the end of December, 1954.

### CHILD WELFARE.

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. The Director of the Child Welfare Department is the permanent head of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, and there is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

Social workers for the Department are trained in child welfare work at the University of Sydney and by means of courses of study specially arranged for them. The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in foster homes and in institutions, and the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect. It prevents their employment in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public performances and in street trading, and governs the adoption of children. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1901-1939, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Child Welfare Department.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

### CHILDREN UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

The number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in June, 1939, and certain later years is shown in the following table.

Table 503.—Children under State Supervision at 30th June.

Classification.	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
State Wards—						
Boarded out, adopted or ap- prenticed ... ..	3,643	1,902	1,898	1,901	1,982	2,001
In depots, homes or hostels ...	333	704	667	630	650	673
Juvenile offenders in State institu- tions or shelters ... ..	679	704	668	686	718	768
Children living with own parents †	9,787	5,647	5,251	5,437	5,511	5,756
In licensed foster homes and in- stitutions ... ..	1,207	*	*	1,209	1,226	1,435
Children on probation from courts or institutions ... ..	1,728	*	2,951	3,072	2,448	2,643
After-care—Ex-institution inmates		*	490	521	544	463
Total ... ..	17,377	*	*	13,456	13,079	13,739

\* Not available. † See Table 504.

These figures do not include children licensed for street trading, or for employment in theatres or public entertainments.

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1955, was 2,674, viz., 1,451 boys, and 1,223 girls. Of these, 673 were in depots, homes or hostels, 1,633 were boarded out and supported by the Government, 324 were adopted or boarded out without subsidy, and 44 were apprenticed.

The decline in the number of State wards since 1939, and the reduction in the number of children boarded out with their own mothers, may be attributed to improved economic conditions and to the extension of other social services during that interval.

#### STATE WARDS.

Under the Child Welfare Act, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be admitted by order of the Children's Courts.

The Minister is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances may be continued beyond normal school-leaving age to enable backward children to remain at school, and those with special scholastic ability to complete courses at secondary school or technical college or university; they may also be continued in cases of ill-health or physical disability. Departmental field officers exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents.

Earnings of wards placed in employment after they leave school may be supplemented by the Department.

The Department of Child Welfare maintains depots for State wards pending placement with foster parents or transfer; homes where boys are trained in farm work and girls in domestic science; and homes for sub-normal children, for sick or invalid wards, for babies and for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers. The establishments for State wards in 1954-55 consisted of fourteen hostels and homes, and two training schools.

For mentally deficient children who are educable, the Department of Education also provides special classes at some State schools and conducts a residential school at Glenfield.

Allowances paid for children boarded out amounted to £69,512 in 1953-54 and £74,037 in 1954-55.

#### CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES.

Children may be placed by their guardians in foster homes or institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations in preference to being boarded out as State wards. Under certain conditions, the Minister is authorised to pay to charitable institutions, in respect of the children, allowances similar to those paid to foster parents of State wards. Allowances may be paid to institutions which were in existence when the Child Welfare Act commenced in December, 1939, for the number of inmates in excess of the average number during the period of two years immediately before that date.

Any place used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents must be licensed, and the children must be registered with the Director of the Child Welfare Department.

The reception of children in foster homes, other than the foster homes of State wards and institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State, is subject to general regulation in terms of the Child Welfare Act.

Without an order of a Children's Court, no person may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother or other parent in consideration of the payment of money otherwise than by way of periodical instalments. Moreover, no such instalment may be paid for more than four weeks in advance, nor exceed the sum of 50s. per week.

In 1954-55 the number of institutions licensed under this section of the Child Welfare Act was 116, and at the end of the year the number of inmates under 7 years of age was 1,245. In the same year, the number of private foster homes licensed was 190, and the number of inmates at the end of the year was 190.

#### RELIEF OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS PARENTS.

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for the purpose are paid to the mother or father who is widowed or deserted or whose spouse is incapacitated, in gaol or an age pensioner. Relief in this form is also granted for the children or adopted children of single women. As a general rule, payment ceases when the child reaches school leaving age, but in certain circumstances, it may be continued until the child is 18 years of age.

Particulars of recipients and grounds of eligibility are shown below:—

**Table 504.—Child Welfare Department—Parents in Receipt of Allowances for Children.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Recipients according to Grounds of Eligibility.						No. of Children.	Expenditure.
	Husbands Incapacitated.	Deserted Wives.	Un-married Mothers.	Husbands in Gaol.	Other.	Total.		
1939	2,188	1,337	1,021	94	433	5,073	9,787	£ 244,915
1950	1,109	855	289	101	216	2,570	6,591	154,366
1951	763	815	257	90	227	2,152	5,647	127,556
1952	802	766	230	116	190	2,104	5,251	122,722
1953	789	801	234	155	217	2,196	5,437	131,322
1954	799*	782	230	147	205*	2,163	5,511	134,712
1955	821	821	206	121	239	2,208	5,756	166,027

\* Revised.

The recipients of allowances for children in 1954-55 included 114 divorced women and 102 widows ineligible for pension. Of the incapacitated husbands in the same year, 513 were in receipt of Commonwealth invalid pensions in addition to children's allowances from the Child Welfare Department.

The decline in this form of relief since 1938-39 is mainly due to improved economic conditions and the extension of other social services.

#### CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC PERFORMANCES, ETC.

The following table shows particulars of boys and girls licensed to be employed in public entertainment, and boys licensed to engage in street-trading:—

**Table 505.—Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment.**

Year ended 30th June.	Licences for Employment in Public Entertainment.						Street-trading Licences Issued.
	Issued during Year.			At end of Year.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Children.	
1948	215	597	812	61	115	176	433
1949	116	565	681	5	6	11	326
1950	78	543	621	5	15	20	202
1951	30	239	269	8	18	26	275
1952	46	341	387	14	18	32	375
1953	53	333	386	4	2	6	528
1954	95	310	405	9	9	18	631
1955	42	316	358	3	2	5	542

Considerably more girls than boys are licensed for employment in public entertainment, the proportions in 1954-55 being boys 12 per cent., and girls 88 per cent. Of the children so licensed during the year, 194 were less than 12 years of age, 148 were aged 12 to 15 years, and 16 were 15 years or over.

The boys licensed to engage in street-trading in 1954-55 comprised 456 aged 14 to 15 years, and 86 aged 15 to 16 years.

#### ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equity jurisdiction. Application to the Court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

The following table shows particulars of children adopted in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 506.—Child Welfare Department—Children Adopted.**

Year ended 30th June.	Sex.		Age.		Relationship of Adopting Parents.			Total Children Adopted.
	Boys.	Girls.	Under 1 year.	1 year and over.	Natural Parent.	Other Relative.	Not Related.	
1939	547	565	287	825	504	137	471	1,112
1950	697	677	663	711	473	97	804	1,374
1951	551	538	465	624	470	63	556	1,089
1952	640	559	594	605	451	48	700	1,199
1953	709	581	690	600	424	51	815	1,290
1954	704	737	541	900	698	104	639	1,441
1955	555	530	542	543	401	60	624	1,085

In some cases, more than one child is adopted into the family. The number of family units in 1954-55 was 979; of these, 480 were families with children, and 499 were childless. The adopting parents in 1954-55 included 21 with an income of less than £500 per annum, 688 with an income between £500 and £1,000, and 270 with £1,000 or more.

#### DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for the

treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence, and the sentence of death may not be pronounced or recorded against a person under the age of 18 years.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation.

There are four shelters and hostels for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as farm training schools for delinquent boys at Mittagong, Muswellbrook and Gosford, and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truants at Burradoo, and a special institution at Tamworth for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Court, Sydney, are shown on page 793 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education".

#### DESERTED CHILDREN.

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A wife who has been deserted by her husband, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Act, 1947-1955.

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

In 1954, the Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts made 1,528 orders for maintenance of wife, 949 for maintenance of child, and 56 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

#### IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-52, the Director of the Child Welfare Department supervises immigrant children in New South Wales under 21 years of age and not under the care of a parent or relative.

The number of immigrant children under supervision at 30th June, 1955, was 1,170. During the year there were 320 arrivals and 393 were discharged from supervision.

## CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure and receipts of the Child Welfare Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 507.—Child Welfare Department—Expenditure and Receipts.

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.*							Receipts. †
	Allowances to Invalid Husbands, Deserted Wives, etc.	Allowances for Children Boarded Out.	Head Office—Administration.		State Institutions.		Total.	
			Salaries and Wages.	Other.	Salaries and Wages.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	244,915	87,143	39,466	15,504	51,152	40,322	478,502	20,990
1950	154,366	51,438	117,749	34,485	157,724	131,013	646,775	59,745
1951	127,556	51,068	136,789	37,548	181,667	141,919	676,547	58,383
1952	122,722	58,758	172,540	43,621	243,697	169,283	810,621	70,210
1953	131,322	68,308	191,966	49,242	269,374	195,656	905,868	67,500
1954	134,712	69,512	198,694	50,090	282,077	194,064	929,149	71,501
1955	166,026	74,037	208,912	57,197	318,570	206,079	1,030,821	83,307

\* Excluding items, e.g., rates, charged to the votes of other Departments.

† Maintenance of State wards, sales of farm produce, etc.

Of the total expenditure of the Department in 1954-55, £524,649 or 51 per cent. was expended on institutions.

Table 507 does not include loan expenditure on child welfare institutions totalling £85,932 in 1953-54 and £85,033 in 1954-55.

## WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The welfare of mothers and children is provided for by the State and Commonwealth Governments and by private organisations such as the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales, the Bush Nursing Association, the Far West Children's Health Scheme and the New South Wales Society for Crippled Children. The activities of the latter and the provision of baby health centres and school medical services by the State, are described in the chapters "Public Health" and "Education".

The activities of the Department of Child Welfare are described in the preceding pages of this chapter.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowances in respect of births of living or viable children in Australia have been paid by the Commonwealth since 10th October, 1912.



Only one allowance is granted where more than one child is born at a birth, but, since April, 1944, the allowance has been paid at an increased rate in such cases. If a child is stillborn or dies within twelve hours after birth, allowance is not payable unless the period of intra-uterine life was at least 5½ calendar months.

Under the Social Services Act, 1947-55, maternity allowance is paid in respect of births which occur on ships proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories, if the mother is residing in Australia at date of claim and intends to remain here. Allowance is not paid in the case of births which occur outside Australian territorial waters for which the mother is entitled to a similar benefit under the law of any other country. Allowance is payable, under certain conditions, to qualified Australians temporarily absent from Australia, and to aliens and aboriginal natives in Australia.

Maternity allowance is payable (August, 1956) without income limit at the rate of £15 where there is no other child under 16 years of age, £16 where there is one or two such children, and £17 10s. where there are three or more. In cases of plural births, £5 is added in respect of each additional child born.

The following statement shows the number of claims passed for payment in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in the years stated, in comparison with the number of confinements:—

**Table 508.—Maternity Allowances Paid in New South Wales.\***

Year ended June.	Amount of Allowance.	Income Limit.	Confinements (approximate).	Claims passed for Payment.		Amount Paid.
				Number.	As proportion of Confinements.	
	£	£	No.		per cent.	£
1921	5	No limit.	56,200	56,378	100	281,890
1929	5	"	54,900	54,275	99	271,375
1932	4	260	46,700	36,569	78	149,870
1939	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	48,925	30,860	63	167,710
1943	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	53,812	19,182	36	104,188
1944	15 to 17½†	No limit.	61,530	57,792	94	888,850
1947	15 to 17½†	"	74,400	73,110	99	1,154,674
1948	15 to 17½†	"	68,400	68,116	99	1,089,449
1949	15 to 17½†	"	68,200	67,534	99	1,070,126
1950	15 to 17½†	"	72,500	73,566	100	1,155,379
1951	15 to 17½†	"	73,200	72,003	98	1,149,164
1952	15 to 17½†	"	74,500	72,688	98	1,182,358
1953	15 to 17½†	"	76,200	74,011	97	1,195,046
1954	15 to 17½†	"	75,300	72,380	96	1,173,058
1955	15 to 17½†	"	74,700	77,401	100	1,262,819

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† For plural births, £5 is added for each additional child born.

In 1954-55 there were 841 claims granted in respect of twins, and 8 in respect of triplets. The amount of allowance ranges from £20 to £22 10s. in the case of twins, and from £25 to £27 10s. where triplets are born.

### FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

#### STATE SYSTEM OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

Family allowances for children under the school leaving age in New South Wales were paid by the State Government from 23rd July, 1927, until the commencement of Commonwealth child endowment on 1st July, 1941.

The grant of allowance was subject to a means test. The maximum rate of endowment was 5s. per week per endowable child, and the amount was reduced where the family income exceeded the living wage plus £13 per annum for each endowable child. From December, 1929, one child in each family was excluded from endowment.

Particulars regarding the number of claims granted and amount of endowment paid in each year were published in the 1940-41 and earlier issues of the Year Book.

#### COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

The Commonwealth system of child endowment commenced on 1st July, 1941. Allowances are payable irrespective of the amount of family income for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under sixteen years of age, as well as for children under sixteen years who are inmates of approved charitable institutions. (Prior to 20th June, 1950, no allowance was payable in respect of the first child in the family under 16 years of age.) Endowment may be paid in respect of a child of an alien father if the child was born in Australia or the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Endowment is payable (August, 1956) at the rate of 5s. per week for the first child under sixteen years, and 10s. per week for each other child in the family under sixteen years of age.

As a general rule, endowment is paid to the mother. To qualify for endowment, claimants and children must be resident in Australia at date of claim and, if not Australian born, must have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately preceding claim, except in cases where the Director-General of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and children are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Endowment may be granted to aboriginals unless they are nomadic, or the children concerned are dependent on the State or Commonwealth Government for support.

Child endowment is financed from the National Welfare Fund.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment paid in New South Wales in each year since 1944-45 are shown below:—

**Table 509.—Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales.\***

Year ended June.	Family Claims at 30th June.†					Approved Institutions at 30th June.		Endowment paid in N.S.W.* during year.
	Claims in Force.	Number of Endowed Children.		Annual Liability.		Number.	Endowed Children.	
		Total.	Per Claim.	Total.	Per Claim.			
				£	£			£
1945	205,472	365,436	1·779	7,126,002	34·679	106	5,357	4,699,888
1946	211,946	375,395	1·771	7,320,202	34·538	107	5,776	7,076,691
1947	222,668	390,915	1·756	7,622,842	34·233	114	5,776	7,727,859
1948	233,826	407,368	1·742	7,943,676	33·975	115	5,815	7,602,692
1949	247,027	426,991	1·729	11,101,766	44·942	115	5,466	9,313,460
1950‡	263,959	463,112	1·754	12,040,912	45·618	115	5,892	11,610,670
1951	458,829	930,697	2·028	18,233,345	39·739	111	6,392	16,872,169
1952	476,684	971,586	2·038	19,064,344	39·994	112	6,904	17,793,919
1953	491,848	1,005,887	2·045	19,759,038	40·173	112	6,743	20,012,263
1954	501,272	1,031,898	2·059	20,312,812	40·523	115	8,425	19,137,687
1955	499,072	1,034,865	2·074	20,418,554	40·913	117	6,438	19,591,156

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Figures for 1951 to 1954, inclusive, are slightly overstated.

‡ Excluding claims in respect of first child, payable from 20th June, 1950.

Between 1943-44 and 1949-50, the annual liability for child endowment in New South Wales more than doubled, mainly because of the increase in the rate from 5s. to 10s. In 1950-51, the amount expanded by nearly 50 per cent., mainly owing to the payment of endowment in respect of the first child. The number of endowed children has increased each year since 1944-45.

In the following statement, endowed families in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in June, 1955, and earlier years, are

classified according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family. Families with less than two children under 16 years of age were not endowable prior to 20th June, 1950.

**Table 510.—Commonwealth Child Endowment—Family Groups in New South Wales.\***

Number of Children under age 16 Years in the Family.	Number of Endowed Families at 30th June.						
	1949.	1950.†	1951.‡	1952.‡	1953.‡	1954.‡	1955.
1 ... ..	...	...	183,898	188,417	193,213	193,753	189,463
2 ... ..	140,844	151,512	156,541	162,763	167,436	171,458	171,104
3 ... ..	63,053	67,462	71,831	76,870	80,436	83,332	83,874
4 ... ..	25,101	26,191	27,526	29,180	30,487	31,742	34,284
5 ... ..	10,551	11,154	11,429	11,718	12,415	12,959	12,441
6 ... ..	4,233	4,324	4,285	4,403	4,563	4,745	4,874
7 ... ..	1,946	2,030	1,962	1,974	1,933	1,882	1,838
8 ... ..	895	843	897	928	923	977	790
9 ... ..	259	258	297	269	282	269	287
10 & over ... ..	145	185	163	157	160	155	117
Total Families ... ..	247,027	263,959	458,829	476,684	491,848	501,272	499,072
Children under age 16 years—							
In endowed families ...	674,018	727,071	930,697	971,586	1,005,887	1,031,898	1,034,865
Endowed ... ..	426,991	463,112	930,697	971,586	1,005,887	1,031,898	1,034,865

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Excluding families with only one child, endowable from 20th June, 1950.

‡ Figures for 1951 to 1954 inclusive, are slightly overstated.

Allowances for children of widows in certain circumstances are paid by the Government of New South Wales under the State scheme of widows' pensions, described on page 618.

### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

The State maintains three homes for the aged and infirm—two for men and one for women. The institutions are also used for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal disease, and a hospital for infectious diseases is attached to the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State homes during the year 1954 was 2,230. In the hospitals attached to the institutions, 4,831 cases of illness were treated during 1954—males 4,518 and females 313—and at the end of the year 1,199 patients remained under treatment.

A number of societies are engaged in charitable relief; some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual

aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941; it is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act.

Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection. Charities failing to observe the provisions of the Act may be de-registered.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes, viz., friendly societies proper, and miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation, though their benefits differ somewhat from those of ordinary friendly societies.

The benefits assured by the societies proper usually consist of sick pay for the member, funeral allowances for the member and his wife, and medical benefits. The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness and then is reduced at six-monthly intervals, so that it is 15s. for the second, 5s. or 10s. for the third, and 5s. for the fourth period, and a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is, after the first two years.

The funeral benefits usually range from £10 to £40 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of £10 or £15 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies, members may assure for sums up to £100, and in some of them it is possible to assure for £500, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually £10—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 5d. per week for sick pay and 2½d. per week for funeral benefits.

In most cases, the form of medical benefit available to members is the reimbursement of a portion (varying according to rate of contribution) of the costs of medical attention or medicines.

At 30th June, 1954, there were 59 societies, including 22 miscellaneous; 16 possessed branches and 21 were classed as single societies. Membership consisted of 143,972 men, 12,979 women, and 13,306 juveniles, i.e., a total of 170,257.

Information regarding receipts and expenditure of friendly societies and the accumulated assets is shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

### MISCELLANEOUS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In addition to the friendly societies proper, there were at 30th June, 1954, twenty-two miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act. These organisations comprise 22 dispensaries, supplying medicines to contributing branches of the ordinary friendly societies.

## STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral and medical benefits in respect of men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years, as follows:—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; and (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and who had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1938-39 are as follows:—

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	£		£		£		£
1938-39	76,117	1945-46	101,662	1948-49	118,062	1951-52	107,133
1943-44	93,218	1946-47	106,309	1949-50	134,157	1952-53	113,286
1944-45	97,566	1947-48	108,885	1950-51	136,417	1953-54	132,468

## COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES.

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1954, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit, e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1955, 176 community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were 113 societies in active operation at that date. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Seven community settlement societies have been registered, but only one was on the register at 30th June, 1955.

## PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES AND COMMONS.

Under the Public Parks Act, the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands proclaimed for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc. The largest such area is Kosciusko State Park, comprising more than 1,250,000 acres set apart in 1944. It embraces Crown lands in the Kosciusko highlands extending about 100 miles northward from the Victorian border

to the Australian Capital Territory. The National Park (34,392 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase (38,263 acres) are situated on the southern and northern borders of Sydney respectively. In 1954 an area of 14,000 acres in the Warrumbungle Mountains, situated in the north-western part of the State, was gazetted as a national park.

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves. In 1953, local government expenditure on parks and reserves was £2,104,000.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 50 acres. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings. An aquarium has been built within the gardens. In 1953-54 admissions numbered 684,913 to the grounds and 297,920 to the aquarium; in 1952-53 the figures were 680,353 and 316,999 respectively. Receipts of the Taronga Zoological Park Trust in 1953-54 totalled £198,729, including a State grant of £3,250; expenditure was £187,509, leaving a net profit of £11,220.

Exhibits at 30th June, 1954, comprised 768 mammals, 2,014 birds, 111 reptiles, and 1,424 fish.

Surrounding many country towns there exist considerable areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townsfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a large number are only temporary.

### WELFARE OF ABORIGINALS.

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board, of which the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. There are ten other members comprising the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, officers of the Departments of Education and Public Health, a police officer, experts in agriculture, sociology or anthropology, two members appointed by the Minister, and, since 5th July, 1945, two members representing the aboriginal race, one a full blood and the other a full blood or having an admixture of aboriginal blood.

The Board exercises general supervision over matters affecting the welfare of the aborigines, manages the reserves set apart for them, and provides for the custody and maintenance of aboriginal children.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the assimilation of the better-class aborigines, particularly those of lighter caste, into the general community. Under the Aborigines Protection Act, as amended in 1943, the Board may issue to any person of aboriginal blood a certificate exempting him from the provisions of the Act and conferring full rights of citizenship. In 1954-55 ninety-nine exemption certificates were issued.

The Board maintains a number of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves in various parts of the State. Each station is administered by a resident manager, and is an aboriginal community settlement with a home for each

family, a school, a ration store and a recreation hall. Every family on the station is expected to provide for its own needs, and able-bodied men are required to seek employment; the sick, aged and indigent may receive free food, clothing and medical attention. Aboriginal reserves do not have the same facilities as stations and are usually supervised by non-resident officers on a part-time basis.

Children committed to the Board's control may be boarded out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions, or may be placed in suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River; at 30th June, 1955, the enrolment at these homes was 47 and 45 respectively. A home for young children is maintained at Bomaderry by the United Aborigines' Mission, with assistance from the State.

Age, invalid and widows' pensions are not payable to persons with a preponderance of aboriginal blood or to aboriginals of any caste resident on the Board's stations or reserves. Other social service benefits, including maternity allowances and child endowment, are payable to caste aboriginals resident on stations and reserves, but in some cases these allowances are administered by the Board.

The following table shows particulars of the aboriginal stations and reserves and of the Board's expenditure in 1946-47 and the last six years. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

**Table 511.—Aborigines Welfare Board—Stations and Reserves, Exemption Certificates and Expenditure.**

At 30th June.	Aboriginal Stations.			Aboriginal Reserves.			Exemption Certificates Granted. †	Expenditure during Year ended 30th June.	
	Number.	Resident Aborig- inals.	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations. *	Reserves.	Resident Aborig- inals.	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations. *		From Revenue.	From Loans (New Bldgs. etc.).
								£	£
1947	18	2,530	373	32	2,048	159	43	57,588	5,270
1950	19	2,703	302	32	2,102	105	68	77,146	75,130
1951	19	2,680	270	32	2,267	81	71	97,637	85,497
1952	20	2,726	286	31	2,475	77	49	130,459	104,890
1953	18	2,946	303	31	2,155	81	56	147,237	36,747
1954	18	2,968	426	31	1,820	102	50	165,524	29,008
1955	16	2,919	317	30	1,961	116	99	170,964	44,055

\* Included in "resident aboriginals."

† Year ended 30th June.

Particulars of the aboriginal population of New South Wales are given on page 79 of this volume.



**PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.****THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.**

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from overseas countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls Act in respect of imported films. This Act also provides for limitation of the number of licences granted for the exhibition of cinematograph films, and applications in regard thereto are dealt with by the Theatres and Films Commission, subject to appeal to the District Court.

In 1954 the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 610 and their aggregate seating capacity was 484,506, representing an average of 794 per theatre. Of the total, 192, with an average seating capacity of 1,207, were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 418, with an average capacity of 605, in other districts. In addition, there were 4 touring theatres and 40 theatres (including 4 touring) for 16 millimetre films.

**HORSE RACING, TROTTING AND GREYHOUND RACING.**

Horse racing, trotting and greyhound racing are popular in New South Wales. Trotting, in particular, has become popular since an amendment of the law in 1948, which authorised the conduct of night trotting races and betting thereat.

Racecourses are licensed by the Chief Secretary under the Gaming and Betting Act, which prescribes that licences may be issued only to non-proprietary associations. So far as the actual conduct of races is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the New South Wales Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

There are certain limits on the number of race meetings which may be held and the racecourses which may be licensed within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, and within 40 miles of the principal post office in Newcastle. In other parts of the State, the following rules apply:—

- (i) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for horse racing or the number of meetings which may be held for this class of racing, except that 12 meetings per annum is the limit for licensed racecourses beyond 40 miles but within 65 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney;
- (ii) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for trotting, but meetings are restricted to 12 per annum;

- (iii) Only one course may be licensed for greyhound racing in any one country town, and the permissible number of racing days is 40.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting and greyhound races on licensed racecourses. Under the Totalisator Act, in force since 1916, racing clubs may be required to install totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

The following statement shows the amount of totalisator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total amount of bets made):—

**Table 512.—Totalisator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover.**

Year ended June.	Totalisator Investments.	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate).	Year ended June.	Totalisator Investments.	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate).
	£	£		£	£
1944	4,663,710	28,503,000	1950	9,701,635	74,664,000
1945	5,802,788	36,492,800	1951	11,550,451	82,073,200
1946	7,482,819	51,594,400	1952	16,343,841	115,484,600
1947	7,224,274	55,380,800	1953	14,189,928	110,080,000
1948	8,543,920	65,739,200	1954	14,201,809	114,401,900
1949	8,742,535	68,183,000	1955	13,100,536	112,875,800

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance."

#### COMMONWEALTH ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Entertainments tax was levied by the Commonwealth from January, 1917, to October, 1933, and was reimposed at higher rates from 1st October, 1942, when, under the uniform tax plan, the State ceased to tax entertainments (see volume No. 50, page 886). The Commonwealth Entertainments Tax was discontinued from 1st October, 1953.

The tax was payable on admission for which the charge was 1s. or more. The tax was 3d. where the payment for admission was 1s., increased by 2d. for each additional 6d. or part thereof to 19d. where payment for admission was between 4s. 6d. and 5s., and then increased by 3d. per 6d. or part thereof. Admissions to entertainments in which all the performers were actually present and performing, e.g., stage play, ballet, musical performance, lecture, circus, were taxed at rates approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, with admission up to 1s. 3d. free of tax. Games or sports in which human beings are the sole participants (not including dancing, or skating, unless solely for competitive purposes) conducted by a society, institution or committee not established or carried on for profit, were included in the lower tax rate group from 16th February, 1949.

A special scale of rates applied in respect of separate charges of not less than 1s. for refreshments served at such entertainments as dances, card parties and skating.

Particulars of taxable admissions and tax in respect of entertainments in New South Wales in 1943-44 and later years, are shown below:—

**Table 513.—Commonwealth Entertainments Tax—Admissions and Collections in New South Wales.**

Year ended June.	Taxed at Lower Rate.			Taxed at Higher Rate.						Total.
	Theatres.	Sport.	Miscellaneous and Periodical Tickets.	Pictures.	Racing.	Dancing, Skating.	Sport.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Tickets.	
TAXABLE ADMISSIONS. (thousands.)										
1944	1,881	...	383	56,951	2,368	5,365	1,736	1,430	35	70,149
1945	1,834	...	572	62,825	2,544	4,579	2,043	641	111	75,149
1946	1,554	...	651	61,505	3,164	4,367	3,023	819	152	75,235
1947	1,572	...	845	59,104	3,426	3,493	3,397		961	72,798
1948	1,302	...	890	57,209	3,938	3,932	2,869		829	70,969
1949	1,328	395	939	55,287	3,861	3,555	1,516		994	67,875
1950	1,636	1,111	995	55,118	4,173	3,508	*	1,286		67,827
1951	1,323	1,684	1,030	57,376	4,256	3,771	*	1,019		70,459
1952	1,478	2,020	969	59,461	4,990	3,419	*	1,027		73,364
1953	1,306	2,248	809	58,204	4,723	3,282	*	764		71,336
1954†	187	824	205	14,692	934	778	*	184		17,804
TAX PAID. (£ thousand.)										
1944	81.4	...	11.0	1,402.9	168.0	197.7	43.3	34.3	4.4	1,948.0
1945	85.0	...	17.2	1,558.3	184.5	196.0	53.0	52.8	10.3	2,157.1
1946	73.6	...	22.8	1,540.6	237.1	190.1	86.2	45.4	14.7	2,210.5
1947	78.1	...	32.5	1,481.3	266.0	161.4	112.9	52.8		2,175.0
1948	86.2	...	33.9	1,438.1	300.0	157.0	94.5	52.7		2,162.4
1949	102.8	9.5	35.4	1,485.5	293.4	142.2	54.0	63.3		2,186.1
1950	114.1	24.6	38.6	1,280.7	278.6	129.4	*	74.7		1,940.7
1951	104.7	39.6	40.4	1,450.3	307.2	144.4	*	65.3		2,151.9
1952	124.8	73.7	44.9	1,787.1	375.7	153.2	*	74.7		2,634.1
1953	116.9	54.6	38.5	1,910.9	407.6	151.4	*	74.4		2,754.3
1954†	24.6	16.9	13.1	524.3	82.1	44.4	*	32.8		738.2

\* Not available separately, included in "Miscellaneous."

† Three months ended 30th September.

### STATE LOTTERIES.

State lotteries are conducted in New South Wales in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930. The Act is administered by a director, and the lotteries are conducted on the cash-prize system. From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is payable to Consolidated Revenue. The first lottery was drawn on 20th August, 1931, and "special" and "mammoth" lotteries, with larger prizes and dearer tickets, were conducted regularly from July, 1947, and November, 1954, respectively. Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets, and the price of a ticket is 5s. 6d. in the ordinary lotteries, 10s. in the special lotteries and £1 in the mammoth lotteries. The first prize for each type of lottery is £6,000, £12,000 and £30,000, respectively.

The number of lotteries filled in 1954-55, viz., 256 ordinary, 66 special and 9 mammoth, was a record. Subscriptions amounted to £11,240,000, the prizes to £7,162,810, and the excess of subscriptions over prizes was £4,077,190. Administrative expenses and preliminary charges such as

salaries, office equipment and alterations to buildings, amounted to £398,596. Minor receipts were £210, and the net amount credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund was £3,678,804.

Particulars regarding the lotteries filled in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 514.—State Lotteries.

Year ended June.	Lotteries Filled during each Year.						Administrative Expenses.
	Number.			Subscriptions.	Prizes Allotted.	Excess of Subscriptions over Prizes.	
	Ordinary.	Special.	Mammoth.				
				£	£	£	£
1945	135		...	3,543,750	2,200,505	1,343,245	67,492
1946	146		...	3,832,500	2,379,800	1,452,700	72,989
1947	161		...	4,230,000	2,628,050	1,601,950	87,468
1948	164	23	...	5,060,000	3,607,300	2,052,700	112,155
1949	195	19	...	6,312,500	4,024,555	2,287,945	135,981
1950	216	21	...	6,990,000	4,456,505	2,533,495	151,882
1951	237	27	...	7,867,500	5,015,255	2,852,245	194,819
1952	252	38	...	8,830,000	5,627,205	3,202,795	266,307
1953	272	57	...	10,330,000	6,580,500	3,749,500	317,128
1954	265	66	...	10,587,500	6,742,990	3,844,510	373,958
1955	256	66	9	11,240,000	7,162,810	4,077,190	398,596

### REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, as subsequently amended. Substantial amendments in respect of trading hours, registration of clubs, supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels, were enacted in 1946 and 1954.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 licensing districts, including the metropolitan district, with which Liverpool, Ryde and Parramatta districts were amalgamated on 1st April, 1947.

Under the amending Act of 1954, not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Court's functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and, later, wine) licences.

### LIQUOR LICENCES.

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and the fees for new licences and permits, and for annual renewal thereof (current in January, 1956) are summarised in the following table.

Table 515.—Liquor

Kind of Licence or Permit.	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit.	Fee for Licence or Permit.	
		New.	Annual Renewal.
Publican's Licence ... ..	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £500*	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.*†
Club Certificate of Registration.	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding £1 per member at date of application; maximum, £500.	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Hotels and Clubs— Permit to supply liquor with meals.	Supply of liquor with meals until midnight by licensee or club.	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
Australian Wine Licence ‡ ...	Sale of wine, cider or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £50.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Packet Licence § ... ..	Sale of liquor on ships and aircraft to passengers during voyages or flights.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £20.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth or Stand Licence ... ..	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	£2 per day.	.....

\* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, persons licensed to sell liquor.

† Licences may permit or not permit of consumption on the

The Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorised local government authorities to conduct community hotels. A council may establish a community hotel by purchase of existing licensed premises, or a new licence may be applied for in respect of premises owned by the council. The profits of a community hotel must be applied towards a public purpose, e.g., hospital, library, facilities for recreation, health or welfare. Since 1946 approval has been given for the establishment of community hotels at the following places:—Forster (1948); Randwick Municipality (1950); Griffith (1952); Leeton (1953); and Comboyne (1954).

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales were amended in 1946 and 1954, with a view to their more equitable distribution throughout the State.

**Licences and Permits.**

Kind of Licence or Permit.	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit.	Fee for Licence or Permit.	
		New.	Annual Renewal.
Spirit Merchant's Licence ...	Sale on specified premises of either (a) malted liquor or (b) liquor other than malted, in quantities of not less than 2 gallons.	Metropolitan district, £30; other districts, £20.	2 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Brewer's Licence... ..	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan district, £50; other districts, £25.	As for new licence.
Restaurant Permit ... ..	Supply of light Australian wines and malted liquors with meals between noon and 2.30 p.m., and between 6 p.m. and midnight	£30	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Railway Refreshment Rooms—			
Licence ... ..	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	As for publican's licence	As for publican's licence.
Permit ... ..	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor with meals on trains	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorised Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers to be consumed with meals on State Railways.		
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps or works of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.		
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House Licence.	Issued by Governor, subject to conditions, for sale of liquor at accommodation hotels or accommodation houses within public reserves. Subject to the conditions, provisions relating to publicans' licences apply.		

the Board may approve refund of the whole or part of the excess.  
premises.

† Exclusive of liquor sold to

§ Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

*Number of Liquor Licences.*

By action of the Licences Reduction Board, publicans' licences were reduced from 2,539 in 1920 to 2,028 in 1943, and Australian wine licences from 441 in 1922 to 347 in 1943. There was no change in these numbers between 1943 and June, 1955.

Compensation was paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926) in respect of licences terminated by order of or surrender to the

Board, as indicated on page 890 of the Year Book No. 50. The compensation awarded amounted to £891,970, comprising £828,140 in respect of 497 publicans' licences and £63,890 to 78 holders of Australian Wine licences. The sum of £250,000 was transferred to the State Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1933-34, and after meeting administrative expenses, the net balance of the fund at 30th June, 1955, was £95,677.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March, 1906) until 1st April, 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The apportionment of this number between different areas of the State was described on page 316 of Year Book No. 53. The limit on the number of club licences issuable by the Licensing Court was removed by the Act of 1954, relevant provisions of which came into operation from 1st February, 1955. Under this Act, a non-proprietary club is eligible for registration if it possesses amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, has a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in 1929 and later years is shown below:—

Table 516.—Liquor Licences at 31st December.

Licences.	1929.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Publicans' ... ..	2,142	2,038	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,026
Club ... ..	80	84	376	384	388	388	395	790
Railway Refreshment—								
General Liquor ... ..	35	43	43	43	43	43	44	44
Wine ... ..	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Booth or Stand* ... ..	3,057	2,255	3,328	3,630	3,848	3,924	4,685	6,008
Packet ... ..	8	4	3	2	2	2	...	...
Australian Wine ... ..	363	348	347	347	347	347	347	347
Spirit Merchants' ... ..	255	237	456	500	539	539	584	603
Brewers' ... ..	9	6	6	10	9	9	8	8
Permits to supply liquor with meals in—								
Hotels and Clubs * ... ..	164	249	293	293	312	317	367	516
Restaurants ... ..	...	...	99	98	110	110	121	156

\* Number issued during the year.

There was little change in the number of licences current in the years 1939 to 1945 (apart from booth or stand licences, which are temporary only). By order under the National Security Act issued on 28th April, 1945, application for a new licence (other than booth or stand licence) was prohibited, and action was stayed in respect of applications pending at that date. Since the order was repealed on 13th September, 1946, many applications for spirit merchants' licences have been granted; the number of these licences in 1955, viz., 603, was more than double the number in 1939. The increase since 1939 in club licences and permits to supply liquor with meals reflects the legislation of 1946 and 1954 (see above).

The following statement shows the amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor since 1932:—

**Table 517.—Purchases of Liquor by Licensees.**

Year.	Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence.							Total.
	Publicans'.	Australian Wine.	Spirit Merchants'.	Club.	Restaurant Permits.	Packet.	Railway Refreshment.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1932	5,375,210	232,772	269,082	156,600	...	1,065	29,930	6,064,659
1935	6,524,189	244,673	325,177	180,485	...	1,053	35,773	7,311,350
1939	8,812,282	244,959	479,927	215,887	...	726	40,184	9,793,965
1945	13,472,593	483,647	1,054,662	347,767	...	260	89,712	15,448,641
1946	18,317,477	659,134	1,481,585	512,920	...	111	88,779	21,060,306
1947	20,550,116	737,533	1,588,342	652,370	42,861	202	83,725	23,956,649
1948	20,659,229	861,575	2,144,751	1,196,626	59,718	1,140	68,731	24,991,770
1949	22,646,735	920,120	2,468,360	1,388,871	72,583	1,628	69,424	27,567,721
1950	25,536,913	894,854	2,631,728	1,506,903	75,776	2,597	70,865	30,769,636
1951	31,663,330	1,088,104	3,637,412	1,896,840	151,887	2,042	86,294	38,525,909
1952	39,197,016	1,063,353	3,996,331	2,547,711	153,876	2,419	104,523	47,065,284
1953	42,203,509	930,535	4,169,444	2,891,251	155,472	1,839	124,949	50,476,999
1954	46,319,358	812,835	4,513,136	3,251,200	196,361	...	135,415	55,228,305
1955	51,217,790	657,349	4,198,740	4,523,880	213,970	...	117,584	60,929,313

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in 1939 and later years is shown below:—

**Table 518.—Liquor Licences—Fees Assessed.**

Licence.	1939.	1946.	1949.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Fees assessed on purchases—</b>								
Publicans' ...	421,647	673,635	1,032,962	1,588,085	1,959,851	2,110,175	2,315,968	2,560,889
Club ...	4,000	6,955	59,831	95,599	127,716	144,563	197,333	226,194
Restaurant Permit ...	...	...	2,986	7,919	8,193	8,422	9,596	10,698
Railway Refreshment	1,674	4,013	2,921	3,790	4,684	5,737	6,215	5,354
Packet ...	17	5	23	41	48	37	18	43
Australian Wine ...	4,868	9,678	17,232	21,761	21,268	18,605	16,258	13,327
Spirit Merchants' ...	10,473	22,322	45,138	74,817	84,386	86,767	91,978	85,845
<b>New Licences ...</b>	118	1,750	1,625	1,120	1,315	*	*	*
<b>Other Fees—</b>								
Brewers' ...	250	250	250	350	350	325	400	*
Booth or Stand ...	5,326	5,395	6,896	7,804	7,935	9,400	12,050	*
Permits to supply liquor with meals ...	1,288	1,120	2,164	3,011	3,709	4,718	6,865	*

\* Not available.

### *Licensed Premises—Trading Hours.*

Licensed premises may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday or Christmas Day or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the day of any general election of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales or of the Commonwealth Parliament, or upon the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed.



The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act), as follows:—6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.) since 1st February, 1955. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Since 1955, the Licensing Court has been given authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises, where local circumstances warrant it. This discretionary power of the Court is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade for a period longer than eleven hours, beyond 10 p.m., or between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels, clubs and licensed restaurants until midnight.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours. Special restrictions were imposed on liquor trading hours during the war.

Referendums on the question of the closing hour for licensed premises and registered clubs were taken in New South Wales on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. A summary of the voting at these referendums is shown below:—

**Table 519.—Voting at Referendums on Closing Hours for Hotels and Registered Clubs.**

Choice of Closing Hours.	Number of Formal Votes Recorded.			Proportion of Total Formal Votes.		
	1916.	1947.	1954.	1916.	1947.	1954.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
6 p.m. ...	347,494	1,051,620	892,740	62·4	62·5	49·7
7 p.m. ...	4,830	...	...	0·9	...	...
8 p.m. ...	21,134	...	...	3·8	...	...
9 p.m. ...	178,842	26,954	...	32·1	1·6	...
10 p.m. ...	1,405	604,833	902,532	0·3	35·9	50·3
11 p.m. ...	3,193	...	...	0·5	...	...
Total ...	556,898	1,683,407	1,795,272	100	100	100

Electors were given the choice of six closing times in 1916, three in 1947, and only two in 1954. In 1916, voting was optional and only 54 per cent. of the electors voted, but voting was compulsory at the last two referendums.

#### CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS.

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licences Reduction Board as the quantity of spirits, wine and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public, together with the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

Table 520.—Intoxicants—Consumption and Expenditure in N.S.W.

Year.	Quantity Purchased.			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants.	Year.	Quantity Purchased.			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants.
	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits. *			Beer.	Wine.	Spirits. *	
	Thousand gallons.			£000		Thousand gallons.			£000
1929†	28,137	1,534	1,325	17,440	1949	50,090	4,963	1,659	45,140
1931	18,912	1,261	686	10,800	1950	58,390	4,733	1,651	49,870
1939	35,379	1,640	884	16,620	1951	66,021	5,643	1,949	58,800
1945	33,542	2,361	869	26,000	1952	70,080	4,606	1,420	71,000
1946	43,532	2,815	1,551	34,760	1953	75,731	4,518	1,239	77,300
1947	52,027	3,582	1,230	38,960	1954	84,215	4,194	1,517	84,600
1948	47,403	4,391	1,696	40,530	1955	93,727	3,757	1,844	95,100

\* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

† Average of three years, 1927 to 1929.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc., not supplied by licensees under the Licences Reduction Board. It is difficult to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

The supply of liquor in Australia was controlled under National Security Regulations from March, 1942, to 26th March, 1946, as regards beer, and to 1st November, 1946, in respect of spirits. During this period, supplies for hotels, etc., decreased because of the heavy allocations to Australian and Allied services' canteens.

The consumption of beer in 1941, viz. 38 million gallons, was a record to that date. After a temporary decline during the war, it increased steeply in 1946, and in 1947 it reached a new record of 52 million gallons. Production and consumption of beer in 1948 and 1949 were adversely affected by industrial disputes, but in 1950 consumption rose to 58 million gallons, or 12 per cent. more than in 1947. Increases were recorded in respect of each of the last five years, and in 1955 the amount consumed, viz., 94 million gallons, was considerably more than double the figure for 1939.

Since the war, the consumption of wine and spirits has expanded rapidly. In 1951 the amount of wine and spirits consumed was the highest ever recorded for the State, but thereafter consumption declined, and in 1955, as compared with 1951, the consumption of wine was 35 per cent. less and the consumption of spirits 5 per cent. less.

The increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants between 1939 and 1943 was due largely to increased taxation. For instance, excise duty on beer was raised from 1s. 9d. per gallon to 2s. in September, 1939, to 2s. 9d. in November, 1940, to 3s. in October, 1941, and to 4s. 7d. in September, 1942. There was a further increase in excise on beer to 7s. 2d. per gallon in September, 1951, and 9s. 10d. per gallon in March, 1956. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942, 1951 and 1956. Details of excise duties are shown on page 279 of this volume.

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State, are of Australian origin. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Factories."

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON LIQUOR TRADE.

In July, 1951, on a motion of Parliament, the State Government set up a Royal Commission to inquire into the liquor trade in New South Wales. The Honourable A. V. Maxwell, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed Sole Commissioner, and his principal terms of reference were as follows:—

- (i) The ownership, financial interests in, and control of hotels generally;
- (ii) The “tied house” system of the liquor trade (i.e., the ownership and control of hotels by brewery companies);
- (iii) The desirability of re-introducing the “local option” provisions repealed in 1946;
- (iv) The desirability of providing for additional club licences;
- (v) Whether the provisions of the Liquor Act were adequate in regard to the supply of accommodation and meals by hotelkeepers; and
- (vi) Whether the distribution of liquor was being carried out reasonably, having regard to the quantities available and the requirements of the interests affected.

The public hearing of the Commission was completed in October, 1952, but the presentation of the Commissioner’s report was postponed pending further enquiries into the operation of the liquor trade in overseas countries. The report was presented to the Government on 22nd February, 1954.

The principal findings of the Royal Commission were as follows:—

- (i) Of the 2,028 hotels in New South Wales, 975 were found to be owned by individuals, 884 by two brewery companies, 134 by a number of non-brewery companies, 22 by the Maritime Services Board, and 13 by the Sydney City Council.
- (ii) Section 41 of the Liquor Act, which makes it an offence for any person to have an interest in more than one licence, should be repealed.
- (iii) It was not desirable to reintroduce the “local option” provisions of the Liquor Act.
- (iv) The Liquor Act should be amended to provide for additional club licences.
- (v) Most hotels failed to meet public requirements for accommodation and meals.
- (vi) The distribution of liquor by many hotel licensees and some wine and spirit merchants had been unsatisfactory and to the detriment of the public.
- (vii) Consideration should be given to the question of “staggered” and later closing hours for hotels in the metropolitan area, without increasing the total hours of trading; in country areas a later closing hour might be warranted, even if the total number of hours were thereby increased.
- (viii) The hours during which restaurants and night clubs may serve liquor with meals should be lengthened.

The question whether the closing hour for liquor trading should be altered from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. was submitted to a referendum on 13th November, 1954. The result was a small majority for 10 p.m., 892,740 votes being cast for 6 p.m. and 902,532 for 10 p.m.

The findings of the Royal Commission and the result of the subsequent referendum on trading hours were incorporated in an extensive amendment of the Liquor Act, passed by the State Parliament in December, 1954.

### DRUNKENNESS.

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial, the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

After the 1939-45 war, there was a steep increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness (including cases of forfeiture of bail). The number reached a peak of 82,837 in 1951, fell to 72,647 in 1953, and rose again to 80,457 in 1955.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in various years since 1929:—

**Table 521.—Drunkenness—Cases and Convictions.**

Year.	Persons Charged.	Persons Discharged, etc.	Persons Convicted.						
			Fined.	Imprisoned.	Other. †	Total.			Per 10,000 of Population.
						Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1929	33,819	683	20,478	621	12,037	30,689	2,447	33,136	132
1939	32,472	67	17,182	111	15,112	30,066	2,339	32,405	118
1946	62,211	91	11,594	72	50,454	57,854	4,266	62,120	210
1949	78,401	195	15,010	101	63,095	74,568	3,638	78,206	253
1950	78,727	250	14,054	112	64,311	74,619	3,858	78,477	246
1951	83,178	341	13,172	108	69,557	78,865	3,972	82,837	253
1952	79,217	129	11,899	133	67,056	75,166	3,922	79,088	237
1953	72,765	118	12,157	244	60,246	69,122	3,525	72,647	215
1954	72,591	50	11,105	29	61,407	68,837	3,704	72,541	212
1955	81,199	742	13,239	54	67,164	76,277	4,180	80,457	234

\* Counted each time charged.

† Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 3,989 in 1954 and 4,166 in 1955.

### TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognisances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months; or he may be placed in a State institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. Judges, magistrates and the Master-in-Lunacy may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master-in-Lunacy, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into recognisances to abstain.

Inebriates are detained in some of the State Mental Hospitals, and the number under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals at 30th June, 1954, was 176, viz., 122 men and 54 women. The number admitted for the first time in the year 1953-54 was 195, including 66 women.

### LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawn-brokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco, conduct billiard and bagatelle tables or engage in Sunday trading.

For pawnbrokers' licences the annual fee is £10. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a licence under the Pistol Act, 1927-1946. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1954, the number of licensed pistol dealers was 76 and the number of licences to purchase, etc., issued during the year was 11,072.

Dogs are required to be licensed in proclaimed urban areas, the fee being 2s. 6d. per annum for each dog; dogs in rural districts are not registered. In 1954, dog licences issued numbered 123,004, and the fees totalled £15,234.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 522.—Licences for Certain Occupations.

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences.				Fees Collected.			
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
					£	£	£	£
Pawnbrokers' ... ..	68	56	48	58	680	560	480	580
Moneylenders' ... ..	304	328	352	375	3,060	3,280	3,920	4,180
Hawkers' and Pedlars' ... ..	1,502	1,890	1,639	1,765	1,910	2,370	2,117	2,287
Secondhand Dealers' and Collectors' ... ..	2,841	2,991	2,642	2,857	1,652	1,678	1,568	1,658
Tobacco ... ..	23,144	23,026	24,494	24,733	5,786	5,756	6,124	6,183
Sunday Trading ... ..	10,259	10,424	9,583	10,565	2,729	2,780	2,558	2,810
Billiard ... ..	87	77	68	57	870	770	681	521
Business Agents' ... ..	1,063	1,031	1,138	1,380	1,426	1,359	1,457	1,794
Wool, Hide and Skin ... ..	385	389	373	197	370	379	357	196
Fishermen's... ..	2,585	2,813	2,689	3,054	2,585	2,813	2,689	3,054
Fishing Boat ... ..	2,268	2,414	2,387	2,829	3,126	3,248	3,312	3,991

### LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

Auctioneers, stock and station agents and real estate agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941-1946. Registration is also required in the case of real estate salesmen employed by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments).

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee £15), (2) country licences for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual fee £5), (3) district licences for the police district outside the metropolitan area for which the licence is taken out (annual fee £2), and (4) primary products licences for the market in the metropolitan police district which is specified in the licence. In the metropolitan district, an auctioneer must take out a general licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act.

An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker. Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting general licences to auctioneers resident in reciprocating States of Australia, and general country and district licences to those resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's licence is £1. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent or real estate agent, must take out a licence on its own behalf (fee £5), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The licences must be renewed annually. Upon the grant of each application for a licence or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the licence fee, a fee not exceeding £1, which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee was increased from £500 to £2,000, as from 1st July, 1946.

Particulars of applications for licences in recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 523.—Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents—  
Applications for Licences.**

Particulars.	1944-45.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Applications for Licences</b>						
<b>Auctioneers—</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
General ... ..	196	437	429	435	444	501
Country ... ..	185	494	473	477	498	509
District ... ..	898	1,462	1,399	1,432	1,485	1,299
Primary Products ... ..	17	15	14	12	15	10
<b>Total, Auctioneers' Licences</b> ...	<b>1,296</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>2,319</b>
<b>Stock and Station Agents</b> ... ..	<b>1,305</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>2,658</b>
<b>Real Estate Agents</b> ... ..	<b>2,120</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>4,485</b>
<b>Corporations</b> ... ..	<b>139</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>322</b>
<b>Individual Licensees (including employees of corporations)</b> ... ..	<b>2,729</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>5,453</b>	<b>5,723</b>
<b>Real Estate Salesmen—Certificates of registration issued</b> ... ..	<b>88</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>443</b>

\* Actual number of licences issued.

Business agents who deal with or negotiate the sale or purchase of various classes of businesses are required to take out a licence under the

**Business Agents Act, 1935-1941.** The agents are required to provide a fidelity bond in respect of trust moneys received by them in the course of business. The number of business agents licensed in 1954 was 1,380.

### FIRE BRIGADES.

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them. The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and seven members, elected for a term of three years, viz., one by the councils of the Sydney and suburban municipalities and shires, one by the councils of the other incorporated areas to which the Act applies, three elected by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

Prior to 1950, the cost of the Board's services in each district was borne in the proportions of one-half by the insurance companies and one-quarter each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. As from 1st January, 1950, the proportion payable by the insurance companies was increased to three-quarters and that by the State and the local authorities was reduced to one-eighth each. Payments by the insurance companies are based on the amount of premiums payable in respect of fire risks within each district.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidised out of the funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1954, the fire brigades comprised 1,016 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 349 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 101 officers and permanent firemen and 1,890 volunteers.

The number of fire stations at 31st December, 1954, was 248, including 55 in the Sydney Fire District, which embraces an area of 307 square miles.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

**Table 524.—Fire Brigades—Revenue and Expenditure.**

Year.	Fire Stations at end of Year.			Revenue.					Expenditure.
	Sydney.	Other Districts.	Total, N.S.W.	Subsidies.			Other.	Total.	
				State Government.	Local Government.	Insurance Companies.			
			£	£	£	£	£	£	
1944	80	157	237	142,591	142,591	285,182	28,609	598,973	584,823
1945	57	159	216	140,931	140,931	281,862	31,069	594,793	653,607
1946	57	166	223	172,178	172,178	344,856	18,465	707,177	700,859
1947	57	171	228	185,048	185,048	370,096	15,687	755,879	752,874
1948	57	175	232	204,248	204,248	408,496	17,878	834,870	902,819
1949	53	181	234	226,205	226,205	452,410	24,790	929,610	1,030,269
1950	53	185	238	134,401	134,401	896,406	21,409	1,096,617	1,087,606
1951	53	188	241	157,311	157,311	943,866	20,643	1,279,131	1,300,097
1952	54	190	244	200,654	200,654	1,203,924	19,063	1,624,295	1,629,488
1953	55	191	246	230,009	230,009	1,380,054	24,576	1,864,648	1,700,591
1954	55	193	248	231,253	231,253	1,387,521	23,379	1,873,406	1,808,991

The Board's revenue in 1954, viz., £1,873,406, was more than three times the figure for 1944. As a result of the change in the basis of contributions in 1950 (see text above table), the amount contributed by insurance companies increased from £452,410 in 1949 to £806,406 in 1950, while the share of the State Government and local authorities fell from £452,410 to £268,802.

Of the Board's expenditure in 1954, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented £1,106,730 or 61 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised £59,855, superannuation £120,887, and maintenance £521,519. The assets of the Board at 31st December, 1954, included land and buildings valued at £553,257 and fire appliances valued at £559,363.

Particulars of fires dealt with by the Board in each year since 1943 are shown below:—

**Table 525.—Fire Brigades—Classification of Fires.**

Year.	Fires in Sydney Fire District.							Fires and False Alarms in Other Districts.
	Buildings.	Ships.	Bush, Grass and Rubbish.	Motor Vehicles.	Chimneys.	Other Fires.	Total Fires.	
1944	1,525	44	4,193	216	72	337	6,387	3,702
1945	1,453	42	2,328	265	72	111	4,271	2,308
1946	1,552	27	2,751	394	141	253	5,123	2,911
1947	1,549	21	1,673	332	61	355	3,991	1,568
1948	1,709	22	3,564	354	102	473	6,224	2,236
1949	1,863	24	1,532	443	128	459	4,449	2,216
1950	1,859	22	1,988	480	52	224	4,625	2,372
1951	2,307	28	5,580	569	77	343	8,904	2,611
1952	1,966	18	3,409	544	103	584	6,624	3,166
1953	1,876	28	4,492	548	89	427	7,460	2,931
1954	2,140	29	3,383	590	70	336	6,548	3,044

Fluctuations in the total number of fires is primarily due to bush fires, the number of which varies considerably from year to year. In country districts in 1954 there were 3,430 fires, of which 276 were chimneys, and 429 false alarms.

The fires in the Sydney District in 1954 included 6,338 classified as slight, the property being insured in 2,271 cases, or 36 per cent. of the total. Severe fires numbered 103 but only 6 of these were not covered by insurance; in the previous year there were 109 severe fires and all but 15 were covered by insurance. In addition, 37 fires in 1954 resulted in total destruction of property; 29 of these cases were covered by insurance.

The origin of 3,537 fires in the Sydney District in 1954 was stated to be due to a light being thrown down; 756 were caused by electricity, 267 by burning rubbish, 280 by overheating, 237 by smoking tobacco, and 1,471 by other factors.

Particulars of coroners' inquiries into the origins of fires are given on page 800.



## PENSIONS

In New South Wales statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil-shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the Government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

### AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Old-age pensions (known as age pensions from July, 1947) were paid by the Government of New South Wales from August, 1901, and invalid pensions from January, 1908, until the Commonwealth Government commenced to pay pensions, viz., old-age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) from 1st July, 1909, and old-age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions from December, 1910. Allowances for wives and children of invalid and permanently incapacitated or blind pensioners, and funeral benefits for pensioners were introduced in July, 1943. The payment of these pensions, allowances, and benefits is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1955.

Payment of age and invalid pensions in Australia is subject to age and residence qualifications and a means test. For age pensions, women must be 60 years and men 65 years of age, and must have resided in Australia continuously for twenty years (disregarding absences in certain circumstances). Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or over not receiving age pensions, who have had five years' continuous residence in and have become incapacitated or blind in Australia, or during temporary absence from Australia; pensions are also payable to persons whose incapacity or blindness occurred before arrival in Australia provided that they have resided here for twenty years.

Invalid pensioners or claimants for invalid pension may be required to undergo vocational training or treatment for physical rehabilitation as a condition of grant or continuation of pension. Such persons receive invalid pension during treatment, and during training a rehabilitation allowance at the same rate, together with a training allowance.

In computing the value of the property of a claimant or pensioner for the purpose of the means test, his home, furniture and personal effects and certain other classes of property are disregarded.

In assessing income, the following are excluded: income derived from property, benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, hospital benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents or children. The value of board and lodging received is computed at a maximum of £32 10s. per annum (12s. 6d. per week).

In June, 1956, the maximum rate of pension was 80s. per week (£208 per annum). Except in the case of permanently blind persons,

the annual rate is reduced by the amount of income (other than pension and income from property) in excess of £182, (after a deduction of £26 has been made from gross income in respect of each child under 16 years) as well as by £1 for every complete £10 of property in excess of £200 but not exceeding £1,750. In the case of blind persons, the means test was abolished from October, 1954, but there are special provisions relating to the aggregate income a person may receive by way of invalid or age pension and war pension.

The rates of age and invalid pension were varied automatically with retail price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from October, 1933, to September, 1937, and from December, 1940, to August, 1943. Adjustment by this method was suspended in November, 1943, and subsequent alterations were made by legislation. Changes, since 1901, in the maximum rate of pensions and prescribed limits of income are shown in the following table:—

Table 526.—Age and Invalid Pensions—Rates.

Date of Change.	Maximum Rate of Pension.		Limit of Income (including pension) per annum.	Date of Change.	Maximum Rate of Pension.		Limit of Income (including pension) per annum.
	Per week.	Per annum.			Per week.	Per annum.	
	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.		s. d.	£ s.	£ s.
1901, Aug.	10 0	26 0	52 0	1942, April	25 0	65 0	97 10
1916, Oct.	12 6	32 10	58 10	Oct.	25 6	66 6	98 16
1920, Jan.	15 0	39 0	65 0	1943, Jan.	26 0	67 12	100 2
1923, Sept.	17 6	45 10	78 0	April	26 6	68 18	101 8
1925, Oct.	20 0	52 0	84 10	Aug.	27 0	70 4	102 14
1931, July	17 6	45 10	78 0	1945, July	32 6	84 10	117 0
1932, Oct.	15 0	39 0	71 10	1946, Aug.	32 6	84 10	136 10
	to	to		1947, July	37 6	97 10	149 10
	17 6	45 10		1948, Oct.	42 6	110 10	188 10
1933, Oct.	17 6	45 10	78 0	1950, Nov.	50 0	130 0	208 0
1935, July	18 0	46 16	79 6	1951, Oct.	60 0	156 0	234 0
1936, Sept.	19 0	49 8	81 18	1952, Sept.	67 6	175 10	253 10
1937, Sept.	20 0	52 0	84 10	1953, Oct.	70 0	182 0	286 0
1940, Dec.	21 0	54 12	87 2	1954, Oct.	70 0	182 0	364 0
1941, April	21 6	55 18	88 8	1955, Oct.	80 0	208 0	390 0
1941, Dec.	23 6	61 2	93 12				

Pensions were paid from 12th October, 1916, to inmates of approved benevolent homes, who were in receipt of pensions before admittance, and from 13th September, 1923, to all eligible inmates. In June, 1956, the maximum rate of pension paid to such inmates was 28s. a week. Any balance of an inmate's pension in excess of that payable to the inmate is paid to the institution for his upkeep.

Particulars of pensioners in benevolent homes and of wives' and children's allowances are not included in the following table, but are shown later (see Tables 528 and 529).

**Table 527.—Age and Invalid Pensions in New South Wales.\***

Year ended 30th June.	New Claims.	Pensions current in New South Wales* at 30th June.			Weekly Rate of Pension as at 30th June.		Estimated Annual Liability as at 30th June.	Estimated Annual Liability per head of Population as at 30th June.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum.	Average.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.

AGE PENSIONS.

1921	5,727	16,033	23,004	39,037	15 0	14 1	1,428,258	13 7
1931	12,814	28,003	37,029	65,032	20 0	19 1	3,225,872	25 2
1939	11,611	37,633	49,792	87,425	20 0	19 3	4,375,852	31 11
1945	8,905	37,748	65,681	103,429	27 0	25 3	6,795,048	46 7
1946	15,386	39,752	68,933	108,685	32 6	31 4	8,865,714	60 3
1947	19,805	42,886	76,350	119,236	32 6	31 4	9,707,386	65 0
1948	15,919	43,640	80,123	123,763	37 6	35 11	11,549,157	76 6
1949	20,179	48,194	83,747	131,941	42 6	40 1	13,736,928	89 6
1950	16,359	49,624	88,497	138,121	42 6	39 11	14,329,410	90 6
1951	14,944	50,289	91,369	141,658	50 0	47 2	17,374,292	106 6
1952	17,405	50,876	94,181	145,057	60 0	56 6	21,304,272	127 8
1953	22,663	54,521	100,415	154,936	67 6	63 8	25,630,490	151 0
1954	24,179	62,230	102,476	164,706	70 0	67 1	28,732,534	167 4
1955	25,698	64,465	109,843	174,308	70 0	67 8	30,754,873	176 2

INVALID PENSIONS.

1921	3,278	7,016	8,371	15,387	15 0	14 9	588,588	5 7
1931	6,383	12,148	15,948	28,096	20 0	19 6	1,425,996	11 1
1939	7,087	17,630	24,257	41,887	20 0	19 5	2,110,238	15 4
1945	5,292	13,117	12,858	25,975	27 0	26 5	1,784,796	12 3
1946	6,168	14,446	13,809	28,255	32 6	31 9	2,333,916	15 10
1947	7,341	15,978	14,512	30,490	32 6	31 9	2,515,240	16 10
1948	6,405	17,595	15,515	33,110	37 6	36 6	3,142,378	20 10
1949	6,674	19,426	16,095	35,521	42 6	41 2	3,802,481	24 9
1950	5,677	19,068	15,536	34,604	42 6	40 11	3,682,451	23 3
1951	4,776	18,321	14,388	32,709	50 0	48 3	4,103,191	25 2
1952	5,102	17,986	14,410	32,396	60 0	58 2	4,900,251	29 4
1953	6,570	18,652	14,894	33,546	67 6	65 6	5,713,294	33 8
1954	6,939	21,215	14,396	35,611	70 0	69 0	6,385,232	37 2
1955	6,528	22,580	15,646	38,226	70 0	69 6	6,886,777	39 6

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

At 30th June, 1955, the number of pensioners in public benevolent asylums in New South Wales was 876, and the annual liability for their pensions was £55,801.

Allowances for wives of invalid pensioners and of permanently incapacitated and blind age pensioners were introduced in July, 1943. The maximum annual rate of allowance is £91, subject to reduction by the amount of the wife's income (apart from allowance) in excess of £182. It is further

reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of her property in excess of £200. Where pensioners in this group have one or more dependent children under 16 years of age, a child's allowance is paid at the rate of £29 18s. per annum.

Funeral benefit, payable in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners since July, 1943, is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund, except a friendly society or trade union fund) or £10, whichever is the less. The majority of claims are admitted at the maximum rate.

The following statement shows particulars of wives' and children's allowances current at 30th June, and of funeral benefits paid in New South Wales in each year since 1944-45:—

**Table 528.—Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.\*—Wives' and Children's Allowances and Funeral Benefits.**

Year ended 30th June.	Allowances for Wives and Children at 30th June.					Funeral Benefits.	
	Wives.	Children.	Maximum Rate per Week.		Annual Liability.	Claims Granted.	Amount Paid.
			Wife.	Child.			
	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	£	No.	£
1945	3,811	2,400	15 0	5 0	174,356	6,379	60,788
1946	4,171	2,648	15 0	5 0	189,852	7,362	72,711
1947	4,627	2,933	15 0	5 0	209,092	8,346	84,062
1948	5,218	3,323	20 0	5 0	300,092	8,057	76,816
1949	5,593	3,189	24 0	9 0	408,200	10,781	109,711
1950	5,691	3,281	24 0	9 0	416,130	10,100	95,690
1951	5,507	3,229	24 0	9 0	403,338	10,139	104,113
1952	5,188	3,189	30 0	11 6	481,676	11,367	107,678
1953	5,142	3,328	35 0	11 6	547,612	11,405	112,369
1954	5,633	3,495	35 0	11 6	605,462	11,397	113,919
1955	5,718	3,652	35 0	11 6	614,536	13,128	128,256

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

The total amount of pensions, allowances and funeral benefits paid in Australia under the age and invalid pension scheme was £81,580,801 in 1953-54, and £88,309,861 in 1954-55. The amount paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was £34,156,015 in 1953-54, and £37,082,045 in 1954-55. Details regarding pensioners and annual payments since 1944-45 are shown in Table 529.

The number of pensioners in New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, as at 30th June, declined from 139,953 in 1942 to 130,720 in 1945. The number increased each year thereafter to 213,410 in 1955, mainly as a result of the changing age composition of the population, and the modification of income and property restrictions. The number at 30th June, 1955, was 63 per cent. higher than in 1945.

**Table 529.—Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.\*—Pensioners and Annual Cost.**

Year ended 30th June.	Pensioners at 30th June.				Payments during Year.			
	Age.	Invalid.	Inmates of Benevolent Homes.	Total.	To Pensioners (inc. Wives' and Children's Allowances).	To Institutions for Maintenance of Pensioners.	Funeral Benefits.	Total.
					£	£	£	£
1945	103,429	25,975	1,316	130,720	8,929,796	63,781	60,788	9,054,365
1946	108,685	28,255	1,415	138,355	11,136,851	88,604	72,711	11,298,166
1947	119,236	30,490	1,515	151,241	12,241,410	35,301	84,062	12,360,773
1948	123,763	33,110	1,558	158,431	15,024,427	36,640	76,816	15,137,883
1949	131,941	35,521	1,559	169,021	17,441,988	47,118	109,711	17,598,817
1950	138,121	34,604	1,130	173,855	18,704,476	31,307	95,690	18,831,473
1951	141,658	32,709	1,341	175,708	20,804,811	51,172	104,113	20,960,096
1952	145,057	32,396	1,250	178,703	25,018,706	56,509	107,678	25,182,893
1953	154,936	33,546	1,618	190,100	30,474,434	58,302	112,369	30,645,105
1954	164,706	35,611	1,498	201,815	33,952,757	89,339	113,919	34,156,015
1955	174,308	38,226	876	213,410	36,873,625	80,164	128,256	37,082,045

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

**WIDOWS' PENSIONS.***State Scheme of Widows' Pensions.*

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Government of New South Wales on 26th March, 1926. The Commonwealth began to pay widows' pensions on 30th June, 1942, and since that date payments under the State scheme have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows in receipt of Commonwealth pension. These allowances represent generally the excess of pension in terms of the State Act over Commonwealth pension, which arises from the fact that the Commonwealth scheme provided additional pension in respect only of the first child in the family (i.e., the child which, prior to 20th June, 1950, was not eligible for child endowment).

Eligibility for widow's pension (or children's allowances) under the State scheme requires domicile of the widow and children in New South Wales at date of the husband's death, and residence in the State at date of application for pension, and during the whole of the previous year.

Since commencement of the Commonwealth scheme, payments have been made only to widows with dependent children under age 15 years (or in special circumstances 16 years), who are not in receipt of any other pension or allowance amounting to more than that payable under the State Act, and who with their children, individually or collectively, do not own property exceeding £1,000 in value—apart from their dwelling, furniture and other personal effects.

Since 1st July, 1942, pension has been assessed at the maximum weekly rate of 25s. for the widow and 12s. 6d. for each eligible child, if the widow's income does not exceed £39 per annum.

A widow's income is deemed to include any pension or allowance under any other Act (but not Commonwealth child endowment nor pension under the coal and oil-shale mine workers' scheme); earnings of the widow or her children under school-leaving age from personal effort; any payment for the children's maintenance or education from any estate, etc., and, except in special circumstances, 25 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children over school-leaving age residing with her. Sick pay or funeral benefits from any society, or insurance benefit on property damaged or destroyed, or contributions of children not residing with the widow, are not assessed as income.

The average number of widows' pensions paid by the State in the year ended 30th June, 1942 (the year preceding the introduction of the Commonwealth scheme), was 6,624 per fortnight and the amount was £568,247.

In June, 1955, allowances were payable by the State to 2,489 widows in respect of approximately 5,400 children; payments during the year 1954-55 amounted to £140,604.

Particulars regarding payments under the widows' pensions scheme of New South Wales during each year since 1942-43 are shown below:—

**Table 530.—Widows' Pensions, N.S.W.—Allowances for Children.**

Year ended 30th June.	Widows receiving Children's Allowances at 30th June.	Payments during Year.	Year ended 30th June.	Widows receiving Children's Allowances at 30th June.	Payments during Year.
		£			£
1944	4,312	167,217	1950	3,442	128,627
1945	3,964	154,398	1951	3,202	122,981
1946	3,972	148,977	1952	3,091	119,301
1947	3,997	149,125	1953	2,921	124,407
1948	3,895	145,928	1954	2,489	117,193
1949	3,680	136,654	1955	2,489	140,604

*Commonwealth Scheme of Widows' Pensions.*

Under the Commonwealth scheme, the term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by

a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a hospital for the insane; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months.

Eligibility for widow's pension is subject to a means test, and requires residence in Australia at date of claim and for five years (or 12 months in certain circumstances), immediately prior to that date. Pensions may be granted under certain circumstances to aboriginal women. Aliens, except those who were British subjects prior to marriage, are not eligible.

In computing a claimant's income for the purpose of the means test, income from property, and the value of benefits, such as child endowment, hospital and friendly society benefits, and State food relief, are excluded, and the value of free board and lodging is assessed at not more than 12s. 6d. a week. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of 15s. a week received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

In valuing property owned by a widow, the value of her permanent home, furniture and personal effects, war gratuity and certain other property is disregarded.

Dependent children are those under 16 years of age under custody, care and control of the widow or being maintained by her. (Child endowment is paid for all such children in the family.) Any child adopted after widowhood (or desertion, etc.), is not taken into account unless maintained by the widow as a member of her family on 5th June, 1942.

"Widows" eligible for pension are classified into four groups (in June, 1956) as follows:—

*Class A.*—Consists of widows with one or more dependent children. Pension is not granted if the value of the widow's property exceeds £1,750. From November, 1955, the maximum rate of pension was 85s. per week. The rate of pension is reduced by the amount of income (apart from pension, child endowment, etc.) remaining after deduction of (a) 70s. per week in respect of the widow and (b) 10s. per week in respect of each dependent child. No pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds 155s. per week, plus 10s. per week for each dependent child.

The pension of a Class A widow may be continued while she has a dependent child up to 18 years of age attending full-time at school or university.

*Classes B and D.*—Class B consists of widows (except Class D) not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children. Class D consists of wives of men imprisoned for at least six months; the wives are eligible for widows' pensions if they have one or more dependent children or are at least 50 years of age. Provision for this group dates from July, 1947.

From November, 1955, the maximum rate of pension payable to a widow in Class B or D was 67s. 6d. per week; this rate is reduced by the amount of income (apart from pension, child endowment, etc.) in excess of 70s. per week, and no pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds £6 7s. 6d. per week. No pension is payable if the value of the widow's property exceeds £1,750, and the maximum rate is reduced by £1 per annum for every complete £12 of property in excess of £200 up to £1,750.

Pensioners in Classes B and D who are not less than 50 years of age and are inmates of an approved benevolent home are paid so much of their pensions as does not exceed 24s. 6d. per week, and the balance is paid to the institution for their maintenance.

*Class C.*—The widows in this group have no dependent children, and are less than 50 years of age and in necessitous circumstances. Pension is payable for not more than six months following the husband's death. The rate of pension was 67s. 6d. per week from November, 1955.

The maximum rates of pension payable from the various dates of change since the inception of the scheme are shown below:—

**Table 531.—Widows' Pensions—Maximum Rates per Week.**

Date of Change.	Widows' Pensions—Max. Rate.				Date of Change.	Widows' Pensions—Max. Rate.			
	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.		Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1942: June ...	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	1948: Oct. ...	47 6	37 0	42 6	37 0
Oct. ...	30 6	25 6	25 6	...	1950: Oct. ...	55 0	42 0	47 6	42 0
1943: Jan. ...	31 0	26 0	26 0	...	1951: Oct. ...	65 0	50 0	50 0	50 0
April ...	31 6	26 6	26 6	...	1952: Sept. ...	72 6	55 0	55 0	55 0
Aug. ...	32 0	27 0	27 0	...	1953: Nov. ...	75 0	57 6	57 6	57 6
1945: Oct. ...	37 6	...	32 6	...	1955: Nov. ...	85 0	67 6	67 6	67 6
1947: July ...	42 6	32 0	37 6	32 0					

Particulars of Commonwealth widows' pensions paid in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) are shown below:—

**Table 532.—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Pensions Current at 30th June.							Payments during the Year.
	Class A.		Class B.		Classes C and D.	Total Widows Receiving Pension.		
	Number.	Average Weekly Rate.	Number.	Average Weekly Rate.	Number.	Number.	Average Weekly Rate.	
1945	6,924	s. d. 30 9	10,051	s. d. 25 3	47	17,022	s. d. 27 6	£ 1,200,589
1946	7,096	36 2	10,218	25 2	41	17,355	29 8	1,295,240
1947	7,456	36 2	9,055	25 5	61	16,572	30 3	1,355,302
1948	7,764	40 8	9,374	30 1	95	17,233	34 10	1,583,089
1949	7,751	45 8	9,537	35 3	114	17,402	39 11	1,761,978
1950	7,573	45 4	9,395	35 0	111	17,079	39 7	1,773,422
1951	7,651	52 3	9,194	39 8	130	16,975	45 5	1,971,798
1952	7,533	61 11	8,844	47 5	109	16,486	54 1	2,315,178
1953	7,815	69 5	8,863	52 1	134	16,812	60 2	2,630,192
1954	7,844	73 6	8,667	55 7	164	16,675	64 0	2,766,555
1955	8,109	74 4	8,761	56 3	196	17,066	64 10	2,826,624

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.



## WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS.

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth in terms of the Repatriation Act, 1920-1954. The provisions of the Act relating to pensions were extended in 1940 to the Forces of the 1939-45 war, and in 1950 to certain male and female members of the Forces (and their dependants) engaged in Korea and Malaya. In 1943 the rates of pension were substantially increased, conditions regarding eligibility were modified, and the scope of benefits was widened. Certain pension rates were increased again in July, 1947, and all rates were increased in each year from 1950 to 1955.

War pensions are payable to ex-members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces who are incapacitated, wholly or in part, as the result of service, and to dependants of war pensioners and members who died as a result of war service.

In cases of disability, the rate of pension is determined according to the degree of incapacity. Rates of full pension (current in December, 1955) range from £9 10s. to £11 6s. per fortnight, according to service rank, plus £3 11s. 0d. for the pensioner's wife and £1 7s. 6d. for each child under 16 years of age. Those temporarily, i.e., for at least three months, unable to earn on account of a war service disability may receive a supplementary pension to raise the total amount payable to £19 10s. per fortnight. The pension for the totally blind, totally and permanently incapacitated and certain pulmonary tuberculosis cases is £19 10s. per fortnight, plus an attendant's allowance of £5 10s. for those deemed to require such service. In the case of a blind pensioner who is also afflicted with total loss of speech or deafness, the allowance payable is £9 per fortnight. For disability by amputation or loss of vision of an eye, pension at assessed rate for the extent of incapacity suffered is supplemented by amounts ranging from 17s. to £10 per fortnight.

The rate of pension for the widow of a member whose death resulted from war service ranges from £9 to £10 16s. per fortnight, according to service rank of the member, and the rates for his children under 16 years of age are £2 13s. for the first and £1 17s. for each other child. The rate for orphaned children is £4 16s. up to 16 years of age.

Pension is payable to the widowed mother of a member if she was widowed prior to or within three years after his death, provided that he had not been married and his death is attributed to war service. The rate ranges from £4 10s. to £8 6s. a fortnight, according to service rank of the member. Particulars of war pensions are given in Table 533.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-members of the Forces were introduced in January, 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war and women who have served abroad who are above the age of 60 years and 55 years respectively, or are permanently unemployable, and ex-service men and women suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of age or sphere of service. Pension is also payable for the wife and children, up to four in number, of permanently unemployable and tubercular service pensioners. Unless suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, no person may receive a service pension and an invalid or age pension at the same time.

The fortnightly rates of service pension current in December, 1955, were: member, £8; wife, £3 10s.; one child, £1 3s.; two children, £1 8s.; three children, £1 13s.; and four or more children, £1 18s.

Particulars of war and service pensions in New South Wales are shown below:—

**Table 533.—War and Service Pensions in New South Wales.\***

Year ended June.	Number of Pensions. †				Average Pension per week. †			Amount Paid during Year.
	Members of Forces.	Dependants.		Total.	Members of Forces.	Dependants.		
		Of Incapacitated Members.	Of Deceased Members.			Of Incapacitated Members.	Of Deceased Members.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	
WAR PENSIONS.								
1945	40,381	51,465	13,174	105,020	21 2	6 2	34 2	4,068,399
1946	53,744	68,305	16,540	138,589	18 7	5 4	34 3	4,874,706
1947	59,148	75,756	16,855	151,759	18 8	5 3	34 8	5,663,529
1948	60,464	79,709	16,813	156,986	19 9	5 4	37 5	5,984,610
1949	62,552	84,808	16,881	164,241	23 4	5 10	42 6	6,713,900
1950	64,998	91,558	17,133	173,689	24 8	6 0	43 0	7,392,793
1951	65,157	97,882	17,109	180,148	32 7	7 9	52 7	9,395,694
1952	66,436	102,350	16,943	185,729	35 10	7 9	54 2	10,887,742
1953	66,787	105,848	16,806	189,441	39 7	9 1	56 8	11,510,681
1954	67,366	109,757	16,900	194,023	42 6	9 2	60 0	12,224,553
1955	67,975	113,282	16,902	198,159	45 4	9 2	66 11	14,100,305
1955—								
†'14 War	19,635	18,386	7,196	45,217	68 10	18 0	77 4	†6,011,305
†'39 War	48,340	94,896	9,706	152,942	35 10	7 6	59 2	†8,089,000
SERVICE PENSIONS.								
1941	2,780	1,645	...	4,425	17 8	10 4	...	162,935
1949	4,191	1,185	...	5,376	38 2	21 1	...	441,541
1950	4,303	1,173	...	5,476	37 8	21 2	...	477,845
1951	4,292	1,253	...	5,545	43 2	20 0	...	516,268
1952	4,448	1,433	...	5,881	50 7	22 3	...	609,432
1953	5,030	1,712	...	6,742	56 11	23 11	...	764,803
1954	5,631	1,846	...	7,477	61 3	25 4	...	977,814
1955	6,051	1,982	...	8,033	63 5	26 9	...	1,050,594

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Including service in Korea and Malaya (766 pensions).

† At 30th June.

¶ Estimated.

The total amount paid by the Commonwealth in 1954-55 was £44,548,113.

#### PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS.

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Secretary for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five years (and on optional retirement after sixty years) in the case of managers, colliery engineers, and clerks, and at the age of sixty years in other cases. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly

incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The weekly rate of pension (as in June, 1956) is £5 2s. 6d. for mine workers or £4 12s. 6d. for widows. In addition, allowances are payable for dependants, viz., £4 7s. 6d. for wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age and 15s. for one child only (or in some cases, a dependent brother or sister). The maximum amount of pension and allowances is therefore £10 5s. per week, subject to deduction of any invalid, age or widow's pension, or the earnings of men under 60 years of age permanently incapacitated for mine work. In addition, if a pensioner, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over £2 10s. a week, except that where the average weekly earnings of a dependant exceed the allowance payable for him, they are deemed to be the amount of allowance only.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, as from 14th December, 1952, is 6s. per week, subject to certain concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc. Mine owners contribute at the rate of four and a half times the amount payable by each employee.

Contributions are paid into and pensions paid from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. (Prior to 1951-52, there were two funds, one for coal mine workers and the other for shale mine workers.) In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government of £80,000 or one-fourth of the total expenditure, whichever is the less.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the fund (or funds) in 1954-55 and earlier years are as follows:—

**Table 534.—Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds—Income and Expenditure.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.						
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>INCOME—</b>							
Contributions—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Treasury	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Mine Owners ...	628,768	638,659	674,271	904,307	1,220,057	1,310,135	1,273,449
Mine Workers	183,100	190,163	205,421	237,198	290,270	310,159	303,595
Interest ...	17,613	26,676	32,974	35,038	45,818	60,858	79,044
<b>Total Income...</b>	<b>909,481</b>	<b>935,498</b>	<b>992,666</b>	<b>1,256,543</b>	<b>1,636,145</b>	<b>1,761,152</b>	<b>1,736,088</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>							
Pensions ...	576,853	601,581	846,317	1,024,278	1,294,286	1,361,581	1,283,716
Administration, etc. ...	14,282	14,838	11,149	17,109	19,502	21,418	22,673
Provision for Re- serve ...	229,500	307,175	106,500	200,000	130,000	150,000	185,000
<b>Total</b>							
Expenditure	820,635	923,594	963,966	1,241,387	1,443,788	1,532,999	1,491,389
<b>SURPLUS ...</b>	<b>88,846</b>	<b>11,904</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>15,156</b>	<b>192,357</b>	<b>228,153</b>	<b>244,699</b>

The amount expended from the fund for pensions rose from £601,581 in 1949-50 to £1,283,716 in 1954-55, mainly as the result of successive increases in rates.

The number of pensions in force in June, 1956, was 7,840, as compared with 7,625 in June, 1955.

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1954-55, contributions by mine owners totalled £379,556, and subsidy payments £313,196. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 730 in June, 1956, as compared with 734 in June, 1955.

#### GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS.

The pension funds for employees of the State Government of New South Wales are the State Superannuation Fund, the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund and the Government Railways Superannuation Account. These funds are maintained partly by deductions from officers' salaries and partly by grants from the public revenue.

#### *State Superannuation Fund.*

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st July, 1919. Originally, the fund was based on regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended as from 1st July, 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. The amount of £3,832,000, with interest, was to be repaid in instalments over fifteen years from 1st July, 1933. By an amending Act of 1944, the period for repayment of the balance outstanding at 30th June, 1943, was extended to 1953, and the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of additional units of pension of existing contributors, and all units of new contributors as from 1st July, 1944. The State Treasurer was also required to pay the sum of £3,832,000 to the Superannuation Fund in instalments of at least £80,000 per annum, but the amounts so paid (with interest thereon) might be used, under agreement

with the Superannuation Board, to reduce the Government's liability in respect of pension subsidy under the 1930 Act. The amounts contributed by the Treasurer under this provision (included with employers' contributions in Table 537) in each year since 1943-44 were as follows:—

1943-44	£80,000	1947-48	£240,000	1951-52	£1,580,000
1944-45	£80,000	1948-49	£80,000	1952-53	£80,000
1945-46	£80,000	1949-50	£80,000	1953-54	£320,000
1946-47	£80,000	1950-51	£240,000	1954-55	£80,000

Contribution by permanent employees is compulsory, though since April, 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors to the Fund. Unless the employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years or at age 55 years in the case of women who have contributed for retirement at this age.

The Superannuation (Amendment) Act, 1948, raised the value of the pension unit from £26 to £32 10s. per annum from 1st April, 1948, without additional cost to the employee, and extended the contribution scale so as to increase the maximum number of pension units available from twelve to twenty-six. The highest pension payable was thereby increased from £312 to £845 per annum. Provision was also made for contribution to a Reserve Units Account.

From 1st January, 1952, pensions were increased by one-fifth or £26 per annum, whichever was the greater. In the case of pensioners, the whole of the extra cost was placed on the employer. Existing contributors were required to pay an additional ten per cent. of normal contributions from 13th January, 1952. The maximum pension payable after the passing of the 1951 Act was £1,014 per annum.

Further alterations to the superannuation scheme were made by the Superannuation (Amendment) Act, 1955. From 1st January, 1955, pensions were increased by one-sixth or £26 per annum, whichever was the greater, the whole of the additional cost being placed on the employer. In addition, from 1st July, 1955, the maximum number of units was increased from twenty-six to thirty-six, the top of the salary range being raised from £1,665 to £3,380 per annum. With a view to restoring a more reasonable balance between pension and salary, the steps in the salary scale were made steeper, so that units became separated by steps of £65 instead of £52 up to £1,300 per annum, and thereafter by steps of £130 instead of £104.

The maximum pension (as in June, 1956) is £1,638 per annum. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at half the rate for which her deceased husband contributed. Pension is payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner at the rate of £26 per annum up to 18 years of age. Where both parents are deceased, the child's pension is £52 per annum.

On resignation, dismissal or discharge, an employee receives the refund of a sum equal to his contributions to the Fund. On the death before retirement of an unmarried male, a widower or a female contributor, the refund is payable to the personal representative of the deceased.

The following statement illustrates the scales of contributions (current in June, 1956) for new and additional units of pension; the original scales are illustrated in Table 749 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

**Table 535.—State Superannuation Fund—Rates of Contributions by Employees.**

Amount of Pension Payable in Respect of Contribution.	Four-weekly Rate of Contribution according to Age Next Birthday (Years).						
	16.	19.	24.	34.	44.	54.	59.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Men—</b>							
First £117 p.a. of pension, and							
£26 p.a. for each child							
under 18 years ... ..	5 8	6 9	8 7	14 6	26 5	3 19 2	25 1 9
Each additional £91 p.a. ...	5 4	6 3	8 1	13 7	25 6	3 17 9	24 15 2
<b>Women—</b>							
Each £91 p.a. on retire-							
ment—							
At age 55 years ... ..	6 3	7 5	10 5	19 5	44 2	28 5 5	.....
60 years ... ..	4 7	5 6	7 6	13 0	25 4	3 18 3	25 0 2

Contributors to the State Superannuation Fund as at 30th June, 1955, numbered 32,445 and comprised 23,435 men and 3,497 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 5,513 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. The contributory pensions in force numbered 8,915. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 536.—State Superannuation Fund—Contributors and Pensions.**

At 30th June.	Contribu- tors.	Pensions Current.					
		Officers.		Widows.	Children.	Total.	
		Men.	Women.			Number.	Amount per annum.
							£
1947	22,902	2,991	1,399	2,380	384	7,154	693,536
1948	23,655	3,102	1,449	2,491	392	7,434	918,324
1949	24,696	3,182	1,508	2,561	360	7,611	963,749
1950	25,873	3,301	1,545	2,607	360	7,813	1,020,960
1951	27,008	3,387	1,587	2,693	326	7,993	1,084,943
1952	28,285	3,482	1,630	2,765	354	8,231	1,428,407
1953	30,167	3,553	1,658	2,852	336	8,399	1,531,746
1954	31,084	3,682	1,738	2,915	330	8,665	1,698,201
1955	32,445	3,800	1,790	2,971	354	8,915	2,192,864

Non-contributory pensions (not included in Table 536) are payable in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the Superannuation Act was brought into operation. The number current at 30th June, 1955, was 119; the beneficiaries were 9 retired officers, and 110 widows. Of these pensions, 86 amounting to £9,681 per annum, were payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and 33, aggregating £3,910 per annum, from funds of corporate bodies.

In addition to the pensions of which particulars are shown above, public service pensions were payable under the Civil Service Act, 1884, to 33 retired officers and to widows of 14 deceased officers at 30th June, 1955. The annual amount of these pensions was £16,778.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund in 1954-55, and earlier years are given in the next table:—

**Table 537.—State Superannuation Fund—Receipts and Expenditure.**

Year ended June.	Receipts.					Expenditure.			
	Contributions.		Interest.	Other.	Total Receipts.	Pensions.	Refunds.	Admin- istration, etc.	Total Expen- diture.
	Em- ployees.	Em- ployers.							
	£	£							
1947	609,507	753,961	658,767	1,807	2,024,042	678,417	146,522	40,407	865,346
1948	691,608	1,067,887	684,161	4,093	2,447,749	756,429	96,570	36,995	889,994
1949	958,438	1,337,957	730,909	1,043	3,028,347	935,525	96,895	34,514	1,066,934
1950	1,192,993	1,601,406	804,413	625	3,599,437	984,359	122,961	23,223	1,140,543
1951	1,444,354	2,055,281	910,089	291	4,410,015	1,043,624	151,202	33,959	1,228,785
1952	1,916,977	3,953,410	1,048,924	3,021	6,922,332	1,246,358	158,224	42,154	1,446,736
1953	2,311,242	3,909,575	1,306,944	1,069	6,528,830	1,474,314	152,643	45,935	1,672,892
1954	2,380,756	3,287,339	1,566,276	827	7,235,198	1,609,698	218,997	50,044	1,878,739
1955	2,648,697	3,549,307	1,892,914	1,399	8,092,397	1,944,876	317,735	53,367	2,315,978

The expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund does not include the non-contributory pensions, which are paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund, or funds of corporate bodies. The balance in the Superannuation Fund at 30th June, 1955, was £47,979,499.

*Police Superannuation and Reward Fund.*

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. The proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since 1952-53, the annual contribution from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund in respect of police engaged in traffic duties has been paid direct to the Consolidated Revenue Fund instead of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund. Payment of a moiety of fines and penalties to the fund ceased in 1954.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for men who entered the police service after 1906 and have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. From 1st January, 1952, pensions awarded prior to that date were increased by one-fifth or by an amount equal to the difference between the existing pension and that which would be paid to a member of the police force of equivalent rank and service retiring on 1st January, 1952, whichever is the less. From 1st May, 1955, pensions awarded prior to that date were increased by one-sixth or by an amount equal to the difference between the existing pension and that which would be payable to a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank and service retiring on 1st May, 1955, whichever is the less. Normal retiring age is 60 years, but members may be retained in the force until age 65 years. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund are given in the following table:—

**Table 538.—Police Superannuation and Reward Fund—Receipts and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.					Expenditure.			Pensions Current.
	Contributions by Employees.	Road Transport and Traffic Fund.*	Fines, etc.	Consolidated Revenue.	Total.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.
1948	73,579	53,278	59,473	272,000	458,330	424,659	1,440	426,099	1,154
1949	89,426	49,219	61,520	241,000	441,465	435,201	1,066	436,267	1,223
1950	103,298	45,160	80,280	271,000	479,738	483,752	991	484,743	1,276
1951	108,587	49,405	67,879	275,000	500,871	497,293	880	498,173	1,320
1952	142,807	49,405	75,021	305,595	572,828	574,460	729	575,189	1,338
1953	160,243	...	71,668	445,000	676,911	676,908	511	677,419	1,347
1954	169,058	...	66,244	491,000	726,302	724,141	675	724,816	1,348
1955	178,003	...	61,088	533,750	715,841	717,483	305	717,788	1,380

\* Since 1952-53, contributions payable from this fund have been paid direct to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Contributors in June, 1955, numbered 4,568.

*Government Railways Superannuation Board.*

The Government Railways Superannuation Account was established in October, 1910, for employees in the State railway and tramway services. Employees contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent. of wages or salary, and the railway and tramway funds provide all that is necessary beyond such contributions. The amount of pension payable is one fortieth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. Where an officer has 40 or more years of service, the average annual salary over the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of £800 per annum. The scheme is administered by a Board representing employers and employees.

The following table shows the number of pensions current and particulars of receipts and expenditure from the account in 1954-55, and earlier years:—

**Table 539.—Government Railways Superannuation Account—Receipts and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.					Expenditure.			Pensions Current.
	Contributions by Employees.	Govt. Railways Fund.	Transport Funds.	Other.	Total.	Pensions, Gratuities and Refunds.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.
1948	366,819	779,000	252,333	4,496	1,402,648	1,397,407	3,185	1,400,592	10,863
1949	399,848	810,000	271,136	3,201	1,484,185	1,482,730	1,913	1,484,643	11,261
1950	420,866	875,236	307,727	1,816	1,605,645	1,603,234	1,879	1,605,113	11,628
1951	503,757	1,350,350	366,947	3,126	2,224,180	2,191,834	1,416	2,193,250	12,207
1952	635,111	1,449,537	443,307	1,151	2,529,106	2,522,497	940	2,523,437	12,401
1953	691,838	1,796,776	529,453	829	3,018,896	3,027,406	1,582	3,028,988	13,206
1954	692,068	2,001,030	544,855	1,192	3,239,145	3,222,842	2,974	3,225,816	13,477
1955	701,368	2,237,471	583,422	1,408	3,523,669	3,523,449	1,609	3,525,058	13,838

The number of employees contributing to the scheme was 51,863 in June, 1954, and 50,297 in June, 1955.



The value of employees' contributions in 1954-55 was £701,368, or 20 per cent. of total receipts.

*Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport—  
Gratuity Scheme.*

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948, employees of the Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds, are entitled to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

*Commonwealth Superannuation Fund.*

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November, 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid when the officers retire on pension. Each employee contributes for a number of units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Married women are not eligible to become contributors, and women contributors who marry are deemed to have resigned. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination.

Employees may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow of a contributor or pensioner is half the pension to which her husband was entitled. Benefit in respect of children under 16 years of age on the death of the father is £26 per annum, or, where both parents are deceased, £39 per annum.

If retrenched after ten or more years as a contributor, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of the contributions paid by him.

In 1937 a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the fund. Certain employees may elect to contribute to either Superannuation Account or Provident Account, viz., those whose contribution for the first two units of pension would be at a rate exceeding the rate prescribed for age 45 years, based on a retiring age of 65 years, and would exceed the rate of contribution to the fund, which is equivalent to 5 per cent. of salary.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at the age of 60 years or later, or on retrenchment after service of ten years or more, is a sum equal to three times the amount contributed, with compound interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, but not less than an amount equal to six months' salary. On the death before retirement of a male contributor to the account, benefit is paid to his widow, or, if he is not survived by a widow, his children under 16 years of

age. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest at 3 per cent. Similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants.

In April, 1954, the Superannuation Act was amended to raise the value of the pension unit from £39 to £45 10s. per annum, without increase in the contributions payable by employees. Existing pensions were increased accordingly from 1st January, 1954. The maximum number of units was increased from 26 (pension of £1,183 per annum) to 36 (pension of £1,638 per annum). Provision is made for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in any year.

At 30th June, 1954, contributors to the Commonwealth Superannuation Fund numbered 78,351 and contributors to the Provident Account 10,843. The number of pensions in force at 30th June, 1954, was 13,791. In the year 1954-55, contributions by employees to the Superannuation Fund amounted to £4,317,691, contributions from Consolidated Revenue to £2,768,677, and interest to £1,353,132; the amount of pensions paid was £3,563,780. Contributions by employees to the Provident Account in 1954-55 amounted to £485,316, and contributions from Consolidated Revenue to £254,005; benefits paid totalled £374,550.

#### *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits.*

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force is administered by the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Board, consisting of a representative of each of the three Services, the President of the Commonwealth Superannuation Board (chairman), the Commonwealth Actuary, and a representative of the Treasury.

The scheme follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service, but makes provision for compensation for the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rank on retirement and not directly on units of pension contributed for. All contributors are covered for death or invalidity during their service, with pensions for widows and dependent children if the member dies during service or after retirement as a pensioner. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension, and the amount of gratuity is greater if the ex-member agrees to serve on the reserve.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are the same as those of the Commonwealth public service to the Superannuation Fund (see page 630), and are related to the member's rank, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the public service superannuation scheme.

#### *Local Government Superannuation Board.*

A scheme of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities and certain other undertakings is administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board. The scheme provides for compulsory

endowment insurance with approved societies. The policies mature at age 65 or previous death, and the premiums are payable by the councils and the employees at prescribed rates. The scale of compulsory cover ranges from £200 to £1,000 according to age and salary, but there is provision for optional cover up to a maximum of £2,000. There is also a provident fund formed by contributions from councils and employees for those who are debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions, with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident account at 31st March in each year since 1948:—

**Table 540.—Local Government Superannuation—Assurances and Provident Fund.**

At 31st March.	Assurances.			Provident Fund.		
	Employees Covered.	Assurances (including Premiums) Intact.	Average Assurance Cover per Employee.	Contributors.	Accumulated Funds.	Average Funds per Contributor.
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1948	8,005	5,321,787	664	3,217	240,809	74
1949	8,615	6,007,699	697	3,462	301,508	87
1950	9,502	7,135,678	751	4,000	383,428	96
1951	10,242	8,285,979	809	4,436	468,608	105
1952	10,776	9,170,534	851	4,915	552,841	112
1953	12,700	10,853,269	854	5,732	629,966	110
1954	14,227	12,964,465	911	6,653	780,388	117
1955	14,631	14,123,199	965	6,753	941,688	139

Particulars of death and retirement benefit payments under the two schemes are shown in the following table:—

**Table 541.—Local Government Superannuation—Death and Retirement Benefits.**

Year ended 31st March.	Death Benefits.		Retirement Benefits.		Total Benefits.	
	Number.	Amounts.	Number.	Amounts.	Number.	Amounts.
ASSURANCE SCHEME.						
		£		£		£
1950	50	29,261	606	51,793	656	81,054
1951	46	32,886	704	62,447	750	95,333
1952	43	29,840	699	50,347	742	80,187
1953	58	41,196	365	40,703	423	81,899
1954	49	30,315	761	54,586	810	84,901
1955	50	37,392	1,043	61,054	1,093	98,446
PROVIDENT FUND.						
		£		£		£
1950	23	1,706	655	60,934	678	62,640
1951	30	4,394	859	83,527	889	87,921
1952	36	4,100	1,005	105,738	1,043	109,838
1953	36	4,657	889	100,035	925	104,692
1954	48	8,796	959	136,582	1,007	145,378
1955	45	8,110	1,402	137,453	1,447	145,563

# PUBLIC HEALTH

## ADMINISTRATION.

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State and local government authorities. There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for the mentally afflicted, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital benefits, and given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis.

In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation. The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory, and the Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad. The Pure Foods Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc., must be registered before engaging in their professions.

### DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH—STATE AND COMMONWEALTH.

The New South Wales Department of Public Health is administered by the Minister for Health, and is organised as follows:—

- (a) Central administration—under the control of the Under Secretary.
- (b) Director-General of Public Health. This branch of the Department includes the Board of Health and the following Divisions:—Maternal and Baby Welfare (Baby Health Centres), Tuberculosis, Industrial Hygiene, Social Hygiene, Dental Services and School Medical Service. Other activities relate to the Pure Food Regulations, Sanitation, Government Analyst, and the control of the State Tuberculosis Sanatoria and the State Hospitals and Homes.
- (c) Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals—control of mental hospitals and inebriate institutions.
- (d) Various boards and corporate bodies, viz.:—
  - (i) Hospitals Commission of New South Wales—supervision of public hospital services.
  - (ii) Milk Board—control of the distribution of milk in areas proclaimed under the Milk Act.
  - (iii) Ambulance Transport Service Board—supervision of district ambulance services throughout New South Wales.
  - (iv) A number of Boards established for the registration of the following professions: dental, medical, nursing, optometrical, pharmacy and physiotherapy.
- (e) Office of the Master-in-Lunacy—control and administration of the estates of patients in mental hospitals.

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospital, medical, pharmaceutical and tuberculosis benefits, health benefits relating to age and other types of pensioners, the quarantine services, and various serum and health laboratories throughout Australia. It also supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund and, in association with the University of Sydney, conducts the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the University.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES.

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the County of Cumberland, which includes the Sydney metropolitan area, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; in the Newcastle district, similar services are provided by the Hunter District Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire or county councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, the prevention of nuisances, and the control of dairies and the sale of milk. The councils also assist the State Department of Public Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases and the administration of the Pure Foods Act.

In 1954-55 the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board expended £3,086,109 (including £1,196,783 interest and debt redemption) on the maintenance of sewerage and drainage services, and the Hunter District Water Board expended £407,381 (including £131,396 interest and sinking fund). The expenditure (from revenue) of other local authorities on sewerage was £643,912 in 1953. Local government expenditure from revenue in 1953 included £3,040,875 on sanitary and garbage services and £605,118 on other health services. Further particulars are given in the chapter "Local Government".

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

The expenditure from revenue by State and Commonwealth Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown below. The statement does not include the expenditure of the Commonwealth in administration of its health services and upon medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc. It also excludes expenditure from and capital charges on loans, e.g., on works such as hospital buildings.

Payments by the Commonwealth to the State for benefits in respect of patients in public hospitals and mental institutions, and sufferers from

tuberculosis, are classified as Commonwealth expenditure; in compiling Table 542, the amount of these payments has been deducted from the gross expenditure by the State.

**Table 542.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales.\***

Expenditure from Revenue.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>State—</b>					
Government hospitals, Subsidies to hospitals, etc. ... ..	1,160,640	11,221,277	12,279,262	11,202,532	10,722,642
Mental hospitals and like institutions ... ..	809,705	2,866,832	3,252,430	3,429,077	3,690,394
Baby health centres and maternity homes, etc. ... ..	70,476	164,558	187,686	188,270	200,128
Inspection of food, dairies, etc. ... ..	18,007	51,101	184,495	210,017	244,154
Medical examination and health of school children ... ..	37,540	96,832	181,209	151,190	157,015
Administration, medical services, etc. ... ..	171,395	707,145	759,983	839,836	919,165
Hospitals (from profits of Government Insurance Office) ... ..	.....	4,430	1,189	6,021	3,526
Silicosis Commission, etc. ... ..	523	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Encouragement of national fitness ... ..	.....	50,039	54,859	73,970	69,813
<b>Total, State ... ..</b>	<b>2,268,286</b>	<b>15,182,214</b>	<b>16,901,113</b>	<b>16,100,913</b>	<b>16,006,837</b>
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Hospital benefits ... ..	.....	2,697,613	2,841,452	3,463,501	4,019,007
Medical benefits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	645,311	1,855,211
Tuberculosis Campaign ... ..	.....	1,622,039	1,518,446	2,003,012	2,192,402
Pharmaceutical benefits ... ..	.....	3,026,778	2,469,908	3,152,467	3,895,098
Mental institution benefits ... ..	.....	203,505	208,888	209,772	106,525
Nutrition of children ... ..	.....	443,376	706,335	886,144	991,349
Benefits to pensioners—					
Medical ... ..	.....	491,589	808,153	991,967	1,190,144
Pharmaceutical ... ..	.....	187,174	364,954	503,525	618,902
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	30,328	45,837	38,521	46,878
<b>Total, Commonwealth ... ..</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>8,702,402</b>	<b>8,963,973</b>	<b>11,894,220</b>	<b>14,915,516</b>
<b>Grand Total in New South Wales*</b> ... ..	<b>2,268,286</b>	<b>23,884,616</b>	<b>25,865,086</b>	<b>27,995,133</b>	<b>30,922,353</b>

\* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

Expenditure by the State on public health in 1954-55, viz., £16,000,000, was only slightly higher than in 1951-52. In the same period, Commonwealth expenditure on public health in New South Wales rose by 71 per cent. to £15,000,000. Among the items of Commonwealth expenditure which were substantially higher in 1954-55 than in 1951-52, were hospital benefits, the tuberculosis campaign, pharmaceutical benefits, medical and pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners, and the nutrition of children. This last item represents the distribution of free milk to kindergarten and school children, the bulk of the cost of which was taken over by the Commonwealth from April, 1951.

The expenditure of the State is mainly from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Commonwealth expenditure shown in the table is met from the National Welfare Fund, particulars of which are given on page 577 of this volume.

## NATIONAL FITNESS.

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, particularly the fitness of young persons, is fostered in New South Wales by the activities of a State Council for Physical Fitness under the presidency of the Minister for Education. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1954-55 was £69,813. In addition, the State received an amount of £10,077 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

The activities of the State Council include the maintenance of a number of camps and hostels.

## TREATMENT OF SICKNESS.

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals, which are owned by private persons and conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, which are maintained by the State, or by the people resident in the districts in which the hospitals are located, with the assistance of subsidy from the public funds, or by charitable organisations; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental and nervous ailments; and a State lazaret.

## REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists and physiotherapists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of registered medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc., at the end of various years since 1929, is shown below:—

**Table 543.—Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, Optometrists, etc., on Register at 31st December.**

Year.	Medical Practitioners On Register.	Dentists.	Optometrists.	Physiotherapists.	Pharmacists.	Dealers in Poison (not Pharmacists).	Drug Dealers.	
							Manufacturers.	Distributors.
1929	3,124	1,416	*	*	1,843	381	7	11
1939	3,598	1,495	598	*	2,281	349	7	60
1947	4,589	1,470	543	420	2,027	330	20	87
1950	4,865	1,701	559	547	2,245	327	29	105
1951	5,130	1,806	559	607	2,354	307	32	115
1952	5,494	1,845	559	642	2,571	318	32	120
1953	5,695	1,896	556	675	2,702	331	37	122
1954	4,601	1,931	546	703	2,812	273	38	132
1955	4,837	1,931	538	733	2,949	252	42	134

\* Not registered.

The decline in the number of medical practitioners in 1954 was due to the removal from the register of the names of doctors no longer in practice.

In 1954 there was an average of one medical practitioner to every 753 of the population of New South Wales.

Persons (other than pharmacists) dealing in poisons, or engaged in the manufacture or distribution of dangerous drugs such as opium, are licensed by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953, which replaced the previous statute operative since 1924. Four classes of nurses are registered, viz., general, mental, midwifery and infants'. Nurses may register under more than one classification, and all nurses are now required to renew their registration annually; prior to 1953, only midwifery nurses were required to register annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in each year 1943 to 1954 is shown below:—

**Table 544.—Nurses—New Registrations During Year.**

Year.	General.	Mid-wifery.	Mental.	Infants'.	Year.	General.	Mid-wifery.	Mental.	Infants'.
1943	780	325	67	8	1949	1,140	633	39	5
1944	736	382	69	7	1950	1,184	696	57	6
1945	888	399	78	1	1951	1,212	617	77	6
1946	974	372	62	...	1952	1,353	696	60	6
1947	1,053	611	58	2	1953	1,349	833	58	3
1948	1,116	618	57	11	1954	1,404	773	63	11

New registrations in any year include some nurses who were registered under another classification in an earlier year.

#### HOSPITAL SERVICES.

##### *Private Hospitals.*

In New South Wales a private hospital may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, which prescribes that every private hospital and rest home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management and inspection of premises.

The classification of the private hospitals in New South Wales and their accommodation, according to the nature of the cases received, are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 545.—Private Hospitals—Number and Accommodation.**

At 31st December.	Number of Hospitals.				Number of Beds.			
	Medical, Surgical, and Maternity.	Medical and Surgical.	Maternity.	Total.	Medical, Surgical, and Maternity.	Medical and Surgical.	Maternity.	Total.
1939	258	51	228	537	3,286	989	979	5,254
1949	109	78	75	262	1,666	1,400	422	3,488
1950	91	78	60	229	1,461	1,434	339	3,234
1951	86	64	46	196	1,379	1,266	256	2,901
1952	78	60	42	180	1,174	1,286	253	2,713
1953	71	63	38	172	1,104	1,308	213	2,625
1954	71	68	32	171	1,056	1,405	173	2,634



The number of private hospitals has declined in each year since 1939, when there were 537 with 5,254 beds, viz., 203 with 2,939 beds in Sydney, and 334 containing 2,315 in other localities. In 1954 there were 94 private hospitals with 2,081 beds in Sydney and 77 with 553 beds in other districts.

#### *Public Hospitals.*

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons. Some are maintained wholly by the State, viz., a convalescent hospital in the metropolitan area, the Sanatorium for Consumptives at Waterfall, the David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to the homes for the infirm (see page 593). Hospitals conducted by the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation are not classified as public hospitals.

Some of the public hospitals are under the ægis of religious denominations, and are conducted by religious communities who own the establishments or by committees nominated by subscribers.

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1943, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, as reconstituted in terms of an amending Act passed in December, 1943. It consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services are classified in two main groups, according to the schedules of the Public Hospitals Act. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals", consists entirely of suburban and country hospitals incorporated by the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions", includes the large general hospitals in or around the metropolis; the hospitals of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales and the Australian Red Cross Society; the hospitals for children, tubercular cases, convalescents or incurables; the dental hospital; the hospitals conducted by religious organisations; and the Australian Aerial Medical Services (New South Wales section).

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors appointed by the Government. At a few of these hospitals, which conduct contribution schemes for out-patients, between five and seven of the directors are elected triennially.

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals shall be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution; it also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals.

Since October, 1952, patients in public hospitals have again been subjected to a means test (in terms of an agreement between the Commonwealth and State, it was suspended between July, 1946, and September, 1952). In April, 1956, patients, other than necessitous persons, were required to pay a weekly fee of £12 12s. in public wards, £16 16s. in intermediate wards, and £25 4s. in private wards, less the amount of benefits due to the patient under the amended Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme (see page 642).

If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who may contract for private or intermediate

accommodation. At 30th June, 1955, the number of beds in public hospitals included 15,436 in public wards, 1,104 for private and 3,224 for intermediate patients.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by train through country districts.

Particulars of the accommodation provided in hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission are shown below:—

**Table 546.—Public Hospitals—Accommodation.**

At 30th June.	Hospitals.			Beds.					
	Metro- politan.	Other Districts.	Total.	Private.	Inter- mediate.	Public.	Private, Intermediate and Public.		
							Metro- politan.	Other Districts.	Total.
1945	50	168	218	988	2,465	13,500	7,216	9,737	16,953
1946	51	172	223	1,071	2,465	13,804	7,590	9,750	17,340
1947	50	177	227	1,289	2,615	13,331	7,362	9,873	17,235
1948	56	182	238	1,085	2,642	13,953	7,796	9,884	17,680
1949	53	190	243	1,131	2,564	14,142	7,693	10,144	17,837
1950	55	196	251	1,122	2,760	14,375	7,816	10,441	18,257
1951	54	201	255	993	2,733	14,810	7,757	10,779	18,536
1952	55	202	257	1,008	2,802	14,952	7,905	10,857	18,762
1953	58	203	261	1,152	2,965	14,988	8,201	10,904	19,105
1954	56	203	259	1,062	3,084	15,089	8,253	10,982	19,235
1955	59	203	262	1,104	3,224	15,436	8,574	11,190	19,764

In 1955 there were 262 public hospitals with an average accommodation of 75 beds, as compared with 218 hospitals with an average of 78 beds in 1945. The average accommodation in metropolitan public hospitals in 1955 was 145 beds, as compared with 55 beds in other districts. There were 19,764 beds available in public hospitals in 1955, or 17 per cent. more than in 1945.

In addition to the accommodation provided by the public hospitals to which Table 546 relates, beds in the State hospitals, viz., those at the homes for the infirm (see page 593), the Waterfall Sanatorium, the auxiliary hospital at Randwick, the David Berry Hospital, and the Strickland Convalescent Hospital, numbered 2,098 in 1954.

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals:—

**Table 547.—Public Hospitals—Patients and Bed-days.**

Year ended 30th June.	In-Patients.*			Out-Patients.		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day.†	Babies born in Hospital.	
	Treated.	No. of Bed-days.	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds.	Treated.	Attendances.		No.	Bed-days.
						s. d.		
1945	295,671	4,527,052	12,403	635,960	1,985,196	16 4	28,600	355,082
1946	294,586	4,381,198	12,003	678,408	2,048,737	18 10	30,587	351,138
1947	298,031	4,257,576	11,665	735,249	2,132,878	22 8	36,745	389,866
1948	317,475	4,452,485	12,165	823,084	2,365,877	28 5	38,855	402,051
1949	338,234	4,556,664	12,484	865,803	2,375,145	34 4	41,890	392,047
1950	343,997	4,744,815	12,999	927,459	2,511,339	38 2	48,291	463,733
1951	362,665	4,944,420	13,547	991,710	2,698,485	44 8	51,681	480,778
1952	376,343	4,978,953	13,604	1,046,507	2,835,714	58 6	56,617	519,500
1953	394,509	5,092,645	13,952	1,084,875	2,930,649	64 2	60,989	544,690
1954	398,863	5,092,318	13,952	1,083,857	2,919,637	67 6	61,516	576,372
1955	406,899	5,196,388	14,237	1,090,879	2,929,266	70 6	62,288	579,329

\* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each seven hundred out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance as shown in Table 549. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1954-55 was 70s. 6d., or more than four times the average cost in 1944-45.

The number of in-patients treated during 1954-55, viz. 406,899, was 38 per cent. greater than in 1944-45, and their average stay in hospital was 12.8 days in 1954-55, as compared with 15.3 days in 1944-45. The number of out-patients treated increased from 635,960 in 1944-45 to 1,090,879 in 1954-55, or by 72 per cent.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of babies born in public hospitals. In 1954-55 the number was 62,288 or 84 per cent. of all live births in the State, as compared with 21,254 or 30 per cent. in 1942-43. The average number of bed-days per baby was 12.3 in 1942-43 and 9.3 in 1954-55.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals are shown below:—

**Table 548.—Public Hospitals—In-patients.**

Year ended 30th June.	Patients treated during Year.	Discharges and Deaths during Year.			In Hospital at 30th June.		
		Deaths.	Discharges.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1948	317,475	10,258	294,534	304,792	5,466	7,217	12,683
1949	358,254	10,431	315,577	326,008	5,413	6,813	12,226
1950	343,997	10,410	320,079	330,489	5,863	7,645	13,508
1951	362,665	11,204	337,841	349,045	5,861	7,759	13,620
1952	376,343	11,236	350,936	362,172	6,093	8,078	14,171
1953	394,509	11,181	368,946	380,127	6,232	8,150	14,382
1954	398,863	11,602	372,432	384,034	6,327	8,502	14,829
1955	406,899	11,800	380,099	391,899	6,302	8,700	15,002

The number of females in public hospitals at 30th June each year is consistently higher than the number of males. The total number is subject to fluctuation from year to year; at 30th June, 1955, it was 15,002, and of these, 8,700 or 58 per cent. were females and 6,302 or 42 per cent. were males.

Particulars of the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are shown below. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included:—

**Table 549.—Public Hospitals—Income and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Income for Maintenance.						Expenditure for Maintenance.
	State Aid for Maintenance.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Patients' Fees.	Systematic Contributions.	Other.	Total Income for Maintenance.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,029,774	163,869	578,343	363,788	80,423	2,216,197	2,282,754
1945	1,728,897	241,931	1,200,758	630,747	122,227	3,924,560	3,973,970
1946	2,083,694	233,778	1,236,655	623,114	139,190	4,316,431	4,459,424
1947	3,764,996*	223,702	946,222	...	135,839	5,070,759	5,264,499
1948	5,391,839*	176,809	1,133,863	...	173,768	6,876,279	6,928,359
1949	6,700,222*	146,627	1,387,067	...	189,543	8,423,459	8,585,591
1950	8,025,592*	169,512	1,488,127	...	207,194	9,890,425	9,939,274
1951	10,341,292*	128,341	1,594,651	...	236,266	12,300,550	12,201,348
1952	13,139,649*	128,788	1,856,780	...	249,853	15,375,070	16,174,354
1953	14,878,567*	132,770	3,876,972	...	279,578	19,167,887	18,158,905
1954	14,054,376*	114,390	4,784,788	...	293,154	19,246,708	19,083,885
1955	14,523,544*	127,591	5,142,451	...	285,629	20,079,215	20,316,032

\* Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits disbursed by the State.

Income derived from "Systematic Contributions" represented regular payments to funds organised by public hospitals, entitling the contributors to benefits in respect of hospital treatment. Income from these contribution funds ceased from 30th June, 1946, when the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme began to operate.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals is government aid, amounting to £14,523,544, or 72 per cent. of the total in 1954-55; in the same year, patients' fees accounted for £5,142,451, or 25 per cent. of the total.

Salaries and wages represented £13,043,492 or 64 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1954-55; provisions, drugs, etc., £5,190,339 or 26 per cent.; special department and general establishment expenses, £1,309,639 or 6 per cent.; and renewals and renovations, £772,562 or 4 per cent.

The amounts shown in Table 549 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals amounted to £3,946,140 in 1953-54, and £3,843,880 in 1954-55.

The salaries and wages staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1955, totalled 23,644, and included 724 medical officers and 10,450 nurses; in addition, honorary appointments numbered 3,502, including 3,256 appointments as medical officers. Of the salaries and wages staff, 12,777 were attached to metropolitan hospitals, and 10,867 to hospitals in other districts.

#### *Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.*

In terms of the Hospital Benefits Act, 1945, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1945, persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to a public or approved private hospital are eligible for hospital benefit. As from 1st July, 1946, the benefit was extended, under certain conditions, to Australian residents temporarily abroad and their dependants.

Benefit in respect of patients in public hospitals, including State hospitals, is provided under agreement between the Commonwealth and the State. In New South Wales, the agreement and its amendment in 1948-49 were authorised by the Hospital Benefits Agreement Acts, 1946 and 1949. From 1st July, 1946, the Commonwealth made payments to the State in respect of beds occupied by qualified persons in public hospitals at the rate of 6s. per day per occupied bed. The amended agreement increased the rate to 8s. per day as from 1st July, 1948. The State undertook that patients in public wards would receive free treatment, without the application of a means test, and that charges payable by patients in non-public wards would be reduced by an amount equivalent to the rate of payment by the Commonwealth.

Under a subsequent agreement, which commenced in October, 1952, the Commonwealth provides an additional 4s. per day in respect of patients who are members of an approved hospital benefits organisation which pays benefit at the rate of at least 6s. per day to its members. The extra 4s. is paid to the hospitals through the contribution organisations, of which there were 28 registered with the Commonwealth at the end of 1954. The payment of the extra 4s. by the Commonwealth is also conditional on hospital charges being fixed at not less than 18s. per day. As a result, free treatment in public wards ceased from October, 1952. Patients in public hospitals are classified according to income and are required to pay prescribed charges, subject to a means test and to such deductions as they qualify for under the Commonwealth scheme.

Under the agreement which commenced in October, 1952, the Commonwealth provides a hospital benefit rate of 12s. per day in respect of age or invalid pensioners, provided that the pensioner is not being treated in a State benevolent home and is not a contributor to a hospital benefits organisation. The pensioner must also be enrolled for benefit under the Commonwealth Medical Benefits for Pensioners Scheme. By decision of the State Government, pensioners who are patients in public hospitals are not required to contribute towards maintenance.

The usual daily charges payable in public hospitals, as in April, 1956, were: public ward, £1 16s.; intermediate ward, £2 8s.; private ward, £3 12s.

Particulars of the amounts received by the State for patients in public hospitals in New South Wales from the inception of the benefits scheme were:—

1946-47, £1,340,000	1949-50, £1,900,000	1952-53, £1,760,000
1947-48, £1,330,000	1950-51, £2,020,000	1953-54, £2,050,000
1948-49, £1,780,000	1951-52, £2,020,000	1954-55, £2,399,351

The aggregate amount of £16,599,351 was distributed as follows:—

- (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales for maintenance expenditure, £16,193,748; and
- (b) Trust Fund for subsequent capital expenditure, £405,603 (no expenditure had been made from the Fund to 30th June, 1955).

The greater part of the amount paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales is used by the State Government to supplement moneys made available to the Hospitals Commission of New South Wales for subsidies to public hospitals to assist in meeting maintenance expenses. The amount of the annual subsidy paid to each public hospital is determined by the Commission.

Since February, 1946, benefit has been provided by the Commonwealth in respect of patients in approved private hospitals in accordance with regulations under the Hospital Benefits Act. The amount of benefit (current in April, 1956) at the rate of 8s. per day (6s. per day prior to 1st November, 1948) is deducted from the accounts rendered to patients and is paid to the proprietors by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Patients in private hospitals are also entitled to an additional 4s. per day from the Commonwealth if they are members of an approved hospital benefit organisation (see above). Approval or renewal of approval of a private hospital may be granted by the Commonwealth Minister for Health, upon application by the proprietor, for a period not exceeding a year, and may be revoked at any time.

Payments by the Commonwealth to private hospitals in New South Wales in each year since the inception of the scheme were as follows:—

1945-46, £14,841	1949-50, £526,730	1953-54, £718,940
1946-47, £124,983	1950-51, £594,942	1954-55, £769,928
1947-48, £266,580	1951-52, £677,613	
1948-49, £382,079	1952-53, £651,098	

An aggregate amount of £839,107 was paid by the Commonwealth in New South Wales in 1954-55 in respect of the additional hospital benefit of 4s. per day.

#### *Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales.*

The Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales provides certain hospital benefits on a contributory basis in respect of treatment in public and licensed private hospitals.

The fund originated in 1932 as the Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund as a joint scheme for hospitals in the metropolitan district. Systematic contribution schemes were also organised in connection with

a number of country hospitals. In view of the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme (see above), the country funds were terminated on 30th June, 1946, and the scope of the Metropolitan Fund was extended to cover the whole State.

The fund is controlled by a committee of 24 members, 19 of whom are appointed by the boards of public hospitals, 3 by the Hospital Saturday Fund of New South Wales, 1 by the New South Wales branch of the British Medical Association, and 1 by the Hospitals Commission.

Particulars of the various rates of contribution and benefits payable are as follows:—

**Table 550.—Hospitals Contribution Fund—Rates of Contribution and Benefits Payable.\***

Weekly Contribution Rates.		Weekly Benefits Receivable.		
For Family.	For Single Person.	From Fund.	From Commonwealth.	Total.
s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
0 6	0 3	2 2	4 4	6 6
1 0	0 6	4 4	4 4	8 8
2 0	1 0	8 8	4 4	12 12
3 0	1 6	12 12	4 4	16 16
4 0	2 0	16 16	4 4	21 0

\* Current in April, 1956.

Prior to the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme all benefits under the Hospitals Contribution Fund were distributed to hospitals, but since 30th June, 1946, the major part has been paid direct to contributors, and an annual grant has been made to public hospitals for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment. In 1954-55 the amount distributed to claimants was £1,802,829, and an amount of £114,439 was paid to public hospitals and charities.

Details of the operations of the Fund from 1942-43 to 1954-55 are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 551.—Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Claims Approved.	Income.	Payments to Hospitals and Claimants.	Administrative Expenses.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Claims Approved.	Income.	Payments to Hospitals and Claimants.	Administrative Expenses.
		£	£	£			†	†	
1943	64,694	386,720	338,808	42,292	1950	88,361	574,928	449,413	78,846
1944	74,490	422,156	377,230	44,431	1951	88,594	604,951	478,716	90,282
1945	81,846	440,549	414,665	46,190	1952	89,326	671,633	526,625	112,143
1946	82,827	452,598	427,992	49,576	1953	†	1,323,450	724,410	187,831
1947	88,145	529,542	394,325	61,960	1954	201,232	2,017,571	1,482,391	216,927
1948	89,935	529,193	441,761	64,807	1955	227,926	2,285,530	1,917,268	245,927
1949	91,816	547,655	440,267	74,721					

\* Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund to 30th June, 1946. † Not available. ‡ Excludes hospital benefit disbursed on behalf of Commonwealth Government.

The marked increase in the activities of the fund in the last three years was largely due to abolition of free treatment in public wards in 1952 and the re-introduction of the means test in public hospitals.

*Repatriation Hospitals.*

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, 1920-54, free medical and surgical treatment is provided by the Repatriation Commission for ex-service personnel in respect of disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service. Any member of the forces suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the disease, is entitled to medical treatment. There is also a medical benefits scheme which provides for treatment of certain dependants of deceased members of the forces whose death has been accepted as due to war service.

The hospitals conducted in New South Wales by the Repatriation Commission are the Repatriation General Hospital at Concord and the Repatriation Sanatorium (Lady Davidson Home) at Turrumurra. At 30th June, 1955, the number of beds available in the Repatriation General Hospital was 1,287 and the average stay in days 19.2, the corresponding figures for the Lady Davidson Home being 256 and 127, respectively. In addition, there is a Repatriation Block at the Callan Park Mental Hospital and a treatment centre for tuberculous females at Queen Victoria Homes, Thirlmere, as well as an Out-patients Clinic in the Grace Building in Sydney. Out-patient treatment is also provided in some circumstances at repatriation hospitals.

The Commission's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the British Medical Association, enables ex-service personnel to be treated by the doctor chosen by them from an area panel.

*Mental Hospitals.*

The law relating to persons suffering from mental disease is contained in the Lunacy Act of 1898-1955. Persons certified as insane by two qualified medical practitioners may be admitted to an institution, either at the request of relatives or friends, or upon the order of a Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace. Relatives have the right of custody of insane persons if they can give a satisfactory assurance that proper care will be taken of them. Persons found to be insane by proceedings before the Supreme Court in its lunacy jurisdiction may be admitted to mental hospitals upon the order of the Judge. Voluntary patients may be received into mental hospitals and licensed houses with the consent of the Inspector-General, but may not be detained for more than seven days after written notice is given by the patient of his intention or desire to leave.

The estates of persons proved to be incapable, through mental infirmity, of managing their affairs, are placed under the management and care of the Master in Lunacy. Estates of voluntary patients are placed under his care only at the written request of the patient.

The Government maintains eleven institutions for the reception and treatment of insane persons; it also operates a small convalescent hostel, opened in March, 1947, for mental patients. There are two private hospitals licensed under the Lunacy Act for the reception of mental patients, viz., Mt. St. Margaret's Hospital, Ryde, for female patients, and St. John of God Hospital, Richmond, for males.

There are Reception Houses in Sydney, Newcastle, Goulburn and Orange, where persons showing symptoms of mental diseases are placed under observation and cases of short duration are treated.



Voluntary patients may be admitted to mental hospitals, and a psychiatric clinic has been established for those suffering from the milder forms of mental and nervous disorders. Psychiatric clinics have also been established at a number of general hospitals.

Although most of the State mental hospitals are authorised to treat inebriates, in practice these patients are accommodated at the mental hospitals located in the country centres of Morisset, Kenmore and Bloomfield, respectively.

Unauthorised persons are not permitted to take charge for profit of a person of unsound mind. All institutions for mental cases, including reception houses, etc., for their temporary accommodation, are subject to inspection by the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. With his consent, harmless patients may be released on leave, or they may be discharged to relatives or friends who undertake to care for them.

Under an arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the Government of New South Wales.

The Mental Institution Benefits Act, 1943, made provision for payment from the National Welfare Fund of benefits in respect of inmates of State or approved State-assisted mental institutions, in accordance with agreements to be made for a period of five years between the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The Commonwealth recouped to the States an amount of 1s. per bed-day, subject to the condition that no charges for maintenance were imposed and no means test applied. Patients whose fees were borne by the Commonwealth were excluded from benefit. The amount paid to the State by the Commonwealth was £198,165 in 1950-51, £203,505 in 1951-52, £208,888 in 1952-53, £209,772 in 1953-54, and £106,524 in 1954-55. The agreement operated from 1st October, 1948, to 30th September, 1954, and was not renewed by the Commonwealth.

Under the State Grants (Mental Institutions) Act, 1955, the Commonwealth undertakes to make a grant (subject to a prescribed maximum) to each State equal to one-third of the amount (or total of amounts) spent by the State on buildings and equipment of mental institutions at any time after 1st July, 1955. The maximum sum payable to New South Wales under this Act is £3,830,000 and the total expenditure by the State necessary to qualify for the maximum grant is £11,490,000.

From 1st January, 1949, private mental hospitals were made eligible to be approved hospitals under the Hospital Benefits (Private Hospitals) Regulations, and in respect of qualified patients in such hospitals, the hospital benefit rate of 8s. a day is payable.

At 30th June, 1955, the total number of beds in the mental hospitals (including two licensed houses) in New South Wales was 12,589. The medical staff totalled 36 (including 6 females), and the nursing staff 2,006 (994 males and 1,012 females).

The mental patients under cognisance as being of unsound mind on 30th June, 1955, consisted of 5,888 males and 5,946 females in mental hospitals and a licensed house in New South Wales; 5 patients from this State in South Australian hospitals; and 645 men and 943 women on leave from the institutions. In addition, there were 49 males and 35 females in Reception Houses and observation wards of gaols.

The following table shows particulars of patients in all mental hospitals (including two licensed houses) in New South Wales in 1921 and later years; patients in South Australian hospitals and voluntary patients are excluded. Voluntary patients numbered 376 in 1954 and 472 in 1955.

**Table 552.—Mental Hospitals—Patients\* Admitted, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	Admissions.	Re-admissions.	Discharges and Deaths.	On Register at 30th June.					
				Number.			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1921	1,333	221	1,326	4,483	3,406	7,889	4·18	3·30	3·74
1931	1,324	244	1,275	5,325	4,345	9,670	4·10	3·46	3·79
1939	1,401	276	1,472	6,078	5,600	11,678	4·39	4·11	4·25
1945	1,324	211	1,474	5,940	5,910	11,850	4·08	4·05	4·06
1946	1,437	258	1,680	5,929	5,936	11,865	4·03	4·03	4·03
1947	1,412	219	1,662	5,854	5,980	11,834	3·92	4·01	3·96
1948	1,451	250	1,699	5,823	6,013	11,836	3·86	3·99	3·93
1949	1,456	202	1,671	5,836	5,987	11,823	3·77	3·88	3·82
1950	1,649	221	1,670	5,898	6,125	12,023	3·68	3·85	3·76
1951	1,992	235	1,745	6,138	6,367	12,505	3·72	3·91	3·81
1952	2,013	295	1,940	6,300	6,573	12,873	3·74	3·97	3·85
1953	2,006	245	2,145	6,334	6,645	12,979	3·72	3·95	3·84
1954	1,889	289	1,988	6,402	6,767	13,169	3·72	3·97	3·85
1955	1,978	314	2,039	6,533	6,889	13,422	3·73	3·97	3·85

\* Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

Between 1946 and 1955, the number of patients on the register at 30th June increased from 11,865 to 13,422 or by 13 per cent., but the ratio per 1,000 of population declined from 4·03 to 3·85. Prior to 1946, there were considerably more male than female patients, but in each of the last ten years females have slightly exceeded males.

Particulars of mental patients recovered or relieved are as follows:—

**Table 553.—Mental Hospitals—Recoveries, Deaths, etc.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Patients Recovered.			Patients Relieved.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	231	240	471	142	102	244	363	337	700
1950	265	342	607	104	107	211	400	398	798
1951	293	341	634	119	130	249	396	398	794
1952	301	365	666	146	149	295	447	458	905
1953	279	373	652	190	180	370	502	502	1,004
1954	304	388	692	119	154	273	421	497	918
1955	299	395	694	122	173	295	448	482	930

## NUMBER.

## PROPORTION PER CENT. OF AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT.

1939	4·14	4·73	4·42	2·54	2·01	2·29	6·49	6·65	6·57
1950	4·95	6·38	5·67	1·94	2·00	1·97	7·48	7·42	7·45
1951	5·31	6·17	5·74	2·20	2·35	2·27	7·19	7·20	7·19
1952	5·39	6·46	5·93	2·61	2·64	2·63	8·00	8·11	8·06
1953	4·86	6·48	5·67	3·31	3·13	3·22	8·74	8·73	8·73
1954	5·54	6·31	5·95	2·18	2·49	2·35	7·74	8·06	7·89
1955	5·45	6·28	5·85	2·22	2·75	2·50	8·17	7·66	7·90

\* Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

Since 1938-39, except for a slight drop in 1952-53, there has been a steady increase in the number of mental patients recovered; in 1954-55 the number was 694, or 47 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The proportion of females who recover is considerably higher than that of males. The average number of patients resident was 5,448 males and 6,160 females in 1953-54, and 5,479 males and 6,287 females in 1954-55.

A comparative statement of the ages of mental patients under care during 1938-39 and later years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 554.—Mental Hospitals—Ages of Patients.\***

Year ended 30th June.	Patients under care during Year—Age in Years.†									Total.
	Under 15.	15-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.	Not stated.	
1939	534	549	1,592	2,221	2,752	2,606	2,013	1,310	...	13,577
1950	544	551	1,538	2,253	2,771	2,791	2,031	1,418	3	13,900
1951	576	494	1,320	2,192	2,758	2,720	2,571	1,810	4	14,445
1952	636	514	1,384	2,251	2,799	2,788	2,671	1,951	4	14,998
1953	589	458	1,538	2,304	2,834	2,826	2,776	2,135	...	15,460
1954	642	420	1,583	2,326	2,885	2,783	2,667	2,185	...	15,491
1955	596	415	1,608	2,531	2,916	2,821	2,628	2,203	...	15,718

\* Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

† Transfers from one hospital to another have been counted at both hospitals (146 males and 111 females in 1954-55).

In general, the proportions in the various age groups remain fairly constant, being subject to minor fluctuations only. However, the proportion of patients aged 60 years and over in 1954-55, viz., 31 per cent., was significantly higher than the proportion (24 per cent.) in 1938-39.

The following statement shows particulars of the ages of mental patients in 1954-55:—

**Table 555.—Mental Hospitals—Ages of Patients,\* 1954-55.**

Age in Years.	Admissions and Re-admissions.			Discharges.		Deaths.	Under Care during Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Re-covered.	Re-lieved, Escaped, etc.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 15	76	52	128	1	25	40	380	216	596
15-19	35	31	66	14	18	10	231	184	415
20-29	177	122	299	115	65	18	898	710	1,608
30-39	170	222	392	188	88	27	1,337	1,194	2,531
40-49	166	205	371	154	76	57	1,461	1,455	2,916
50-59	124	159	283	112	49	102	1,304	1,517	2,821
60-69	146	167	313	85	41	212	1,181	1,447	2,628
70 and over	174	266	440	25	53	464	824	1,379	2,203
Total	1,068	1,224	2,292	694	415	930	7,616	8,102	15,718

\* See notes under Table 554.

Of the patients admitted in 1954-55, the majority, viz., 1,345 or 59 per cent., were between the ages of 20 and 60 years; of the remainder, 9 per cent. were under 20 years and 32 per cent. were 60 years or over. Most of those who recovered during the year, viz., 454 or 65 per cent., were between 30 and 60 years of age. The patients under care during the year included 5,737 or 36 per cent. between 40 and 60 years of age; 5,150 or 33 per cent. were under 40 years, and 4,831 or 31 per cent. were 60 years of age or over.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State mental hospitals and institutions are shown below:—

**Table 556.—State Mental Hospitals and Institutions—Receipts and Expenditure.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.					Expenditure (from Revenue).		
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Commonwealth Government.		Total.	Salaries and Wages.	Other.	Total.
			Hospital Benefits.	Mental Institution Benefits.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	160,083	12,613	...	...	172,696	555,428	407,933	963,361
1946	165,508	17,365	...	...	182,873	571,477	468,278	1,039,755
1947	164,923	23,763	11,973	...	200,659	651,525	550,515	1,202,040
1948	176,737	25,539	14,290	...	216,566	853,272	603,705	1,456,977
1949	205,535	28,252	23,196	...	261,983	942,974	765,904	1,708,878
1950	174,581	33,671	29,359	97,035	334,646	1,060,100	933,884	1,993,984
1951	114,211	43,355	29,953	198,165	385,684	1,325,637	1,011,623	2,337,260
1952	125,329	56,533	31,318	203,505	416,685	1,657,148	1,383,781	3,040,929
1953	209,007	58,245	33,078	208,888	509,218	1,830,099	1,602,472	3,432,571
1954	210,702	55,617	33,181	209,772	509,272	1,936,789	1,675,202	3,611,991
1955	220,388	46,751	30,171	106,524	403,834	2,056,966	1,703,746	3,760,71

Expenditure from revenue on State mental hospitals in 1954-55 was nearly four times as great as in 1944-45. In 1954-55, collections from the estates and relatives of patients totalled £220,388, and, in addition, an amount of £106,524 was received from the Commonwealth under the Mental Institution Benefits Agreement, which operated from 1949 to 1954 (see page 646). Commonwealth Hospital Benefits shown in Table 556 were paid in respect of patients in the Psychiatric Clinic, Broughton Hall.

State loan expenditure on mental hospitals was £562,390 in 1953-54, and £462,664 in 1954-55.

#### MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME.

Since 1st July, 1953, the Commonwealth has subsidised the medical expenses of members of approved medical insurance organisations and their dependants. The amount of Commonwealth benefit paid to a member varies according to the nature of the medical service (e.g., 6s. for each

attendance of a medical practitioner). In respect of certain basic services, the insurance organisation must provide an amount of benefit at least equal to the amount of Commonwealth benefit.

The amount of Commonwealth expenditure on the scheme in New South Wales in 1954-55 was £1,855,211, and the number of registered organisations at 30th June, 1955, was 25.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME.

The Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, introduced in September, 1950, applies to certain drugs, such as insulin, penicillin and streptomycin, used in the treatment of serious diseases. There is no official form of prescription, and any of the drugs listed in the regulations may be obtained from any chemist free of charge on production of two copies of a prescription from a medical practitioner. One copy of the prescription is sent by the chemist to the (Commonwealth) Department of Health for payment.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the scheme in New South Wales in 1954-55 totalled £3,398,810, including £484,481 paid to the State in respect of drugs issued free to patients in public hospitals. Expenditure in 1953-54 was £2,877,692. The number of prescriptions in 1954-55 was 3,777,421.

#### MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS.

A scheme of free medical services for pensioners and their dependants was inaugurated by the Commonwealth in August, 1950. Persons entitled to benefit comprise those in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's or service pension, or tuberculosis allowance.

The scheme provides for free medical attention by a general practitioner, either in the latter's surgery or the patient's home, but excludes specialist services. Expenditure in New South Wales on this aspect of the scheme was £904,308 in 1953-54 and £1,186,154 in 1954-55. At 30th June, 1955, the number of pensioners and their wives registered for benefit in New South Wales was 237,178.

In addition, since July, 1951, pensioners and their dependants have been entitled to the free supply of medicines prescribed by a medical practitioner. Expenditure by the Commonwealth on pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners in New South Wales in 1954-55 was £618,700.

#### TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

The following diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1902-52:—

Leprosy, plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, diphtheria, infantile diarrhoea, acute anterior poliomyelitis, ancylostomiasis, ascariasis, brucellosis, chorea (rheumatic), infectious hepatitis, meningococcal infection, puerperal fever, typhus fever,

yellow fever, dengue fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, virus encephalitis, undulant fever, ornithosis and leptospirosis.

The following table shows the notifications of the principal infectious diseases from 1944 to 1954. Particulars of deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter "Vital Statistics".

**Table 557.—Infectious Diseases—Cases Notified.**

Year.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid and Paraty- phoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Tuber- culosis.	Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis	Menin- gococcal Infection.	Virus Enceph- alitis.	Puerperal Fever.
1944	33	24	5,618	1,402	1,743	15	172	3	205
1945	26	29	6,977	1,478	1,688	668	117	3	151
1946	43	25	3,090	1,279	1,671	656	89	3	185
1947	24	28	1,540	761	1,751	83	65	2	85
1948	12	17	1,358	600	1,711	87	82	...	72
1949	11	8	1,514	627	1,642	182	87	6	26
1950	21	16	1,052	390	1,787	789	98	2	14
1951	15	12	866	362	1,743	1,528	99	4	8
1952	4	15	923	266	1,803	414	161	12	8
1953	9	102	646	499	1,896	630	128	20	18
1954	3	31	703	366	2,156	555	198	33	17

Since 1944, there has been a steep decline in notifications of scarlet fever, diphtheria and puerperal fever.

In the year ended December, 1954, notifications of infectious diseases included 228 cases of rheumatic fever, 252 of infantile diarrhoea, and 1,610 cases of infectious hepatitis.

#### *Leprosy.*

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at the end of 1954 was 6, viz., 2 males and 4 females; the cost of the lazaret during the year 1954-55 was £9,922.

The birthplaces of inmates at the end of 1954 were: Australia, 4; Indonesia, 1; and Malta, 1.

#### *Tuberculosis.*

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been notifiable throughout the State since 1st March, 1929, and all forms of tuberculosis since May, 1945. Notifications numbered 2,156 in 1954 and 1,909 in 1955.

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the treatment of patients not in institutions and to arrange for the examination of contacts and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis. In certain cases, tuberculous sufferers may be compelled to enter hospital.

The Tuberculosis Act, 1948, came into force by proclamation on 13th July, 1950. Under this Act, the Commonwealth pays to tuberculous persons a single comprehensive allowance, the rates of which are (as in April, 1956), as follows:—Man with dependent wife, £9 12s. 6d. per week; person whose only dependant is one or more children, £6 2s. 6d. per week; person without dependants, £6 2s. 6d. if living at home, or £4 if maintained in an institution. A further amount of 10s. per week is payable for each dependent child under the age of 16 years, in addition to child endowment. The allowances are subject to a means test in regard to income only; for example, a married couple in receipt of an allowance of £9 12s. 6d. per week may have a maximum additional income of £7 per week without reduction of allowance. Persons in receipt of tuberculosis allowances are required to refrain from working and to undergo treatment. The number of persons in New South Wales receiving allowances under this scheme in April, 1956, was 1,697.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Director of the Tuberculosis Division of the State Department of Public Health, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Institutions for the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis have been established by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and other institutions are assisted by State subsidy to provide treatment for such patients.

Members of the defence forces are treated at Commonwealth institutions, e.g., the Repatriation Hospital, Concord, and the Repatriation Sanatorium, Turrumurra. Treatment for civilians is provided at a number of State and private institutions. The State institutions are under the control of the Director-General of Public Health, and they include the Waterfall Sanatorium, Randwick Auxiliary Hospital, and an annexe to Lidcombe State Hospital and Home.

Chest clinics are attached to eight public hospitals in the metropolitan area and fourteen in other districts. Mass X-ray surveys are conducted by the Tuberculosis Division and by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales. Under an amendment of the Public Health Act in April, 1952, which makes it compulsory for all persons over the age of 14 years in proclaimed districts to submit themselves for X-ray examination, an attempt is being made to examine the whole adult population of the State.

#### *Venereal Diseases.*

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, which came into operation on 1st December, 1920, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. There are clinics in operation in the metropolitan district and at Newcastle Hospital, and free treatment is provided at subsidised hospitals in other localities, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government.

Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the Commissioner appointed under the Act, but it is considered that notification is not fully effective. Particulars of notifications in 1946 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 558.—Venereal Diseases—Notifications.**

Year.	Type of Disease and Number of Notifications.						Attendances at Clinics.
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Other.	Total.			
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1946	1,024	4,163	214	4,572	829	5,401	111,727
1947	1,010	3,790	211	4,324	687	5,011	96,709
1948	1,107	2,884	208	3,580	619	4,199	83,934
1949	1,033	1,836	174	2,625	418	3,043	70,625
1950	627	1,657	169	2,074	379	2,453	56,916
1951	443	1,179	139	1,500	261	1,761	49,152
1952	486	1,078	82	1,398	248	1,646	47,150
1953	317	1,324	102	1,536	207	1,743	41,318
1954	255	1,042	110	1,239	168	1,407	38,288

The number of notifications declined from 5,401 in 1946 to 1,407 in 1954. The distribution according to area of notification in 1954 was metropolitan 1,219, Newcastle 101, and other districts 87.

Prisoners suffering from venereal diseases are detained for treatment in lock hospitals attached to the gaols. Such prisoners may be detained ever after the definite sentence is served, until certified by the medical officer as free from disease.

#### MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE.

In recent years, the care of mothers and babies has become an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1954-55, for instance, 62,288 or 84 per cent. of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 579,329, as compared with 5,196,388 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The maternal and baby welfare division of the State Department of Health administers the State health services for mothers and young children, including the baby health centres and a number of pre-natal clinics for the benefit of mothers. The Red Cross blood donor service, with mobile transfusion units, provided by the Department of Health and operated by medical officers of the major obstetric hospitals, are available when required for maternity cases. There is a medical committee to investigate maternal deaths, and efforts are directed toward the control of puerperal infection by means of compulsory notification of cases. Mid-wifery nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. The subject of maternal mortality is discussed in the chapter "Vital Statistics."

The health of mothers and babies is also cared for by a number of private organisations, such as the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, which is subsidised by the State.



*Baby Health Centres, etc.*

The baby health centres established by the Government of New South Wales are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. The nurses instruct the mothers in the care and management of their babies.

Statistics of baby health centres and their activities are given in the following table:—

**Table 559.—Baby Health Centres—Staff, Expenditure, etc.**

Year.	No. of Centres.	Nursing Staff.	New Cases Enrolled.	Attendances at Centres.	Expenditure in Year ended 30th June following.
					£
1946	257	180	43,232	1,176,854	81,933
1947	264	180	46,991	1,174,711	92,419
1948	269	181	44,578	1,066,489	100,197
1949	275	188	45,705	1,080,330	107,455
1950	278	172	46,068	1,072,174	118,633
1951	284	176	45,614	1,022,884	151,837
1952	295	176	48,622	1,061,371	175,980
1953	303	185	49,048	1,100,709	178,811
1954	315	186	48,285	1,063,357	189,683
1955	323	186	49,155	1,032,852	201,960

The 323 centres in 1955 included 97 in the metropolitan area. In the same year, first visits to individual newly-born babies numbered 15,370, and subsequent visits to the homes of babies totalled 11,575.

There is a close liaison between the Health Department and the voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, i.e., the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 730). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics. The Bush Nursing Association and the Far West Children's Health Scheme receive annual grants of £7,000 and £1,000, respectively, from the State Government.

**SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.**

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically-handicapped children and young people up to the age of 21 years in the metropolitan and south coast areas. Trained social workers supervise more than 2,000 crippled children, and the Society provides the services of occupational- and physio- therapists. The Society also maintains three hospitals for crippled children in the metropolitan area, and three special

schools (for physically handicapped children) at Lakemba, Rockdale and Parramatta. The Society is supported principally by public donations and by payments under the hospital benefits scheme (see page 642).

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) undertakes the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the Far West Children's Health Scheme; services provided include an annual camp at Manly for children who have never seen the sea, a travelling baby health service, and systematic searches for crippled children.

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

The school medical and dental services in New South Wales are under the control of the State Department of Public Health. The staff of the medical service in December, 1955, included 34 medical officers (32 permanent and 2 part-time), 5 psychiatrists, 3 part-time ear, nose and throat surgeons, 5 psychologists, 32 nurses, 9 social workers, and 10 special therapists.

The aim of the school medical service is to examine all school children in the State, in order to discover any departure from normal health, physical or mental, and to notify the parent or guardian of any need for further investigation or treatment. Annual visits are made to schools in the metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong areas and in some of the larger country towns. Children in the kindergarten in primary schools and in first and fourth years in secondary schools, are fully examined, and children in other classes are examined as necessary. The vision and hearing of all pupils is tested in 4th class in primary schools. An attempt is made to visit schools in country areas every three years, and to examine all children attending such schools.

In 1955, a full medical examination was given to 95,338 children (including 60,987 in the metropolitan area), and 66,243 (including 52,916 in the metropolitan area) were reviewed.

The school medical service administers five child guidance clinics in the metropolitan area. Speech therapy clinics operate at a number of metropolitan schools, and there is a hearing clinic at the head office of the service.

The school dental service comprised a staff of 21 dental officers and 11 dental assistants at the end of 1955. The service is provided by travelling dental clinics. Owing to the limited number of clinics available, treatment is provided in the large schools for the younger children only, but in small rural schools children of all ages are treated. The number of children examined in 1955 was 46,044, and of these, 22,684 were treated by the clinics.

Free milk is distributed daily to all children under 13 years of age attending public and private schools, kindergarten and day nurseries, etc. Under an arrangement introduced in April, 1951, the Commonwealth pays the State the whole cost of the milk supplied, and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the State in 1954-55 was £980,589, as compared with £881,600 in 1953-54.

### MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES.

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. Subsidies in 1954-55 amounted to £24,296.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see page 397); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a number of convalescent homes, sanatoria, etc., in New South Wales. In 1941 the society organised a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners. Blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1903. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. Inclusive of the nursing division, members numbered 3,967 at 31st December, 1955. The Brigade treated 143,824 persons for accidents, etc., in 1955.

The State Government assists a number of these organisations financially; grants provided in 1954-55 included £9,000 to the Bush Nursing Association.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board, incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected triennially by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant, as appropriated from Consolidated Revenue, for the services; in 1954-55 the amount was £109,956. The number of cases transported was 375,123 in 1953-54, and 376,780 in 1954-55, and the mileage travelled in these years was 4,208,144 and 4,621,955, respectively.

### DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS.

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, maintained partly by a State Government subsidy of £2,000 per annum, and partly by public subscriptions, and the Royal Sydney Industrial Blind Institute, which provides industrial training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them. Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind children at Homebush and Wahroonga.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 614. Provisions for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children in public and private schools are outlined in the chapter "Education."

## DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY CREMATION.

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are six crematoria in New South Wales—four in the metropolitan district, one in Newcastle and one at Orange; the first, situated at Rookwood, Sydney, was opened in 1925, and the last (at Orange) in 1956.

A comparative statement of the number of cremations and deaths is shown in the following table:—

Table 560.—Cremations and Deaths.

Year ended 31st December.	Deaths*.			Cremations.			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
							per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1926	12,685	9,503	22,188	86	52	138	0·7	0·6	0·5
1931	11,898	9,386	21,284	507	366	873	4·3	3·9	4·1
1936	13,618	10,758	24,376	1,579	1,192	2,771	11·6	11·1	11·4
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	15·2	15·6	15·4
1945	14,808	12,186	26,994	3,479	2,939	6,418	23·5	24·1	23·8
1946	16,038	12,541	28,579	4,048	3,006	7,054	25·2	23·9	24·6
1947	16,032	12,417	28,449	4,182	3,261	7,443	26·1	26·2	26·2
1948	17,085	13,318	30,403	4,665	3,608	8,273	27·3	27·1	27·2
1949	16,703	12,661	29,364	4,923	3,668	8,591	29·5	29·0	29·3
1950	17,565	13,400	30,965	5,122	4,048	9,170	29·2	30·2	29·6
1951	18,092	13,840	31,932	5,514	4,301	9,815	30·5	31·1	30·7
1952	18,194	13,844	32,038	5,738	4,427	10,165	31·5	32·0	31·7
1953	17,871	13,836	31,707	5,870	4,686	10,556	32·8	33·9	33·3
1954	18,256	14,188	32,444	6,182	4,780	10,962	33·9	33·7	33·8
1955	18,670	13,883	32,553	6,327	4,801	11,128	33·9	34·6	34·2

\* Civilians only, from 1st January, 1942, to 30th June, 1947.

Except for a temporary decline in 1944 (when the number of deaths also declined), the number of cremations has increased each year since the opening of the first crematorium. The proportion of cremations to deaths was 0·6 per cent. in 1926 (the first complete year), 15·4 per cent. in 1939, and 34·2 per cent. in 1955.

# HOUSING AND BUILDING

## HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained principally from householders' schedules completed at the date of the Census. The most recent information available relates to the Census which was taken on 30th June, 1954.

A "dwelling" for census purposes was defined as "any habitation, occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building." From each such household group a householder's schedule was required to be obtained. Thus a house might consist of more than one dwelling, if it were occupied by more than one household group by whom separate householders' schedules had been lodged. A household group might contain more than one family unit (e.g., parents living with a married son), but unless a separate householder's schedule had been lodged in respect of each family unit, the household group would be recorded as occupying a single dwelling. Where two or more household groups (in respect of which separate schedules had been lodged) occupied a house, without structural subdivision, each was instructed to record its class of dwelling as "share of private house". If the number of such household groups in one building exceeded three, however, each dwelling was classed with "other dwellings, private", among other types of non-self-contained accommodation. Changes in the definition of shared accommodation and other items make detailed comparison with the 1947 and previous censuses by class of dwelling difficult.

The following table summarises some of the principal features of the information given at the 1954 Census:—

**Table 561.—Occupied Dwellings according to Class—New South Wales.**  
At Census of 30th June, 1954.

	Metropolitan Urban.*	Other Urban.*	Rural.	Total New South Wales.
<b>Private Dwellings—</b>				
<b>Private House—</b>				
House ... ..	391,920	215,107	133,919	740,946
Shed, Hut, etc.* ... ..	9,275	6,782	8,742	24,799
<b>Total Private Houses</b> ...	<b>401,195</b>	<b>221,889</b>	<b>142,661</b>	<b>765,745</b>
Share of Private House ... ..	27,699	11,501	2,271	41,471
Flat* ... ..	59,725	8,071	824	68,620
Other* ... ..	21,133	2,845	345	24,323
<b>Total Private Dwellings</b> ...	<b>509,752</b>	<b>244,306</b>	<b>146,101</b>	<b>900,159</b>
<b>Dwellings other than Private —*</b>				
Hotel ... ..	605	935	460	2,000
Boarding House, etc. ... ..	5,259	1,714	250	7,223
Other ... ..	1,392	910	1,193	3,495
<b>Total Non-Private Dwellings*</b>	<b>7,256</b>	<b>3,559</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>12,718</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	<b>517,008</b>	<b>247,865</b>	<b>148,004</b>	<b>912,877</b>

\* For definitions, see text.

"Metropolitan urban" refers to the statistical metropolis of Sydney, which was enlarged from 1st January, 1954, by the addition of 425 square miles to the statistical metropolis as previously defined.

"Other urban" includes all municipal towns, and those non-municipal towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more, outside the metropolitan area.

"Sheds, huts, etc." (including garages), used for dwelling purposes and so described in census schedules were tabulated separately for the first time at the 1954 Census. Previously they had been included in the "private house" group. Many dwellings of this character were buildings occupied temporarily during the construction of a house on the same site, but not all such temporary dwellings were reported by their occupiers as "sheds, huts, etc." Others were permanent dwellings of a sub-standard character, but, again, some of these permanent dwellings would not have been reported by their occupiers as "sheds, huts, etc.", but as private houses. The group includes in New South Wales converted military huts used as emergency housing, which had been classified in the 1947 Census as "flats".

"Flat" for census purposes is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off, and which includes bathing and cooking facilities.

"Other" private dwellings include rooms, "flatettes" or similar accommodation which is not self contained; tenements (rooms available for letting without provision of meals); and "private houses" shared by four or more domestic units (see above).

"Non-private" dwellings include hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses, hostels, hospitals, educational, charitable or religious institutions, defence and penal establishments, etc.

The following table gives some information on a comparable basis for the 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954 Censuses. Difficulties in definition, or differences in conditions at the various census dates, affect comparisons, but in detail rather than in respect of the broad classes of dwellings shown here.

**Table 562.—Class of Dwelling—New South Wales.**

	Number at Census of—				Percentage of Total Occupied Dwellings.			
	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
Occupied Dwelling—								
Private House ... ..	396,619	543,850	613,310	*765,745	91·60	90·68	82·17	83·88
Share of Private House ...	...	...	38,371	41,471	...	...	5·14	4·54
Flat ... ..	17,849	41,600	64,450	68,620	4·12	6·94	8·64	7·52
Other ... ..			16,379	24,323			2·20	2·66
Total Private Dwellings	414,468	585,450	732,510	900,159	95·72	97·62	98·15	98·60
Dwellings, other than Private—								
Hotel ... ..	2,640	2,104	2,026	2,000	·61	·35	·27	·22
Boarding House, etc. ...	12,538	8,641	9,205	7,223	2·90	1·44	1·23	·80
Other ... ..	3,330	3,555	2,602	3,495	·77	·59	·35	·38
Total Non-private Dwellings ... ..	18,508	14,300	13,833	12,718	4·28	2·38	1·85	1·40
TOTAL OCCUPIED DWELLINGS	432,976	599,750	746,343	912,877	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Unoccupied Dwellings ...	18,619	28,737	17,392	42,831	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	451,595	628,487	763,735	955,708	...	...	...	...

\* Including "Shed, Hut, etc."

Throughout the following text, unless otherwise stated, "private house" includes shed, hut, garage, etc., but excludes flats and shared houses. All are included where the text refers to "private dwellings". The statistics relate to occupied buildings only.

At the 1954 Census, emergency units in the Housing Commission settlements at Herne Bay and Hargrave Park were included as "Shed, Hut, etc.", whereas at the 1947 Census they had been included as flats. Precise details are not available, but it is estimated that there were approximately 2,000 of these units in 1947. On this assumption, the increase in dwellings in private houses between the censuses was 150,500 or 25 per cent. The increase in occupied flat dwellings would have been approximately 6,000. For the 1933 Census, dwellings in flats are not recorded separately, but "flats" and "other" combined almost doubled in the fourteen-year period between the 1933 and 1947 Censuses. By comparison, the increase in the 1947-54 period of 6,000 dwellings (about 10 per cent.) is very small. The proportion of flats included in total occupied dwellings declined from 9 per cent. in 1947 to 8 per cent. in 1954.

"Shared" accommodation showed a slight increase numerically, although shared dwellings appeared as a smaller percentage of total occupied dwellings. This was due in part to the inclusion of buildings shared by four or more households under "Other dwellings" (tenements), instead of "Share of private house" as at the 1947 Census.

No positive conclusions as to the relief of overcrowding can be obtained by comparison of occupancy of the various classes of dwellings between 1947 and 1954, in the absence of any information as to "family sharing", where separate schedules were not lodged.

Between 1911 and 1947 there was a steady increase in the use of brick, concrete and stone as materials of external walls of houses. The figures for the 1954 Census show that in the post-war period the trend has not been maintained. Occupied private houses (including sheds, huts, etc.) with external walls of brick increased by 40,210 (15 per cent.) between 1947 and 1954. In the same period, occupied private houses with walls of fibro-cement increased by 96,291 (41 per cent.), and weatherboard by 19,977 (8 per cent.). As a percentage of total occupied private houses (including sheds, huts, etc.), brick houses decreased, in the intercensal period, from 44 per cent. to 41 per cent., fibro-cement houses increased in the same period from 10 per cent. to 21 per cent. of all houses, and weatherboard decreased from 41 per cent. to 35 per cent. Statistics of current building in the section which follows show that weatherboard houses in the period since the Census are increasing in popularity, while brick construction is maintaining its relatively low level.

Apart from considerations of cost, the construction of timber and fibro-cement houses has been encouraged by the fact that since the end of the war most local government authorities have not extended their proclaimed brick areas.

At 30th June, 1947, occupied private dwellings (including sheds, huts, etc.) of brick, concrete or stone, numbered 296,239, or 80 per cent. of occupied private dwellings, in the metropolitan area as then defined; weatherboard totalled 53,376 or 14 per cent., and fibro-cement 18,070 or 5 per cent. The corresponding figures at the 1954 Census for the enlarged metropolitan area were: brick, concrete and stone, 344,249 or 68 per cent.; weatherboard 70,961 or 14 per cent.; and fibro-cement 91,194 or 18 per cent.

The change in the metropolitan boundaries between the two census dates has brought into the new metropolis the areas on the perimeter of the old metropolitan area, in which there were many timber-framed houses before the war. It is in these same areas that a great deal of the post-war development has taken place, and the new dwellings are predominantly timber-framed.

The following table summarises some of the features of private houses classified by materials of external walls:—

**Table 563.—Occupied Private Houses\* Classified according to Material of External Walls.**

At Census of 30th June, 1954.

Portion of State.	Brick, Concrete and Stone.	Weather- board.	Fibro- cement.	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Metropolis of Sydney ...	248,794	64,045	85,461	2,895	401,195
Newcastle Urban Area †	7,806	30,397	3,971	575	42,749
Other Municipalities ...	34,789	68,493	27,815	6,392	137,489
Non-municipal Towns ...	5,278	22,130	12,600	1,643	41,651
Rest of State ‡ ...	13,843	85,139	29,492	14,187	142,661
Total N.S.W. ...	310,510	270,204	159,339	25,692	765,745

\* Includes houses, sheds, huts, etc.

† Includes part of Lake Macquarie Shire, roughly the area to the north and east of the lake, bounded on the west by Cockle Creek.

‡ Includes Lord Howe Island and Unincorporated Area.

Five-roomed private houses totalled 242,947 at the 1954 Census, or 32 per cent. of all occupied private houses (including sheds, huts, etc.); four-roomed houses accounted for 19 per cent. and six-roomed for 27 per cent. Corresponding figures for the 1947 Census were five-roomed 205,540 (33 per cent.), four-roomed 142,505 (23 per cent.), and six-roomed 140,787 (23 per cent.). Between the censuses, six-roomed houses increased relatively to four-roomed. Although no statistics of floor area are available, the tendency has been towards a greater number of rooms—the average number of rooms per private house increased from 5.09 in 1947 to 5.24 in 1954. This could be due in part to a relative decrease in sharing of houses. The number of four-roomed flats increased at a greater rate than either three or five-roomed flats in the intercensal period. As mentioned previously, allowance must be made for the transfer of emergency housing units from “flats” at the 1947 Census to “sheds, huts, etc.” at the 1954 Census.

The 1954 Census figures show an increase of 56 per cent. in two-roomed houses since the previous census. A large number of these would be accounted for by “temporary” dwellings, such as garages and the like, intended for occupation during the construction of a house on the same site. This “two-roomed” group also includes a number of partly erected houses occupied in an incomplete state.

The number of inmates per occupied private house (including sheds, huts, etc.) was 3.71 at 30th June, 1954, compared with 3.97 at the 1947 Census. For all occupied private dwellings (houses; sheds, huts, etc.; flats



and shares of house), the average number of inmates was 3.54 in 1954 compared with 3.78 in 1947. The average number of inmates per room fell from 0.78 to 0.71 in the intercensal period.

**Table 564.—Occupied Private Houses\* and Flats at 30th June, 1954.**  
Average Number of Inmates, Rooms and Inmates per Room.

Portion of State.	Occupied Private Houses.*				Occupied Private Flats.			
	Total Number.	Average Number of—			Total Number.	Average Number of—		
		Inmates.	Rooms.	Inmates per Room.		Inmates.	Rooms.	Inmates per Room.
Metropolitan Area ...	401,195	3.66	5.31	.69	59,725	2.57	4.16	.62
Newcastle								
Urban Area † ...	42,749	3.67	5.12	.71	1,878	2.69	4.06	.66
Other municipalities	137,489	3.79	4.81	.79	5,127	2.79	3.93	.71
Non-municipal Towns	41,651	3.67	5.02	.73	1,066	2.91	3.89	.75
Rest of Shires ...	138,952	3.79	5.22	.73	824	3.20	3.90	.82
Unincorporated ‡	3,709	4.05	5.28	.77	...	...	...	...
Total N.S.W. ...	765,745	3.71	5.24	.71	68,620	2.60	4.14	.63

\* Includes sheds, huts, etc.

† See note † to Table 563.

‡ Includes Lord Howe Island.

The average rent (unfurnished) of tenanted private houses (exclusive of those occupied by tenants of government houses) at the 1954 Census, was 32s. 4d. per week; share of private house, 32s. 5d.; flat, 50s. 4d. In the metropolitan area, the average rentals were: private houses, 34s. 9d.; flats, 51s. 3d. The average rental of five-roomed houses with external walls of brick, weatherboard and fibro-cement were respectively, 34s. 8d.; 27s. 2d., and 40s. 1d. for the State as a whole. In the metropolitan area, corresponding figures were brick, 35s. 2d.; 27s. 5d. and 42s. 4d. Average rentals of four-roomed brick flats (unfurnished) were 48s. 10d. for the State and 49s. 2d. in the metropolitan area.

**Table 565.—Occupied Private Houses Classified According to Nature of Occupancy.**

At Census of 30th June, 1954.

Portion of State.	Number of Private Houses Occupied by—					Total Occupied Private Houses.
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	"Tenant" (Governmental Housing).	Tenant.	Other.*	
Metropolitan Area ...	183,627	84,973	13,661	114,613	4,321	401,195
Newcastle Urban Area †	21,793	10,485	1,311	8,591	569	42,749
Other Municipalities	70,623	20,098	7,033	36,220	3,515	137,489
Non-municipal Towns	23,832	4,628	1,314	10,579	1,298	41,651
Rest of Shires ...	84,556	4,986	3,205	32,822	13,383	138,952
Unincorporated ‡	2,119	25	161	638	766	3,709
Total N.S.W. ...	386,550	125,195	26,685	203,463	23,852	765,745

\* Includes "Not Stated".

† See note † to Table 563.

‡ Includes Lord Howe Island.

Owner-occupiers of houses and purchasers by instalment accounted for 66.8 per cent. of all occupied private houses at 30th June, 1954. At the 1947 Census, the corresponding figure was 46.8 per cent. Since the end of World War II, few houses have been built for rental,

apart from those erected by the Housing Commission in terms of the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement. The result has been a steep rise in home ownership (including purchase by instalments) relatively to other forms of occupancy in the intercensal period.

The percentage of houses owned or being purchased by their occupiers varied from 21.3 per cent. in the City of Sydney (which includes the older suburbs of Glebe, Woolloomooloo, Waterloo, Redfern, Surry Hills, etc.), to 85.5 per cent. in Ku-ring-gai Municipality. Municipalities or shires with 75 per cent. or greater home ownership included Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Concord, Fairfield, Holroyd, Hornsby, Hunter's Hill, Hurstville, Kogarah, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Rockdale, Ryde, Strathfield, Sutherland and Warringah. The highest percentages of owner-occupation in the country districts were Cessnock Municipality, Kearsley Shire (which includes the Kurri Kurri, Pelaw Main and other coalfields areas) and Lake Macquarie Shire.

"Tenant" Government Housing figures were compiled from answers furnished in response to the instruction shown on the Householder's Schedule, viz., Tenant paying rent to a Government authority to write "Tenant (G)". It is probable that this instruction was not correctly interpreted by a number of Housing Commission tenants.

## CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

### SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

Town and country planning, and the construction and alteration of buildings, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act. In general, these provisions are administered by the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may control and undertake the planning of new roads and subdivisions; the rearrangement of existing roads; the demolition and reconstruction of buildings; and the improvement and embellishment of the council's area. The manner in which these things may be done is laid down broadly in the Act, and the details are covered by ordinances made under the Act.

Schemes for town planning prepared by local councils must be submitted to the Minister for Local Government and referred by him to the Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee comprising eight members appointed by the Governor under the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945. When the Committee has reported on the plan, the Minister may refer it to the council for further consideration, abandon it, or proceed with it in the original or in an amended form.

#### *Cumberland County Council.*

The Cumberland County Council, comprising ten councillors elected by the municipal and shire councils within the County of Cumberland, was constituted in 1945 under the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945. Its purpose was to prepare a master

plan for the County District for submission to the Minister for Local Government, after revision in the light of representations by governmental authorities and the general public.

The object of the Act and plan is to create an improved environment for the community, having regard to health, efficiency and comfort. In addition to detailed provisions for the location of roads and public utilities, the restriction of ribbon development, zoning for specific land uses and densities of population, etc., the plan provides for the co-ordination of planning by governmental authorities, for its implementation, and for the distribution of costs. The County Scheme provides a basis for detailed local planning.

The principal features of the plan submitted to the Minister in July, 1948, were a central core preserved as the centre of the County and the State, urban districts ranged around the central zone where communities could function efficiently as independent and largely self-sufficient units, open spaces separating these urban districts, and a "green belt" encircling them, rural districts with satellite communities engaged in the supply of rural products, and a road and transport system.

After modification of its financial provisions, the scheme was adopted by the State Parliament on 27th June, 1951. As amended, the scheme excludes the acquisition of all built-up lands required for roads, railways and open space. In addition, the cost of acquiring vacant lands is to be borne by the State Government, and expenditure on all other aspects of the scheme is to be borne by the local councils. The Cumberland County Council is responsible for certain specific matters including the following: land reserved for open space and for county roads or railways; green belt zones; lands belonging to the Crown or to any public utility; access roads and restriction of ribbon development. The local councils are responsible for all other matters.

Since the scheme received parliamentary approval, the Cumberland County Council has commenced to acquire vacant land for open space, roads and railways, and to receive claims for compensation. At the same time, the 40 local councils in the county were required to prepare their local schemes in greater detail.

Further particulars of the Cumberland County Council are given in the chapter "Local Government".

#### CONTROL OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Under the Local Government Act, 1919, municipal and shire councils are vested with power to supervise and regulate the construction of buildings in local government areas. These powers apply in all municipalities and the more populous shires, but in predominantly rural shires the powers have been applied only to settled portions such as urban areas, towns and villages. In general, the councils are responsible for the administration of the legislative provisions, and in some cases they are subject to the sanction of the State Government.

#### *Local Government Act.*

The principal powers and functions of councils in regard to buildings are defined in the Local Government Act. The ordinances under the Act prescribe minimum building standards which councils are bound to observe,

but they are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed, provided that their requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. Within the inner portion of the City of Sydney, more detailed requirements are prescribed in by-laws made under the former Sydney Corporation Act; these by-laws are now deemed to be ordinances under the Local Government Act.

In the areas to which the relevant provisions of the Local Government Act apply, no building may be erected, altered, added to or rebuilt without the prior approval of the council. A permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid, amounting, in the case of new buildings, to 10s. for a building not exceeding 400 square feet in floor area and an additional £1 for each additional 400 square feet, subject to a maximum of £10. The council is required to ensure that the building complies with the Act and ordinances, and with the plans and specifications it has approved.

On the application of a council, the Governor may declare any portion of its area to be a residential district, and may prohibit the erection or use of any land or building in that district for manufacturing or trading purposes (including shops), or for public amusement or for residential flats.

Among the powers conferred on the councils by the Act are the fixing of building lines (subject to ordinances) and the regulation of the number of storeys in a flat building (subject to a statutory maximum of three in certain cases).

Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Land and Valuation Court, whose decision is final.

#### *Building Ordinances.*

Most of the detailed provisions in regard to the erection of buildings are contained in Local Government Ordinance No. 71. The Ordinance deals with such matters as the size and healthiness of allotments, the preparation of the site to be occupied by a building, the space outside windows on the boundary line, timber construction, height and thickness of walls, drainage, lighting and ventilation, and the size of rooms, and it prescribes minimum standards and specifications. Some of the provisions of more general interest are described briefly in the next few paragraphs.

Ordinance No. 71 limits the height of any building to 100 feet, subject to the Height of Buildings (Metropolitan Police District) Act, 1912-1952, which prescribes a maximum height of 150 feet for buildings in the Sydney Metropolitan Area, the City of Newcastle, and any area to which it is applied by proclamation. A building must not be erected or reconstructed to a greater height than 80 feet, unless the skyline and plans of the building have been approved by the Chief Secretary. Adequate provision must be made for protection against fire.

A council may, with the approval of the Governor, prohibit the erection within any defined portion of its area, of buildings with external walls of materials other than brick (including brick veneer, stone, concrete, or the like). A building constructed of timber must not exceed two storeys, and the piers must be of brick, stone, concrete or similar material.

The floor area of any room (other than kitchen and laundry) must be at least 80 square feet, subject to the average size of all habitable rooms

(other than kitchen and laundry) being at least 100 square feet. One room must have a floor area of at least 144 square feet. The minimum height of a habitable room is 9 feet.

In regard to ventilation, there must be a space of at least 12 inches between the underside of every joist and the ground, unless the ground floor is of concrete or similar construction. Room ventilation must be provided by means of air bricks or similar material at the rate of 8 square inches for every 1,000 cubic feet of room space. Every habitable room must have at least one window, and the minimum size of window area is one-tenth of the floor area.

There are special provisions relating to dwelling houses. The council may fix a minimum size for dwelling house allotments, subject to a statutory minimum of 2,500 square feet. A dwelling house may not occupy more than two-thirds of an allotment, and the unoccupied area must not be less than 500 square feet. A wall of a dwelling in which any door or window is placed must be at least three feet from the boundary if the dwelling has one or two storeys, or five feet if there are three or more storeys. Every dwelling house must have a bathroom and laundry, unless the council by resolution exempts any building from this provision.

Provision must be made for drains to carry away all sewage, including waste from the kitchen sink, laundry tubs and bath. Faulty and unsuitable materials must not be used in the erection of any building, workmanship must be satisfactory, and a newly constructed building must not be occupied until the council has certified that the building has been erected in accordance with the plans and specifications.

#### *Control of Building Construction—Planning Authorities.*

The development of land within the County of Cumberland, which includes the City of Sydney and surrounding municipalities and shires, is subject to control under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme, and many country areas also have planning schemes in force or in preparation. Before any building is erected in those areas, permission must be obtained from the local planning authority which is, in most cases, the local shire or municipal council.

#### WARTIME AND POST-WAR CONTROL OF BUILDING.

A brief description of the wartime control of building operations by the Commonwealth is given on page 863 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. Control was restored to the State by the Commonwealth on 1st November, 1945.

A system of control over building operations and the distribution and use of building materials was introduced by the State as from 4th February, 1946, under the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1945 (see page 977 of Year Book No. 51). All controls under this Act ceased to operate from 1st October, 1952.

#### ARCHITECTS.

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 1,188 architects on the register at 31st December, 1954.

## BUILDING STATISTICS.

The statistics in succeeding pages relate to building structures and therefore exclude construction of railways, roads, earthworks, retaining walls, water storage, silos, rural fencing, etc. Particulars of repairs, renovations, and minor alterations to buildings are not available owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records.

Prior to July, 1945, statistics of new building in New South Wales were derived mainly from returns of permits to build issued in terms of the Local Government Act by the Councils of the City of Sydney, the metropolitan municipalities, 129 country municipalities, and 7 extra-metropolitan shires. These returns showed the number, value, and types of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings approved by the councils. Since January, 1947, returns of permits to build have been obtained from all local councils in the State which issue these permits. Practically all areas of the State except the rural parts of some shires are therefore covered by these returns.

Supplementary records of governmental building (for which local council permits are not required) were obtained from July, 1939.

Since September quarter, 1945, quarterly returns of building operations have been collected from individual contract builders and governmental authorities. The collection has been extended to include the operations of the many owner-builders who build without the service of a building contractor.

The term *value*, as applied to building operations, represents the estimated cost of the building when completed (exclusive of the land).

Building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. Building classified as government therefore includes houses, flats, and other buildings owned by the Housing Commission or other governmental authorities, irrespective of whether constructed by these authorities or by private builders on contract to them. Buildings for which finance and materials were "sponsored" by governmental authorities to assist building for private ownership are not classified as "government".

The *value of building approved* is the value of building permits issued by local government authorities together with the value of contracts let or work commenced and day labour projects authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and flats approved* is the number of new houses and flats for which permits were issued by local government councils together with the number covered by contracts let and day labour projects authorised by governmental authorities.

Houses and flats are classified as *uncompleted* if not completed at the end of a period, irrespective of whether construction was proceeding on that date.

The value of building approved in the post-war period has been significantly higher than that of building commenced. Particulars of the number of private dwellings show the same relationship. This relationship may be attributed to the fact that, in the post-war years, many intending builders have found it impracticable to continue with their plans, or have been obliged to submit new plans, owing to rising costs, or difficulties and delays in the supply of finance, labour or building materials.

## VALUE OF NEW BUILDING.

Statistics of building in New South Wales prior to 1946 were derived from returns of permits to build issued by the metropolitan councils of Sydney, 129 country municipalities, and 7 extra-metropolitan shires. It is believed these data, which were supplemented by records of government building projects as from July, 1939, covered not less than 85 per cent. of the total building within the State and, although not complete, illustrate the trend of building.

The following table shows the value of building approved in New South Wales from 1929 to 1946, as far as recorded, distinguishing the value of government building projects from 1940 to 1946 and the value of permits issued by councils for houses, flats, factories, and other private buildings:—

Table 566.—Value of Building\* Approved, 1929 to 1946.

Year.	Private Building. †					Government Building.	Total Building.
	Houses.	Flats.	Factories.	Other.	Total.		
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1929	†	†	†	†	19,722	†	†
1931	†	†	†	†	2,146	†	†
1934	†	†	†	†	3,370	†	†
1935	†	†	†	†	12,846	†	†
1936	†	†	†	†	14,798	†	†
1937	7,582	2,867	1,354	5,403	16,656	†	†
1938	9,508	3,574	1,171	6,119	20,372	†	†
1939	8,999	2,958	1,394	4,231	17,582	†	†
1940	8,688	2,801	1,377	3,739	16,605	3,566	20,171
1941	10,178	2,370	1,443	1,609	15,605	4,629	20,234
1942	970	36	1,004	515	2,525	5,303	7,828
1943	284	13	1,125	447	1,869	4,683	6,552
1944	723	20	1,225	504	2,472	3,911	6,383
1945	8,003	59	978	861	9,901	5,300	15,201
1946	22,951	789	4,212	3,625	31,577	6,444	38,021

\* New buildings and alterations and additions combined.

† Permits issued by councils specified in first paragraph above.

‡ Not available.

Building activity was high in the years 1927 to 1929, but declined heavily from 1930 to 1932 owing to the economic depression, after which it recovered gradually. As a result of severe wartime restrictions on private building operations, the value of private building approved fell from £15,605,000 in 1941 to £2,525,000 in 1942, but during the war years there was an increase in the value of government building. Total building construction reached its lowest wartime level in 1944, when private building was little more than one-tenth of the level of 1938. Owing to the gradual easing of restrictions on private building and the development of the government housing programme, there was a rapid increase in the value of building approved in 1945 and 1946.

During the war years, private house and flat building was drastically curtailed, but factory building was maintained. After the war, the housing shortage and the post-war industrial expansion produced an increase in house and factory building. The proportions of the aggregate value of private building in 1946 were houses 73 per cent., flats 3 per cent., and factories 13 per cent. In the years 1942 to 1944, the proportions were houses 29 per cent., flats 1 per cent., and factories 49 per cent.

*Value of New Building Approved.*

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in New South Wales in each year from 1946 to 1955:—

**Table 567.—Value of Building\* Approved—Type of Building.**

Year.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
£ thousand.								
PRIVATE.								
1946† ...	26,630	833	492	367	837	4,815	2,050	36,024
1947 ...	33,089	1,461	480	466	570	3,852	1,949	41,817
1948 ...	40,486	1,763	247	470	355	4,054	2,068	49,443
1949 ...	49,387	2,104	111	712	466	3,680	2,463	58,923
1950 ...	63,854	3,103	360	1,381	948	7,180	5,292	82,118
1951 ...	68,338	3,283	1,078	1,394	1,423	12,920	9,276	97,712
1952 ...	46,175	321	1,204	778	1,231	7,732	8,363	66,404
1953 ...	64,032	1,006	2,184	1,217	2,907	5,449	13,429	90,224
1954 ...	72,519	1,142	3,333	1,236	6,376	11,591	14,251	110,448
1955 ...	73,947	1,722	3,945	1,080	5,068	13,529	19,229	118,520
GOVERNMENT.								
1946 ...	4,043‡	62‡	...	33	...	368	1,939	6,445
1947 ...	4,001‡	211‡	...	3	...	468	2,639	7,322
1948 ...	5,733‡	504‡	...	97	...	1,370	3,639	11,343
1949 ...	5,243‡	887‡	...	...	...	1,507	6,607	14,244
1950 ...	6,208‡	1,276‡	...	...	7	1,439	8,445	17,375
1951 ...	8,729‡	912‡	12	14	75	1,540	11,104	22,386
1952 ...	6,678‡	432‡	23	...	9	427	4,683	12,252
1953 ...	14,262	626	...	25	6	26	6,416	21,361
1954 ...	9,691	470	13	57	57	473	9,290	20,051
1955 ...	7,704	587	...	37	50	9,694	20,649	38,721
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.								
1946† ...	30,673	895	492	400	837	5,183	3,989	42,469
1947 ...	37,040	1,672	480	469	570	4,320	4,588	49,139
1948 ...	46,219	2,267	247	567	355	5,424	5,707	60,786
1949 ...	54,630	2,991	111	712	466	5,187	9,070	73,167
1950 ...	70,062	4,379	360	1,381	955	8,619	13,737	99,493
1951 ...	77,067	4,195	1,090	1,408	1,498	14,460	20,380	120,098
1952 ...	52,853	1,353	1,227	778	1,240	8,159	13,046	78,656
1953 ...	78,294	1,632	2,184	1,242	2,913	5,475	19,845	111,585
1954 ...	82,210	1,612	3,346	1,293	6,433	12,064	23,541	130,499
1955 ...	81,651	2,309	3,945	1,117	5,118	23,223	39,878	157,241

\* New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

† Partly estimated.

‡ Value of houses and flats commenced (see text).

Table 567 relates to proposals to build approved by local government councils on behalf of private individuals or firms, and contracts let or work authorised on behalf of government authorities. The series is useful as an indicator of future short-term prospects in the building industry, and there is a close correlation between the movement in the series and the trend in actual building activity. Apart from a fairly sharp recession in 1952, the value of building approved each year has steadily increased since 1946. The increases in building costs since the war have had an appreciable effect on the increase in the value of building approved, but there has also been some increase in volume.

Prior to 1952, building, other than houses and flats, was restricted. Since the removal of these controls, there has been a big increase in approvals to erect hotels, shops, factories and miscellaneous buildings. Between 1947



and 1955, the value of house building approved increased by 120 per cent., and the value of other classes of building increased by 525 per cent. Between 1952 and 1955 the value of house building approved increased by 54 per cent., while the value of other classes of buildings approved increased by 193 per cent. In recent years "other buildings" (see Table 567) for private and government ownership have accounted for as much as 25 per cent. of the total building approved, and recently a further classification of this group into several other major categories was made.

The amount of "other buildings" in 1955, viz., £39,878,000, is made up as follows:—Office and bank premises, £11,239,000; other business premises, £4,894,000; entertainment or recreational purposes, £3,248,000; educational, £7,721,000; health (hospitals, etc.), £3,579,000; religious, £941,000; and miscellaneous (including defence), £8,256,000.

From 1946 to 1954 house and flat building accounted for 50 per cent. or more of all government building approvals, except in 1951, when the figure was 43 per cent. In 1955 approvals reached the record level of £38,721,000, an increase of 93 per cent. on 1954 and 73 per cent. higher than the previous peak in 1951. The expansion was accounted for, in part, by the construction of a very large explosives factory at St. Mary's and an atomic reactor at Sutherland. "Other buildings" in 1955 comprised offices and banks, £1,663,000; post offices and telephone exchanges, £853,000; other business premises, £696,000; buildings for entertainment and recreation, £481,000; education, £6,516,000; health, £3,168,000; miscellaneous (including defence), £7,272,000. House and flat building was only 20 per cent. of all government building approved.

Prior to 1953, the value of government houses and flats approved was estimated on the basis of the number of houses commenced. Thereafter, the figure is a record of the value of contracts let, but the series throughout is reasonably comparable.

A geographical distribution of the value of private building approved in New South Wales during 1955 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building, is given in the next table:—

**Table 568.—Value of Private Building\* Approved—Geographical Distribution.**

Year.	Cumberland Division.			North Coast Division.	Hunter and Manning Division.	South Coast Division.	Tablelands Divisions.	Slopes Divisions.	Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Total N.S.W.
	Metro- poli- s. ↑	Balance of Division. ↑	Total.								
	£ thousand.										
HOUSES AND FLATS.											
1947	15,672	7,558	23,230	1,644	3,520	1,795	1,780	1,714	542	275	34,500
1948	18,288	10,107	28,395	1,807	4,811	2,291	2,085	1,914	625	320	42,248
1949	22,232	11,855	34,087	2,023	5,682	2,995	2,833	2,524	709	638	51,491
1950	28,077	16,582	44,659	2,547	7,426	3,393	3,670	3,501	974	787	66,957
1951	28,002	18,300	46,302	2,460	7,534	4,336	4,413	4,207	1,322	1,046	71,621
1952	17,168	12,252	29,420	1,539	5,666	3,312	2,894	2,465	1,025	775	47,096
1953	24,854	17,130	41,984	1,898	7,579	4,235	3,300	3,838	1,419	785	65,088
1954	45,583	2,002	47,585	2,228	8,571	5,208	3,341	4,318	1,686	724	73,661
1955	46,570	2,894	49,464	2,026	8,798	5,256	3,613	4,144	1,564	804	75,669

NOTE.—Table 568 is continued on the page following.

Table 568.—Value of Private Building\* Approved—Geographical Distribution—*continued*.

Year.	Cumberland Division.			North Coast Division.	Hunter and Man- ning Division.	South Coast Division.	Table- lands Divis- ions.	Slopes Divis- ions.	Plains and Riverina Divis- ions.	Wes- tern Divis- ions.	Total N.S.W.
	Metro- polis †	Balance of Divis- ion. †	Total.								
	OTHER BUILDINGS.										
1947	4,580	386	4,966	228	770	395	259	353	102	244	7,317
1948	4,308	638	4,946	240	665	630	267	253	144	50	7,195
1949	4,637	417	5,054	211	559	792	328	304	151	33	7,432
1950	9,137	1,334	10,471	680	1,182	984	550	684	291	319	15,161
1951	14,600	1,478	16,078	712	4,129	2,251	978	1,267	588	88	26,091
1952	10,900	2,098	12,998	573	1,375	1,803	960	1,102	438	59	19,308
1953	14,903	2,433	17,336	767	2,381	1,291	1,456	1,298	554	103	25,186
1954	24,603	732	25,335	844	3,840	2,469	1,329	1,905	778	227	36,787
1955	30,724	1,032	31,756	821	3,110	2,313	1,853	2,048	765	185	42,851
	TOTAL BUILDINGS.										
1947	20,252	7,944	28,196	1,872	4,290	2,190	2,039	2,067	644	519	41,817
1948	22,596	10,745	33,341	2,047	5,476	2,921	2,352	2,167	769	370	49,443
1949	26,869	12,272	39,141	2,234	6,241	3,787	3,161	2,828	860	671	58,923
1950	37,214	17,916	55,130	3,227	8,608	4,377	4,220	4,185	1,265	1,106	82,118
1951	42,602	19,778	62,380	3,172	11,663	6,587	5,391	5,474	1,911	1,134	97,712
1952	28,068	14,350	42,418	2,112	7,041	5,115	3,854	3,567	1,463	834	66,404
1953	39,757	19,503	59,320	2,665	9,960	5,526	4,756	5,136	1,973	888	90,224
1954	70,186	2,734	72,920	3,072	12,411	7,677	4,670	6,283	2,464	951	110,448
1955	77,294	3,926	81,220	2,847	11,908	7,569	5,466	6,192	2,329	989	118,520

\* New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

† The area of the Metropolis was increased on 1st January, 1954, by the addition of part of the former Balance of Cumberland (see page 62).

Nearly two-thirds of the private building approved in 1955 was to be built in the metropolitan area (69 per cent. was in Cumberland Division). Next in importance were the Hunter and Manning Division, which contains the City of Newcastle (10 per cent.), and the South Coast Division including the City of Greater Wollongong (6 per cent.).

Of the total value of house and flat building approved for private construction, £46,570,000 or 62 per cent. was to be located in the metropolitan area (£49,464,000 or 65 per cent. was in Cumberland Division). The corresponding figures for the Hunter and Manning and South Coast Divisions were 12 per cent. and 7 per cent., respectively.

The value of building, other than houses and flats, approved in the metropolitan area was 72 per cent. of all building. Hunter and Manning and South Coast Divisions accounted for 7 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively.

"Alterations and additions" to buildings, as classified by local authorities, were valued at £22,722,000 in 1955.

The following table shows a geographical distribution of the value of government building approved in New South Wales during 1955 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building:—

**Table 569.—Value of Government Building\* Approved—Geographical Distribution.**

Year.	Metropolis.†			Rest of State.†			Total, New South Wales.		
	Houses and Flats.	Other Buildings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Buildings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Buildings.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1946	2,585‡	1,209	3,794	1,520‡	1,131	2,651	4,105‡	2,340	6,445
1947	2,225‡	2,075	4,300	1,987‡	1,035	3,022	4,212‡	3,110	7,322
1948	3,368‡	2,876	6,244	2,869‡	2,230	5,099	6,237‡	5,106	11,343
1949	3,294‡	4,256	7,550	2,836‡	3,858	6,694	6,130‡	8,114	14,244
1950	4,033‡	4,028	8,061	3,451‡	5,863	9,314	7,484‡	9,891	17,375
1951	3,232‡	6,415	9,647	6,408‡	6,331	12,739	9,640‡	12,746	22,386
1952	1,742‡	2,797	4,539	5,368‡	2,345	7,713	7,110‡	5,142	12,252
1953	6,251	3,518	9,769	8,637	2,955	11,592	14,888	6,473	21,361
1954	3,975	6,541	10,516	6,186	3,349	9,535	10,161	9,890	20,051
1955	4,784	17,911	22,695	3,507	12,519	16,026	8,291	30,430	38,721

\* New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

† See note † to Table 568.

‡ See note ‡ to Table 567.

Between 1946 and 1949 government building approved in the metropolis was rather more than half the total approved in New South Wales. From 1950 to 1953, the situation was reversed, principally because of the development of new housing areas just outside the metropolitan boundaries, as then defined. With the alteration of the boundaries in 1954, approvals to build in the new metropolitan area again accounted for more than half the total approvals for the State. In 1955 there was a big increase in government approvals to build, to which reference has already been made (see Table 567). The approvals to build in the metropolitan area rose to 58.6 per cent. of the total of the State.

#### *Value of Building Commenced.*

The following table contains a classification of the value of private and government building commenced in New South Wales during 1955 and earlier years according to the main types of building. The table includes all new buildings, and alterations or additions to existing buildings valued at £5,000 or over. Renovations, repairs and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings (other than flat conversions) are excluded. Separate details of private and government building are not available.

Table 570.—Value of Private and Government Building Commenced.

Period.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1947	24,950*	1,017	75	157	126	2,998	3,862	33,185*
1948	32,867*	2,067	171	337	84	2,691	3,378	41,595*
1949	35,034*	2,275	337	229	136	2,372	6,044	46,427*
1950	44,779*	2,738	308	579	178	5,378	10,947	64,907*
1951	58,398	2,847	108	985	698	7,147	15,668	85,851
1952	50,575	1,176	579†	748†	622†	4,431	13,959	72,090
1953	64,205	948	1,802†	1,232†	1,769†	5,257	14,414	89,627
1954	73,700	2,129	2,770	1,231	3,618	9,211	28,505	121,164
1955	72,352	1,655	3,920	1,206	3,898	13,474	35,458	131,972

\* Partly estimated.

† Revised.

The value of new building commenced in New South Wales has increased each year since 1946, except for a minor recession in 1952. The increase is not wholly attributable to expansion of building activity, being partly the result of a steep and almost continuous rise in the cost of building. The value of all classes of building commenced in 1955, viz., £131,972,000, was the highest recorded. "Other" buildings included:—Offices and banks, £13,904,000; other business premises, £3,814,000; buildings for entertainment and recreation, £2,234,000; education, £4,505,000; health, £2,935,000; religious, £1,286,000; miscellaneous, £6,780,000.

Although, as a percentage of total building, the value of house and flat building commenced each year has declined since the removal of restrictions from other classes of building in 1952, it was still relatively high in 1955, viz., 54.8 per cent. During 1954 and 1955, there were appreciable increases in buildings for business and commercial purposes but "factories" and "other" buildings accounted for most of the increase in the value of building actually begun. To some extent this movement could be misinterpreted, as "factories" and "other" building include large-scale projects, the completion of which may be spread over several years.

#### *Value of Building Completed.*

The following table contains a classification of the value of private and government building completed in New South Wales during 1955 and earlier years according to the main types of building. As in the case of building commenced, the table includes all new buildings and alterations

and additions to existing buildings valued at £5,000 or over. Renovations, repairs and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings (other than flat conversions) are excluded. Separate details of private and government building are not available.

**Table 571.—Value of Private and Government Building Completed.**

Year.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1946	10,697*	68	17	28	35	740	1,414	12,999*
1947	16,717*	513	39	96	114	1,524	1,259	20,262*
1948	25,028*	1,190	45	187	81	1,601	1,826	29,958*
1949	30,261*	1,702	231	293	163	2,506	2,446	37,602*
1950	35,383*	1,606	299	464	138	2,901	3,609	44,400*
1951	45,342	2,492	100	611	212	2,611	6,750	58,118
1952	61,875	3,157	154†	954†	826†	8,061	15,799	90,826
1953	65,791	3,499	825†	1,100†	1,201†	7,525	21,361	101,302
1954	74,250	1,595	2,008	1,257	2,052	8,642	17,848	107,652
1955	77,263	1,539	2,870	1,025	2,968	7,902	23,862	117,429

\* Partly estimated.

† Revised.

The annual value of building completed has increased each year since 1946. Although the value of building approved and commenced declined in 1952, the volume of building in hand was sufficient to prevent any corresponding fall in value of completions, which increased in 1952 and again in 1953. The total value of buildings completed in 1955, viz., £117,429,000, is the highest so far recorded. It includes "other buildings" valued at £23,862,000 made up as follows:—Offices and banks, £3,852,000; other business premises, £2,908,000; buildings for entertainment and recreation, £1,071,000; education, £4,832,000; health, £3,266,000; religious, £1,424,000; and miscellaneous, £6,509,000. The value of house and flat building in 1955 (£78,802,000), was a record, but, as a proportion of total building, had fallen to 65.7 per cent. In 1951, just prior to the removal of the controls on building, the value of houses and flats completed was 82.3 per cent. of total building.

#### NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS.

##### *Number of New Houses and Flats.*

The following table shows the number of new private and government houses and flats (individual units) approved, commenced and completed in 1955 and earlier years:

Table 572.—New Houses and Flats—Number of Dwelling Units.

Year.	Approved.			Commenced.			Completed.		
	Houses.	Flats.	Houses and Flats.	Houses.	Flats.	Houses and Flats.	Houses.	Flats.	Houses and Flats.
PRIVATE.									
1947	24,684	1,049	25,733	15,455	552	16,007	10,729	356	11,085
1948	26,496	1,069	27,565	17,092	904	17,996	13,867	602	14,469
1949	28,359	1,089	29,398	17,933	730	18,663	14,767	734	15,501
1950	31,020	1,364	32,384	19,437	744	20,181	15,866	634	16,500
1951	28,206	1,091	29,297	21,336	732	22,068	16,252	790	17,042
1952	17,827	271	18,098	18,449	295	18,744	19,634	744	20,378
1953	23,103	393	23,496	20,324	306	20,630	21,051	555	21,606
1954	24,254	499	24,753	22,205	531	22,736	22,145	412	22,557
1955	23,173	651	23,824	21,606	499	22,105	23,455	406	23,861
GOVERNMENT.									
1947	3,166	350	3,516	3,418	160	3,578	2,462	9	2,471
1948	2,689	729	3,418	3,974	427	4,401	3,385	187	3,572
1949	3,524	639	4,163	3,419	630	4,049	3,509	285	3,794
1950	3,909	505	4,414	3,739	815	4,554	3,453	335	3,788
1951	5,247	507	5,754	4,322	523	4,845	4,127	330	4,457
1952	843	(-) 25	818	2,931	236	3,167	5,250	635	5,885
1953	6,232	348	6,580	5,071	148	5,219	4,547	1,000	5,547
1954	4,511	265	4,776	5,448	422	5,870	6,031	273	6,304
1955	3,398	283	3,681	3,697	261	3,958	3,958	276	4,234
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.									
1947	27,850	1,399	29,249	18,873	712	19,585	13,191	365	13,556
1948	29,185	1,798	30,983	21,066	1,331	22,397	17,252	789	18,041
1949	31,883	1,678	33,561	21,352	1,360	22,712	18,276	1,019	19,295
1950	34,929	1,869	36,798	23,176	1,559	24,735	19,319	969	20,288
1951	33,453	1,598	35,051	25,658	1,255	26,913	20,379	1,120	21,499
1952	18,670	246	18,916	21,380	531	21,911	24,884	1,379	26,263
1953	29,335	741	30,076	25,395	454	25,849	25,598	1,555	27,153
1954	28,765	764	29,529	27,653	953	28,606	28,176	685	28,861
1955	26,571	934	27,505	25,303	760	26,063	27,413	682	28,095

(-) Denotes excess of contracts cancelled over contracts let.

The number of new houses and flats approved for private ownership declined slightly in 1955, but the fall was much less than that which occurred in 1952. Houses approved for government ownership fell by 1,113 in 1955 compared with 4,404 in 1952. The trends in numbers of new houses and flats commenced on private and government account, have followed approvals fairly closely. In 1955 completions of new houses declined for the first time since the war; the number of houses and flats for private ownership actually increased, but new government houses completed in 1955 were only 65.6 per cent. of the 1954 total, and the lowest since 1950.

Table 572 excludes sub-standard dwellings erected for temporary occupation during the construction of a "house" complying with standards laid down in ordinances under Part XI of the Local Government Act, 1919; sheds, huts or other structures not being a house as described above erected with or without Council's knowledge in holiday resorts or similar areas, for temporary occupation; houses built on stations or farms in areas where ordinances under the Local Government Act do not apply. It is estimated that the statistics cover at least 95 per cent. of all new house building in the State.

It is estimated that at 31st December, 1955, the number of house and flat units remaining uncompleted was 27,072.

The next table shows the number of new houses and flats (private and government) approved, commenced and completed in the Division of Cumberland and the rest of the State in 1955 and earlier years:—

**Table 573.—New House and Flat Dwellings—Geographical Distribution.**

Year.	Number of Dwelling Units—Private and Government.								
	Division of Cumberland.			Rest of State.			Total, N.S.W.		
	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.
1947	17,942	11,890	8,228	11,307	7,695	5,328	29,249	19,585	13,556
1948	18,826	14,216	11,078	12,157	8,181	6,963	30,983	22,397	18,041
1949	20,249	14,043	12,117	13,312	8,669	7,178	33,561	22,712	19,295
1950	22,150	15,621	12,643	14,648	9,114	7,645	36,793	24,735	20,288
1951	19,692	15,721	12,438	15,359	11,192	9,061	35,051	26,913	21,499
1952	10,119	11,469	15,257	8,797	10,442	11,006	18,916	21,911	26,263
1953	17,320	14,477	16,014	12,756	11,372	11,139	30,076	25,849	27,153
1954	16,846	16,564	17,332	12,683	12,042	11,529	29,529	28,606	28,861
1955	16,521	15,243	16,219	10,984	10,820	11,876	27,505	26,063	28,095

Of the total number of dwelling units commenced and completed in 1955, 58 per cent. and 60 per cent. respectively were in the Division of Cumberland.

#### *Number of New Houses.*

The following table shows particulars of the number of new houses approved, commenced, completed and remaining uncompleted, in New South Wales in 1955 and earlier years:—

**Table 574.—New Houses—Number Approved, Commenced, Completed and Remaining Uncompleted.**

Year.	Number of New Houses.									
	Ap- proved (Private and Gov't.).	Commenced.			Completed.			Uncompleted.*		
		Private.	Gov't.	Total.	Private.	Gov't.	Total.	Private. †	Gov't.	Total. †
1947	27,850	15,455	3,418	18,873	10,729	2,462	13,191	13,396	3,990	17,386
1948	29,185	17,092	3,974	21,066	13,867	3,385	17,252	16,621	4,579	21,200
1949	31,883	17,933	3,419	21,352	14,767	3,509	18,276	19,787	4,489	24,276
1950	34,929	19,437	3,739	23,176	15,866	3,453	19,319	23,358	4,775	28,133
1951	33,453	21,336	4,322	25,658	16,252	4,127	20,379	28,442	4,970	33,412
1952	18,670	18,449	2,931	21,380	19,634	5,250	24,884	27,257	2,651	29,908
1953	29,335	20,324	5,071	25,395	21,051	4,547	25,598	26,530	3,175	29,705
1954	28,765	22,205	5,448	27,653	22,145	6,031	28,176	26,590	2,592	29,182
1955	26,571	21,606	3,697	25,303	23,455	3,958	27,413	24,741	2,331	27,072

\* At end of period.

† Estimated.

The number of new houses approved in the early post-war years rose steadily to a peak of 34,929 in 1950. The 1951 figure was only slightly lower, but in 1952 there was a sudden fall to 18,670. The generally high level in 1950 and earlier years could have been partly the result of fictitious applications lodged with a view to obtaining supplies of building materials more readily, and partly also due to the abandonment of plans caused by supply difficulties and rising costs. Building activity, measured in terms of houses commenced, was much higher in 1953, 1954 and 1955 than in earlier years, despite the smaller number of permits issued in these years compared with 1949, 1950 and 1951. For the past four years, the number of houses completed has been greater than the number commenced in the same year. The result has been a reduction in the estimated number of houses remaining uncompleted, from its peak of 33,412 in 1951, to 27,072 in 1955. Houses remaining uncompleted for government ownership at the end of 1955, were lower than at any time since 1947.

Particulars of the materials of the outer walls of houses completed in each year since 1948 are given in the next table:—

**Table 575.—New Houses Completed—Materials of Outer Walls.**

Materials of Outer Walls.	Number of Houses Completed—Private and Government.							
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
* Brick, Stone, etc. ...	5,835	6,439	5,890	5,779	6,528	6,114	6,406	5,568
Weatherboard, Wood ...	2,192	2,434	2,856	4,351	6,130	6,766	7,249	7,703
Fibro-cement ...	9,120	9,293	10,503	10,213	12,132	12,675	14,474	14,103
Other ...	105	110	70	36	94	43	47	39
Total ...	17,252	18,276	19,319	20,379	24,884	25,598	28,176	27,413

\* Includes brick veneer and concrete.

The 1954 Census showed the marked change in the use of materials for external walls of dwellings, which took place between 1947 and 1954. The census information included in addition to private houses (so described), "sheds, huts, etc." used as temporary dwellings. Table 575, with minor exceptions, includes only houses built to standards laid down by local government ordinances. The figures confirm the trend away from brick, concrete and stone external walls, to fibro-cement sheeting and weatherboard outer walls. In 1948, 33.8 per cent. of all houses completed were of brick or similar material; 12.7 per cent. weatherboard; and 52.9 per cent. fibro-cement sheets. The corresponding percentages in 1955 were brick, etc., 20.3 per cent.; weatherboard 28.0 per cent.; fibro-cement 51.4 per cent. Weatherboard houses have become very popular in recent years, although their costs of construction are, on the average, slightly higher than those of fibro-cement. Just before World War II, most suburban houses in Sydney and many in country towns were being built of brick.



The following table shows the number of new private and government houses approved, commenced, and completed in various parts of the State in 1955 and earlier years:—

**Table 576.—New Houses—Geographical Distribution.**

	Number of Houses—Private and Government.										
Year.	Cumberland Division.			North Coast Division.	Hunter and Manning Division.	South Coast Division.	Tablelands Divisions.	Slopes Divisions.	Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division	Total N.S.W.
	Metro-polis. *	Balance of Cum-berland. *	Total.								
APPROVED.											
1947	10,319	6,486	16,805	1,579	3,919	1,898	1,406	1,459	572	212	27,850
1948	10,347	6,870	17,217	1,578	4,623	2,027	1,571	1,440	541	188	29,185
1949	11,443	7,480	18,923	1,498	4,723	2,482	1,833	1,590	486	348	31,883
1950	11,819	8,973	20,792	1,554	5,231	2,511	2,165	1,808	540	328	34,929
1951	9,416	8,966	18,382	1,336	5,070	3,165	2,579	1,926	607	388	33,453
1952	5,104	4,833	9,937	814	2,685	1,634	1,732	1,192	400	276	18,670
1953	9,686	7,249	16,935	991	4,303	2,654	1,703	1,759	706	284	29,335
1954	15,715	825	16,540	1,066	4,164	2,420	1,637	1,920	756	262	28,765
1955	14,819	1,112	15,931	811	3,730	2,246	1,409	1,572	611	261	26,571
COMMENCED.											
1947†	7,407	3,887	11,294	1,233	2,494	1,245	1,094	983	387	143	18,873
1948†	8,619	4,480	13,099	1,059	2,629	1,676	1,062	1,105	383	53	21,066
1949†	8,264	4,603	12,867	1,066	2,605	1,837	1,238	1,111	302	276	21,352
1950†	9,011	5,324	14,335	1,081	2,633	2,068	1,376	1,106	307	270	23,176
1951	8,541	6,187	14,728	1,181	3,181	2,371	1,974	1,528	441	254	25,658
1952	5,882	5,196	11,078	1,000	3,335	1,865	2,044	1,273	444	341	21,380
1953	8,285	5,974	14,259	923	3,491	2,178	1,802	1,807	678	257	25,395
1954	15,367	703	16,070	1,028	3,780	2,251	1,628	1,891	741	264	27,653
1955	14,127	710	14,837	877	3,321	2,164	1,478	1,720	661	245	25,303
COMPLETED.											
1947†	5,199	2,707	7,906	985	1,574	1,044	650	718	238	76	13,191
1948†	7,358	3,111	10,469	1,022	2,408	1,102	876	901	358	116	17,252
1949†	7,742	3,534	11,276	1,024	2,093	1,546	885	996	346	110	18,276
1950†	7,610	4,181	11,791	1,068	2,056	1,809	1,074	1,051	287	192	19,319
1951	7,786	3,736	11,522	1,138	2,493	2,117	1,324	1,200	331	254	20,379
1952	8,714	5,479	14,193	1,153	3,326	2,166	1,899	1,362	505	280	24,884
1953	8,526	6,230	14,756	965	3,514	1,905	1,985	1,543	609	321	25,598
1954	16,282	664	16,946	982	3,698	2,154	1,664	1,764	652	316	28,176
1955	15,088	723	15,816	981	3,739	2,182	1,761	1,880	744	310	27,413

\* See note † to Table 568.

† Partly estimated.

Between 1947 and 1955, the proportion of total houses completed in New South Wales which were located in the Cumberland Division varied between 56.5 per cent. (in 1951) and 61.6 per cent. (in 1949). The areas next in importance are the Hunter and Manning Division, which contains the

Newcastle Urban area and the Gosford-Wyong holiday area, and the South Coast Division, in which the City of Greater Wollongong is included. In the nine-year period, the Hunter and Manning Division accounted for 11 to 14 per cent. of the annual State total, and the South Coast Division for 6 to 10 per cent. Approvals and commencements of new houses show a similar distribution.

A geographical distribution of the private and government-owned houses approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in 1955 is given in the following table:—

**Table 577.—New Houses—Private and Government—Geographical Distribution, 1955.**

Divisions.	Number of New Houses.					
	Private.			Government.		
	Approved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Approved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.
<b>Cumberland—</b>						
Metropolis ... ..	12,881	12,224	13,405	1,938	1,903	1,683
Balance ... ..	1,015	617	628	97	93	100
<b>Total Cumberland ...</b>	<b>13,896</b>	<b>12,841</b>	<b>14,033</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>1,783</b>
<b>North Coast ... ..</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Hunter and Manning ...</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>South Coast ... ..</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>484</b>
<b>Tablelands ... ..</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>542</b>
<b>Slopes ... ..</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>426</b>
<b>Plains and Riverina ...</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Western Division and Unincorporated* ...</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total, N.S.W. ... ..</b>	<b>23,173</b>	<b>21,606</b>	<b>23,455</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>3,958</b>

\* As far as recorded.

Of the total government houses completed in 1955, 45 per cent. were located in the Cumberland Division, 10 per cent. in Hunter and Manning and 12 per cent. in the South Coast Division.

A feature of the construction of homes since the end of the war has been the growth of building by persons who erect their own homes without the services of a contractor. "Owner-building" can take a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor, who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor, but takes no responsibility for financing the project, to the work of the owner himself who, alone, or with the assistance of friends, undertakes the actual construction at week ends, during annual holidays, or other free time. The following

table shows the number of houses commenced and completed by owner-builders, and contract builders since 1951. Statistics prior to this date are not available.

**Table 578.—New Houses—Type of Builder.**

Period.	Houses Commenced.			Houses Completed.		
	By Contract Builders.	By Owner Builders.	Total.	By Contract Builders.	By Owner Builders.	Total.
1951 ... ..	14,362	11,296	25,658	14,244	6,135	20,379
1952 ... ..	9,275	12,105	21,380	14,595	10,289	24,884
1953 ... ..	13,559	11,836	25,395	12,998	12,600	25,598
1954 ... ..	16,197	11,456	27,653	15,978	12,198	28,176
1955 ... ..	14,849	10,454	25,303	15,720	11,693	27,413

\* Government day-labour jobs are included under contract builders. Few houses have been built under day labour conditions since 1951.

Although the number of houses commenced and completed by "owner-builders" declined during 1955, the percentages of all dwellings commenced and completed as "owner-built" were respectively 41.3 and 42.6. Included in the "owner-builder" class are a number of migrants.

#### *New Flat Dwellings.*

Table 579 shows the number of new private and government flat units approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in the State since 1947:—

**Table 579.—New Flat Dwelling Units.**

Period.	No. of Individual Dwelling Units—Private and Government.			
	Approved.	Commenced.	Completed.	Uncompleted.*
1947	1,399	712	365	703
1948	1,798	1,331	789	1,245
1949	1,678	1,360	1,019	1,586
1950	1,869	1,559	969	2,176
1951	1,598	1,255	1,120	2,311
1952	246	531	1,379	1,592
1953	741	454	1,555	482
1954	764	953	685	744
1955	934	760	682	796

\* At end of period.

Between 1947 and 1950, there was a steady increase each year in the number of new flat dwelling units approved and commenced, but in 1951 the number approved declined by 14 per cent. to 1,598, and the number commenced by 20 per cent. to 1,255. In 1952 new flat dwelling units approved fell to 246 and flats commenced to 531. Approvals have increased each year since 1952, but the number in 1955 was only two-thirds of the number approved in 1947

A high proportion of new flat dwelling units built since 1947 are government-owned. Of the total number of units completed in the last nine years, 3,330 or 38 per cent. were built for government authorities, principally the Housing Commission.

**Table 580.—Private and Government New Flat Building.**

Period.	Number of Individual Flat Dwelling Units.							
	Private.				Government.			
	Ap-proved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Uncom-pleted.*	Ap-proved.	Com-menced.	Com-pleted.	Uncom-pleted.*
1947	1,049	552	356	499	350	160	9	204
1948	1,069	904	602	801	729	427	187	444
1949	1,039	730	734	797	639	630	285	789
1950	1,364	744	634	907	505	815	335	1,269
1951	1,091	732	790	849	507	523	330	1,462
1952	271	295	744	529	(-) 25	236	635	1,063
1953	393	306	555	271	348	148	1,000	211
1954	499	531	412	384	265	422	273	360
1955	651	499	406	451	283	261	276	345

\* At end of period. (-) Denotes excess of contracts cancelled over contracts let.

Table 581 shows a geographical distribution of new flats approved, commenced and completed in 1955 and earlier years. Of all flat dwelling units completed since 1947, 6,651 or 77.7 per cent., were in the Division of Cumberland.

**Table 581.—New Flats, Private and Government—Geographical Distribution.**

Year.	Number of Individual Flat Dwelling Units—Private and Government.								
	Approved.			Commenced.			Completed.		
	Cumber-land Division.	Balance of State.	Total, N.S.W.	Cumber-land Division.	Balance of State.	Total, N.S.W.	Cumber-land Division.	Balance of State.	Total, N.S.W.
1947	1,137	262	1,399	596	116	712	322	43	365
1948	1,609	189	1,798	1,117	214	1,331	609	180	789
1949	1,326	352	1,678	1,176	184	1,360	841	178	1,019
1950	1,358	511	1,869	1,286	273	1,559	852	117	969
1951	1,310	288	1,598	993	262	1,255	916	204	1,120
1952	182	64	246	391	140	531	1,064	315	1,379
1953	385	356	741	218	236	454	1,258	297	1,555
1954	306	458	764	494	459	953	386	299	685
1955	590	344	934	406	354	760	403	279	682

## NEW BUILDINGS ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

The extent of new building on rural holdings was first recorded on annual returns from farmers for the year ended 31st March, 1948. Particulars of the number and cost of such buildings in each of the last eight years are given in the following table:—

Table 582.—New Buildings on Rural Holdings—Number and Cost.

Year ended 31st March.	New Dwellings.				Other New Buildings— Cost.	
	Number.		Cost.		Completed during Year.	Uncompleted at end of Year.
	Completed during Year.	Uncompleted at end of Year.	Completed during Year.	Uncompleted at end of Year.		
			£	£	£	£
1948	725	714	784,720	778,670	1,437,320	472,790
1949	1,039	912	1,099,752	1,147,165	1,523,751	575,107
1950	1,315	1,137	1,684,633	1,780,437	1,516,788	654,035
1951	1,459	1,324	2,436,544	2,547,311	2,190,415	1,142,698
1952	2,302	1,748	4,308,074	4,041,564	3,682,346	1,490,456
1953	2,259	1,293	5,487,679	3,208,618	4,253,694	1,709,573
1954	2,558	1,035	5,770,945	2,528,788	4,851,125	888,936
1955	2,448	836	5,966,232	2,173,150	4,211,036	765,015

Apart from a slight fall in 1952-53 and 1954-55, the number of new dwellings completed on rural holdings has increased each year since 1947-48. In the eight years ended 31st March, 1955, the aggregate number of such dwellings completed was 14,105. It is not known to what extent this building activity is recorded in returns received from contract builders and owner builders, and therefore appears in previous tables.

## FINANCING OF HOME BUILDING.

Apart from private financial arrangements, financial assistance for the building and purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided by a number of State and Commonwealth Government agencies and by co-operative building societies. The State Government has provided assistance in various forms since 1912, and the co-operative building societies have been an important source of finance since 1937. Since 1946, in addition to loans made to individual home builders by the Commonwealth Bank and the War Service Homes Commission, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. Private finance for the building and purchase of homes is provided by life assurance offices, private trading banks, Starr-Bowkett and permanent building societies, and private mortgagees.

The following table shows particulars of advances for homes made to individuals by the co-operative building societies and government agencies. The table does not include funds made available by the Commonwealth for the erection of houses by the State Housing Commission under the Housing Agreement.

**Table 583.—Advances for Home Building—Co-operative Societies and Government Agencies.**

Year ended 30th June.	Terminating Co-operative Building Societies.*	Rural Bank Advances for Homes.	State Government Home Building Schemes.†	Commonwealth Bank.	War Service Homes.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948	5,046,790	2,510,104	96,437	798,000	530,530	8,981,861
1949	6,144,383	3,373,247	204,257	847,000	1,061,025	11,629,912
1950	10,417,711	4,336,909	205,266	756,000	2,026,858	17,742,744
1951	13,219,809	4,356,952	167,821	894,000	3,818,259	22,456,841
1952	17,581,953	3,297,206	142,003	905,000	5,038,105	26,964,267
1953	17,971,996	2,272,002	101,342	1,371,000	6,105,990	27,822,330
1954	15,276,243	2,134,925	3,406	2,129,000	7,463,028	27,006,602
1955	13,469,722	3,487,950	800	1,990,000	10,136,389	29,084,061

\* Year ended March.

† Includes Housing Commission advances.

The State Government Home Building Schemes referred to in Table 583 consist of the Home Building, Government Housing, Building Relief, Soldiers' Families Housing, and Homes for the Unemployed Schemes described on page 881 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

#### HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Ministry of Housing was established in May, 1941, and the Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in February, 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, described below. In addition, it is responsible for the administration of the State housing schemes mentioned above and described more fully in Year Book No. 50, and for the provision of financial assistance for home builders under the Housing Act, 1912-55. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, and undertake the manufacture, purchase and supply of building materials.

Under the Housing Act, advances for the erection of new houses may be made to persons who own the land on which the house is to be erected and require a home for family purposes, and whose annual income does not exceed £600 (prior to December, 1947, £400). The advances are secured by first mortgage on the land and dwelling and may be granted up to 100 per cent. of valuation of the property, with a maximum of £1,540. The normal periods of repayment of the advances are 30 years for brick structures and 25 years for timber-framed and brick-veneer structures. Houses financed in this way are constructed by private builders on contract in accordance with specifications approved by the Housing Commission. Financial assistance on similar terms is provided to persons seeking to purchase existing houses of which voluntary vacant possession can be obtained. Because of the small maximum advance available in relation to building costs, and the income limit restriction, new loan activity has been negligible in the past few years.

*Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.*

*(a) Operative from 19th November, 1945, to 30th June, 1956.*

The original Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in November, 1945, and ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in April, 1946. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth provided advances to the State to cover expenditure by the State on its wartime housing projects between 3rd December, 1943, and 19th November, 1945 (the date of the Agreement), and its housing projects for the following ten years. The date of expiry of the Agreement was extended from November, 1955, to 30th June, 1956, when it was replaced by a new agreement (see page 686) operative from 1st July, 1956. The advances were repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest (at a flat rate of 3 per cent.) over a maximum period of fifty-three years. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement were borne by the Commonwealth, and two-fifths by the State.

Homes erected in New South Wales under the Agreement were allocated amongst persons requiring proper housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and ex-servicemen, merchant marinemen, and their dependants received at least 50 per cent. of those erected. Approved applicants for homes were classified into groups according to size of family, and each applicant was admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings became available for allocation.

The nominal rental payable in respect of any house let by the Housing Commission, was an "economic rent", calculated as prescribed in the Agreement. The "rent" included allowances for interest and repayment of principal, maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance and administrative costs. Actual rental payable was determined by "family income", i.e., the income of the largest wage-earner in the house plus part of the income of each other occupant. If the "family income" was equal to the basic wage, the actual rent was one-fifth of that wage and the difference between this amount and the "economic rent" was said to be a "rental rebate". The "actual rent" payable was increased by one-third of the difference where the family income exceeded the basic wage, and reduced by one-fourth of the difference where the basic wage exceeded the family income.

The Agreement related primarily to rental projects, but the State was empowered to sell a house after its completion, the Commonwealth Treasurer's consent being required if the sale price was less than capital cost. The full sale price was payable to the Commonwealth, and any loss resulting from the sale was shared.

During 1955, an amendment to the Housing Agreement was responsible for a major change in conditions relating to the sale of homes to tenants. Whereas prior to this amendment, tenants desiring to purchase their homes could do so only if they could arrange the necessary finance to pay cash for their homes to the Housing Commission, they may now purchase their homes on a deposit of 5 per cent. of the first £2,000 of purchase price, and 10 per cent. of the remainder, repaying the balance of indebtedness (with a maximum of £2,750) by monthly instalments of principal and interest

at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum over a maximum period of forty-five years. The sale price of dwellings is either (a) the cost of construction as determined by the Commission, or (b) a valuation by the Rural Bank of New South Wales at the time of completion of the dwelling, whichever is the higher.

Where application to purchase is made by a tenant other than the original tenant, the valuation by the Rural Bank relates to the date at which the tenant desiring to purchase entered into occupation. Since the inception of the scheme on 1st June, 1955, to 30th June, 1956, 474 houses have been sold to tenants on these terms. From 1st July, 1955, to the same date, a further 219 properties were sold to tenants who financed the purchase through War Service Homes, and another 40 on a cash basis with finance arranged privately or through other agencies. In all, the Commission had disposed of 2,402 properties up to 30th June, 1956.

The following statement shows the financial position of the Agreement in respect of New South Wales up to 30th June, 1955:—

**Table 584.—Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement—Financial Position, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.			Interest Paid.
	Made.	Repaid.	Outstanding at end of year.	
	£	£	£	£
1946	2,525,000	.....	2,525,000	5,264
1947	5,530,000	19,985	8,035,015	146,920
1948	5,345,000	64,352	13,315,663	318,234
1949	6,295,000	129,756	19,480,907	498,951
1950	6,600,000	303,124	25,777,783	683,116
1951	7,890,000	392,080	33,275,703	892,145
1952	8,514,000	844,251	40,945,452	1,140,752
1953	12,100,000	1,318,414	51,727,038	1,402,206
1954	12,450,000	1,178,063	62,998,975	1,659,592
1955	10,800,000	879,891	72,919,084	2,546,934

The number and location of houses and flat dwelling units financed under the Agreement from its inception to 30th June, 1955, were as follows:—

**Table 585.—Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement—Dwellings Completed and Uncompleted in New South Wales.**

Location.	Dwellings Completed to 30th June, 1955.	Dwellings Uncompleted at 30th June, 1955.	Dwellings Completed and Uncompleted at 30th June, 1955.			
			Brick.	Timber Framed.	Other.	Total.
Metropolitan ...	21,976	1,494	12,002	11,195	273	23,470
Rest of State ...	12,213	1,602	1,904	11,883	28	13,815
Total, N.S.W.	34,189	3,096	13,906	23,078	301	37,285



*Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.**(b) Operative from 1st July, 1956.*

This new Housing Agreement, which replaces the Agreement summarised on page 684, is operative for five years from 1st July, 1956. It provides for advances by the Commonwealth to the State for the purpose of the erection of dwellings and of the provision of finance to home builders. The amount to be made available each year is determinable finally by the Commonwealth. Of the amount made available, the State housing authority is required to allocate one-fifth to approved lending authorities to finance home builders in each of the first two years, and thirty per cent. in each of the next three years.

The State is responsible for the repayment of loan moneys made available by the Commonwealth under the new agreement, no provision being made for sharing of losses involved in the sale or letting of houses, or for rental rebates to low income tenants.

Conditions of allocation of houses to occupants follow the provisions of the original agreement, except that the State housing authority must set aside up to 5 per cent. of the annual amount advanced for the erection of dwellings for allotment to serving members of the defence forces. This is in addition to the requirement to allocate fifty per cent. of the dwellings erected from time to time to discharged members of the forces or their dependants.

The Commonwealth, in terms of the new agreement, can exercise greater control over the building activities of the State authority. For example, the advances cannot be used for the construction of shops, or the provision of roads or for essential services generally. Flat building must not exceed three storeys in height. Apart from requiring that dwellings to be built shall be of reasonable size and standard "primarily for families of low or moderate means," the location of houses and housing policy is for the State to determine. As a matter of State policy it has been decided that 80 per cent. of houses to be erected will be for sale on deposit of £50, with repayments of the balance over a period of forty-five years; 20 per cent. will be available for rental.

Interest on advances made by the Commonwealth for the first two years of the new agreement is fixed at the long-term bond rate less  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. if the bond rate does not exceed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. or less 1 per cent. if the bond rate exceed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. Thereafter, the rate is to be a matter of negotiation, although in the event of disagreement between Commonwealth and State, the rate is to be determined by the Commonwealth Treasurer. In any event, the rate is not to exceed the long-term bond rate less  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum. Repayments of principal and interest are to be made annually over fifty-three years by the State.

*Housing Commission—Dwellings Constructed.*

The Housing Commission's home building programme includes the erection of permanent homes, mostly under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, the provision of financial assistance to home builders, and the conversion of military hutments for temporary occupation by families in urgent need of accommodation. By the end of 1955, the Commission's projects extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle,

Wollongong-Port Kembla, and over more than 220 country centres, and it involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of houses and flats commenced and completed by or for the Housing Commission by day labour or by private builders on contract, from 1944 to 1955:—

**Table 586.—Dwellings Provided by or for the Housing Commission.**

Year.	Dwellings in Houses and Flats.			
	Commenced.		Completed.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£		£
1944	317	332,887	42	38,485
1945	1,906	2,248,303	851	869,946
1946	3,483	4,001,368	1,802	2,094,407
1947	3,249	3,791,128	2,337	2,693,018
1948	3,750	5,166,372	3,254	3,923,331
1949	3,557	5,241,263	3,393	4,591,116
1950	3,830	6,097,879	3,236	4,738,123
1951	3,633	6,171,382	3,556	5,620,890
1952	2,132	4,358,507	4,223	7,412,411
1953	4,487	9,784,656	4,537	9,136,283
1954	5,212	10,483,355	5,690	12,057,407
1955	3,451	7,191,237	3,587	7,310,129

The aggregate number of dwelling units commenced during the twelve years 1944 to 1955 was 39,007, and of these, 36,508 or 94 per cent. had been completed at the end of 1955. The aggregate number of dwellings provided by the conversion of military huts in the same period was 3,714.

#### *Housing Commission—Finances.*

Advances by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement are paid to the State Treasury. The financial resources of the Commission comprise advances from the State Treasury, appropriations by Parliament, and income derived from housing activities.

The following table shows the source of the capital funds of the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1955, and earlier years:—

**Table 587.—Housing Commission—Capital Funds.**

At 30th June.	Source of Capital Funds.				
	Common- wealth Advances.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	General Loan Account.	Other State Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1947	8,035,015	1,216,153	190,774	35,947	9,477,889
1948	13,565,663	1,211,227	1,099,959	35,947	15,912,796
1949	19,480,907	1,209,857	2,496,070	35,947	23,222,781
1950	25,777,783	1,195,549	3,317,385	35,947	30,326,664
1951	33,275,703	1,167,915	4,045,960	35,947	38,525,525
1952	40,945,452	1,155,360	7,523,635	35,947	49,660,394
1953	51,727,038	1,149,920	6,617,582	35,947	59,530,487
1954	62,998,975	1,140,218	6,626,718	35,947	70,801,858
1955	72,919,084	1,134,727	6,779,277	35,947	80,869,035

Of the total capital funds of the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1955, viz. £80,869,035, 90 per cent, was provided by the Commonwealth. The bulk of the Commission's capital is invested in land and houses and works in progress.

The principal source of the Housing Commission's income is rent, and, apart from administrative expenses and provision for maintenance and depreciation, the main item of expenditure is interest. Particulars of the Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the following statement:—

**Table 588.—Housing Commission—Income and Expenditure.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Income—</b>						
Rents ... ..	1,362,836	1,771,088	2,271,208	2,849,307	3,666,739	4,639,174
Other ... ..	40,002	57,552	117,430	108,799	84,708	78,077
<b>Total Income ... ..</b>	<b>1,402,838</b>	<b>1,828,640</b>	<b>2,388,638</b>	<b>2,958,106</b>	<b>3,751,447</b>	<b>4,717,251</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Administration ... ..	198,112	250,321	321,716	314,925	346,525	407,975
Rates ... ..	156,742	230,918	333,621	416,427	497,276	699,730
Fuel, Cleaning, etc. ...	80,716	92,759	112,639	138,809	154,709	157,894
Provision for Maintenance	276,652	357,397	434,700	606,241	688,895	827,915
"    " Depreciation, etc.	292,940	358,888	355,786	449,103	566,942	681,203
Interest ... ..	608,138	785,660	983,260	1,294,464	1,622,390	1,976,980
<b>Total Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>1,613,300</b>	<b>2,075,943</b>	<b>2,541,722</b>	<b>3,219,969</b>	<b>3,876,737</b>	<b>4,751,697</b>
<b>Deficiency ... ..</b>	<b>210,462</b>	<b>247,303</b>	<b>153,084</b>	<b>261,863</b>	<b>125,290</b>	<b>34,446</b>

The number of tenants paying rent to the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1955, was 37,279.

## RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes or the discharge of mortgages on homes and other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the completed dwelling, and they are either long-term on the amortisation principle or made by way of overdraft. In terms of the Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947, all restrictions formerly operating in respect of lending operations (see Year Book No. 51, page 992) were removed early in 1948. The rate of interest on Rural Bank loans for housing purposes was increased from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. from 1st August, 1952, and to 5½ per cent. from 1st October, 1956.

By arrangement with the Government, the Housing Commission of New South Wales is to make available to the Bank, 100 homes for sale to eligible purchasers through the Sale of Homes Agency on the basis of 10 per cent. deposit and balance repayable over forty years with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum. This Agency commenced business in July, 1954, and as at 30th June, 1955, ninety homes were completed and sales effected and the remaining ten are in course of construction. Advances to this date numbered ninety loans for £289,189, while the balances outstanding were eighty-nine loans for £255,467.

The following table shows particulars of advances made by the Rural Bank for the building or purchase of homes (excluding loans made by way of additional overdrafts) in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 589.—Rural Bank of N.S.W.—\*Advances for Homes.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances during year.		Total Advances to end of year.		Advances fully repaid at end of year.		Advances outstanding at end of year.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	†		†		†		†	
		£		£		£		£
1939	682	513,554	38,962	22,443,630	14,226	10,340,555	24,736	12,103,075
1945	411	231,108	42,145	24,606,846	23,607	16,454,603	18,538	8,152,243
1946	1,605	1,023,212	43,750	25,630,058	25,745	17,633,319	18,005	7,996,739
1947	2,673	1,977,403	46,423	27,607,461	27,916	18,855,190	18,507	8,752,271
1948	3,184	2,510,104	49,607	30,117,565	30,011	20,130,530	19,596	9,987,035
1949	3,971	3,373,247	53,578	33,490,812	32,305	21,734,018	21,273	11,756,794
1950	4,666	4,336,909	58,244	37,827,721	35,365	23,881,115	22,879	13,946,606
1951	3,950	4,356,952	62,194	42,184,673	38,722	26,645,016	23,472	15,539,657
1952	2,397	3,297,206	64,591	45,481,879	41,432	29,095,973	23,159	16,385,906
1953	1,141	2,272,002	65,732	47,753,881	44,244	31,540,506	21,488	16,213,375
1954	1,375	2,134,925	67,107	49,888,806	47,062	34,139,488	20,045	15,749,318
1955	2,133	3,487,950	69,240	53,376,756	49,625	36,626,628	19,615	16,750,128

\* Excluding advances in the form of additional overdrafts.

† In effect, the number of houses covered.

The activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

## COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank provides loans to individuals on credit foncier terms (i.e., payment of interest and repayment of principal in periodical instalments), and also finances Government-guaranteed building societies.

The credit foncier loans, which are for the erection of new houses or the purchase of newly erected homes, are secured by first mortgage on land, and are made up to 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation with a maximum of £1,750. The loans are for periods of from five to thirty-one years, interest rate at 30th June, 1955, being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The advances to building societies are for the erection or purchase of homes or for the discharge of mortgages on homes. The advances are for periods up to thirty-one years, interest rate at 30th June, 1955, being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The following table shows the amount advanced in New South Wales in each of the last four years, and the total amount advanced as at the end of each year:—

Table 590.—Commonwealth Savings Bank—Loans for Housing Purposes.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Actually Advanced.			Total Amount Advanced to- end of Year.
	Credit Foncier Loans.	Advances to Building Societies.	Total for Year.	
	£	£	£	£
1952 ... ..	905,000	6,969,000	7,874,000	26,136,000
1953 ... ..	1,371,000	9,851,000	11,222,000	37,358,000
1954 ... ..	2,129,000	10,419,000	12,548,000	49,906,000
1955 ... ..	1,990,000	7,976,000	9,966,000	59,872,000

## WAR SERVICE HOMES.

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1954, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia during the first and second World Wars. The Act was amended in December, 1951, to extend eligibility to Australian servicemen allotted for duty in an operational area in Korea or Malaya after June, 1950. Persons eligible for assistance include members of the Australian and other British armed forces who had resided in Australia prior to enlistment and certain members of the Mercantile Marine Service. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth Department of National Development. The Division may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is £2,750, but this amount may be supplemented by the applicant. The rate of interest is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in New South Wales, the number of loans repaid, and the amount of instalments paid and in arrears in each year since 1945-46:—

**Table 591.—War Service Homes in New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Houses Provided.				Homes under Construction at end of year.	Loans Repaid.	Instalments.	
	By Erection.*	By Purchase.	By Discharge of Mortgage.	Total.			Paid.	In Arrears at end of year.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1946	5	52	20	77	64	482	510,123	172,423
1947	52	284	101	437	119	487	509,181	158,961
1948	168	205	113	486	301	532	530,477	140,200
1949	343	309	156	808	571	585	628,535	125,469
1950	492	619	225	1,336	775	643	732,173	110,868
1951	620	1,315	368	2,303	867	583	904,345	95,827
1952	748	1,579	522	2,849	631	998	1,688,732	88,284
1953	1,213	1,325	138	2,676	888	651	1,370,839	79,412
1954	1,620	1,570	111	3,301	1,005	800	1,808,881	78,121
1955	2,050	1,884	322	4,256	1,303	800	2,263,142	90,628

\* Constructed or sponsored by War Service Homes Division.

Advances under the War Service Homes Act for the provision of homes in New South Wales totalled £7,463,028 in 1953-54 and £10,136,389 in 1954-55.

#### CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Co-operative building societies assist members to finance the building or acquisition of homes. A committee appointed in 1937 to foster the growth of the societies, selected as most suitable for this purpose a type of terminating building society which obtains funds from outside sources and makes advances to members when they require them. On joining a society, the member takes up the number of shares which corresponds with the amount he intends to borrow. The rates of contribution are related to the term of the society, and the rate payable by a member prior to advance is increased when he obtains a loan. When all shares have been advanced and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up.

The Government has assisted the societies to obtain requisite funds by guaranteeing the repayment of loans made to them by banks, insurance societies, and other approved bodies, thus enabling the societies to advance to members up to 80 per cent. of the value of the security offered. Under certain conditions, the societies are authorised to advance 100 per cent. of valuation, up to a maximum of £1,540, or 90 per cent. of the valuation up to a maximum of £2,500. In the latter case, where a person has been a member of the society for some time without drawing a loan, he is entitled to an additional loan equivalent to the value of his share capital up to a maximum of £275. The rate of interest on building society loans varies according to the source of the society's funds. The rate at 30th June, 1956, was generally 5 per cent.

The next table shows the number of societies with funds available for advances (and of these the number operating under Government guarantee), and the number of members and shares held at 31st March, 1955, and earlier years. These figures illustrate the remarkable growth of terminating building societies in recent years.

Table 592.—Development of Terminating Building Societies.

At 31st March.	Metropolitan Societies.				Country Societies.				Total.			
	Societies with Finance.		With Gov't Guarantee.		Societies with Finance.		With Gov't Guarantee.		Societies with Finance.		With Gov't Guarantee.	
	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.	Mem- bers.	Shares Held.	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.	Mem- bers.	Shares Held.	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.	Mem- bers.	Shares Held.
1939	94	105	12,743	167,539	51	53	5,875	64,663	145	158	18,618	232,202
1940	108	111	13,557	185,799	54	55	5,805	65,042	162	166	19,362	250,841
1941	122	128	14,643	205,766	62	66	6,000	70,961	184	194	20,643	276,727
1946*	224	248	23,007	352,052	121	129	8,391	128,222	345	377	31,398	480,274
1947	256	276	24,511	397,892	137	143	10,915	168,221	393	419	35,426	566,113
1948	291	315	26,389	447,262	158	161	13,127	217,241	449	476	39,516	664,503
1949	338	387	29,047	525,953	190	200	15,870	281,270	528	587	44,917	807,223
1950	403	454	35,779	719,855	228	229	17,979	376,399	631	683	53,758	1,096,254
1951	470	500	38,648	849,680	257	267	19,684	468,748	727	767	58,332	1,318,428
1952	531	534	43,579	1,034,159	266	285	20,810	566,783	797	819	64,389	1,600,942
1953	572	574	46,876	1,228,429	287	307	22,170	665,080	859	881	69,046	1,893,509
1954	597	603	47,937	1,329,951	329	336	23,118	751,563	926	939	71,055	2,081,514
1955	616	619	47,558	1,386,637	361	363	22,791	853,519	977	982	70,349	2,240,156

\* At 30th September.

Between 1946 and 1955, the number of members increased by 124 per cent. from 31,398 to 70,349. Of the total at 31st March, 1955, 47,558 or 68 per cent. were members of metropolitan societies.

Particulars of the loans approved and advances up to 31st March, 1955, by the societies with government guarantee are as follows:—

Table 593.—Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantee—Advances to 31st March, 1955.

Purpose of Loan.	Metropolitan Societies.				Country Societies.				Total.			
	Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.	
	No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't.
Erection ...	31,884	£000	31,151	£000	17,906	£000	17,361	£000	49,790	£000	48,512	£000
Purchase ...	25,751	48,382	25,528	44,707	10,677	24,030	10,566	21,930	36,428	72,412	36,094	66,637
Discharge of Mort- gage ...	1,090	37,248	1,080	36,596	709	12,953	702	12,654	1,799	50,201	1,782	49,250
Alterations & Addi- tions ...	533	1,045	517	1,014	499	603	494	589	1,032	1,648	1,011	1,603
Other ...	317	246	312	232	161	200	161	193	478	446	473	425
Total ...	59,575	229	58,588	223	29,952	37,860	29,284	35,440	89,527	125,010	87,872	118,212

The average loan approved for the erection or purchase of a home up to 31st March, 1955, was £1,422 (metropolitan societies £1,486 and country societies £1,294). Further particulars of building societies, including permanent and Starr-Bowkett societies, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The following table shows the number of male wage and salary earners employed in the building and construction industries in New South Wales in June, 1956, and certain earlier months. Employment on building and construction works fell heavily during the war years, with the severe restriction of private and ordinary governmental building activity, and recovered slowly during the post-war years.

Table 594.—Male Employees in Building and Construction Industries.

Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
1933—June	55,100	1946—June	44,100	1953—June	63,300
1939—July	57,900	1947—June	55,800	1954—June	69,300
1941—July	54,000	1948—June	60,100	1955—June	72,900
1942—June	45,000	1949—June	64,500	September	72,800
1943—June	31,500	1950—June	67,900	December	71,500
1944—June	27,500	1951—June	73,100	1956—March	74,200
1945—June	32,500	1952—June	76,100	June	76,400

A further indication of the post-war labour resources of the building industry is provided by the returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities engaged in the construction of new buildings. These returns show the number of men actually working on new buildings on a specified day, including working principals, employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily absent on account of weather, etc. Men engaged exclusively on the repair, renovation, alteration or maintenance of buildings, men working on owner-built houses, and building trade employees engaged in factories, workshops, mines, and other industries are excluded. Statistics compiled from these returns are given in the following table, which shows, according to occupational status and trade, the estimated number of men actually engaged on jobs carried out by builders of new buildings in New South Wales on 30th June, 1956, and earlier dates.

Table 595.—Men Engaged on Construction of New Buildings on the Site.  
(Excluding Men Engaged on Owner-built Houses.)

Particulars.	At 30th June.								
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
<b>Occupational Status—</b>									
Contractors ...	4,538	5,263	4,738	4,628	3,907	3,379	3,690	3,818	3,429
Sub-contractors ...	4,854	4,980	4,847	5,391	4,851	3,826	4,767	5,633	5,405
Wage-earners ...	31,739	31,739	32,808	35,451	31,021	24,585	28,143	28,758	31,944
<b>Trade—</b>									
Carpenters ...	15,089	16,276	16,721	17,307	15,614	13,000	14,638	14,582	15,267
Bricklayers ...	4,217	4,124	3,935	4,141	3,249	2,930	3,369	3,652	3,431
Painters ...	3,299	3,468	3,429	3,637	3,138	2,555	3,075	3,165	2,995
Electricians ...	2,111	2,252	2,112	2,543	1,882	1,641	1,802	2,043	2,183
Plumbers ...	3,605	3,591	3,406	3,694	3,071	2,700	3,259	3,446	3,554
Builders' Labourers ...	6,585	6,655	7,037	8,681	7,940	5,478	6,204	6,498	8,042
Others ...	6,225	5,616	5,753	5,467	4,885	3,486	4,253	4,823	5,306
<b>Total Engaged ...</b>	<b>41,131</b>	<b>41,982</b>	<b>42,393</b>	<b>45,470</b>	<b>39,779</b>	<b>31,790</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>38,209</b>	<b>40,778</b>



## BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS.

The requirements of the building industry in New South Wales for materials and fittings are met mainly from local production, but important quantities of timber and minor quantities of some other items are imported from oversea countries and the other Australian States. In addition, a considerable volume of prefabricated houses and buildings was imported from overseas in some recent years.

## BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS—PRODUCTION.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the principal building materials in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 596.—Building Materials—Production in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Bricks (Clay).	Asbestos Cement Building Sheets.	Portland Cement.	Fibrous Plaster Sheets.	Roofing Tiles.		Sawn Native Timber.	
					Terra Cotta.	Cement.	Softwood.	Hardwood.
	thous.	thous. sq. yds.	tons.	thous. sq. yds.	thous.	thous.	thous. sup. ft.	thous. sup. ft.
1939	379,236	5,291	432,487	2,671	20,129	*	49,840	129,510
1947	249,533	9,657	393,397	3,397	19,523	230	88,618	212,314
1948	303,221	9,018	441,023	3,985	21,594	2,841	83,921	248,671
1949	314,323	8,695	465,354	4,415	22,783	5,652	89,307	264,379
1950	300,356	8,634	554,966	4,171	22,124	8,362	70,513	270,630
1951	341,994	9,777	613,425	4,963	22,590	11,213	44,069	294,277†
1952	354,545	10,545	594,276	4,962	22,765	20,273	51,970	328,663†
1953	300,328	9,384	670,644	4,616	28,034	5,692	51,159	296,107†
1954	375,593	9,746	726,053	5,445	30,431	8,484	64,987	305,293†
1955	382,902	10,477	815,603	6,036	29,778	10,153	74,489	298,431†

\* Not available.

† Includes all brushwoods and scrubwoods.

The production of all items shown in Table 596 was higher in 1954-55 than before the war. In particular, in 1954-55 the quantities of sawn native timber and fibrous plaster sheets produced were more than double the quantities in 1938-39, and the quantities of asbestos cement building sheets and portland cement were twice as great as in the pre-war year. The number of clay bricks produced in 1954-55 was only 1 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

Weatherboards produced in 1954-55 included 11,398,935 super. feet from Australian and 2,030,736 super. feet from imported timbers, and the quantity of floorboards produced in the same year was 34,384,119 super. feet from Australian timbers, and 1,836,950 super. feet from imported material. The amount of plywood produced in 1954-55 (converted to 3/16 inch basis) was 35,039,462 square feet. The production of ready-mixed paint in 1954-55 was 2,761,000 gallons, as compared with 1,568,000 gallons in 1946-47, and the corresponding figures for lacquers and enamels were 2,932,000 gallons and 1,138,000 gallons respectively. Some other building materials and the quantities produced in 1954-55 were: cement bricks (7,580,000), nails (8,721 tons), ready-mixed concrete (418,703 cub. yds.), and steel window frames (£1,140,242).

Particulars of the production of some of the more important building fittings are given in the next table:—

**Table 597.—Building Fittings—Production in New South Wales.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.						
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>Coppers—</b>							
Gas ... ..	24,256	20,765	24,847	19,974	12,396	*	} 26,552
Electrical ... ..	14,121	16,470	24,081	21,712	10,979	14,521	
<b>Bath Heaters—</b>							
Solid Fuel and Kerosene ...	35,201	44,127	42,219	37,819	31,062	} 49,511	50,680
Gas ... ..	22,414	13,845	17,191	16,396	10,988		
Electric ... ..	6,301	7,800	8,863	8,777	5,473		
<b>Baths (all types) ... ..</b>	45,646	40,635	45,583	49,719	39,962	*	*
<b>Sinks—Stainless Steel ...</b>	12,867	18,431	22,759	26,349	24,517	28,177	*
<b>Stoves—Cooking—</b>							
Solid Fuel ... ..	12,810	10,307	14,183	15,214	11,316	13,582	13,235
Gas ... ..	19,906	20,723	26,933	25,232	17,556	22,729	*
Electric : Stoves ... ..	18,908	14,178	16,623	17,022	8,137	13,263	23,015
Stovettes (excl. Grill Boilers) ...	24,903†	23,128	38,074	26,290	17,522	20,150	18,038

\* Not available.

† Including grill boilers.

### BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS—IMPORTS.

The following statement shows particulars of the import of certain building materials and fittings from overseas countries into New South Wales in the last three years:—

**Table 598.—Building Materials and Fittings—Oversea Imports into N.S.W.**

Item.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Prefabricated Houses and Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	£A f.o.b. 1,871,641	£A f.o.b. 805,440	£A f.o.b. 210,458
<b>Timber, Undressed—</b>						
Softwood ... ..thous. sup. ft.	60,027	109,480	162,875	2,743,818	5,451,813	6,711,242
Hardwood ... ..thous. sup. ft.	12,252	23,183	29,989	341,899	819,783	1,193,106
Plywood ... ..thous. sq. ft.	46	506	4,550	6,424	11,621	109,706
Veneers ... ..thous. sq. ft.	2,043	5,061	10,970	37,405	108,418	139,246
Glass—Sheet ... ..thous. sq. ft.	5,140	8,881	9,280	152,438	314,645	352,136
Plate ... ..thous. sq. ft.	1,153	2,869	2,606	215,301	558,308	512,865
Tiles—Roofing ... ..sq. yds.	9,642	404	*	5,905	197	*
Flooring and Wall ... ..sq. yds.	206,035	414,743	641,902	180,840	435,005	620,562
Cement ... ..cwt.	15,664	16,058	181,727	12,161	13,600	79,596
Colour Pigments ... ..cwt.	139,884	341,573	390,636	642,598	1,672,825	1,880,412
Prepared Paints ... ..	...	...	...	37,385	92,834	81,996
Nails ... ..cwt.	1,968	383	2,174	6,785	4,919	11,644
Screws ... ..	...	...	...	40,813	51,221	74,411
Hinges and Locks ... ..	...	...	...	85,738	168,741	200,679
<b>Cooking Stoves—</b>						
Solid Fuel ... ..	...	...	...	39,440	124,583	35,258
Gas ... ..	...	...	...	13,789	55,860	140,796
Electric ... ..	...	...	...	39,022	120,263	400,898
Baths (Enamelled) ... ..	...	...	...	8,222	1,117	18,483

\* Not available.

In 1945-46, oversea imports of building materials and fittings into New South Wales were negligible, except for undressed timber, colour pigments and glass, but thereafter the volume of these materials imported increased very considerably, reaching a peak in 1951-52. Imports of all items fell substantially in the following year, as a result of a decline in building activity and the imposition of import restrictions designed to conserve oversea funds. Most items increased again in 1953-54 and 1954-55, the quantity of timber imported in the latter year being greater than the total for 1951-52.

In terms of value, timber is easily the most important building material imported. In 1954-55, oversea imports of undressed timber, plywood and veneers amounted to £8,153,000, followed by colour pigments and paints £1,962,000, glass (plate and sheet) £865,000, and flooring and wall tiles £621,000.

The principal building materials imported into New South Wales from the other Australian States are timber in various forms, and plaster. In 1954-55, interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney included 7,000,000 super. feet of undressed timber, 12,230 measurement tons of veneers, 21,218 measurement tons of composition boards, and 788 tons weight of plaster.

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## EDUCATION

### SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In New South Wales the Department of Education is responsible for public primary and secondary education, and post-school technical education is under the control of the Department of Technical Education. There are also numerous private educational institutions, of which the majority are conducted under the auspices of the religious denominations. The University of Sydney (established in 1850), the University of Technology (established in 1948), and the University of New England (a college of the University of Sydney prior to 1954) are maintained partly by government endowment and grants and partly by students' fees and moneys derived from private sources.

The Public Instruction Act of 1880, with amendments, is the basis of the State system, which aims at making education secular, free and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. General religious instruction is given by teachers, and special religious instruction for limited periods, with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The statutory period was extended gradually between 1940 and 1943; formerly it was from 7 to 14 years.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age and, with few exceptions, are subject to inspection by the Department of Education.

The course in the primary schools supplies education of a general character in English, mathematics, natural science, social studies, music, art and handicrafts, health and physical education. Beyond the primary stage there are various types of courses in secondary education.

The full secondary course extends over five years, with the intermediate certificate examination at the end of the third year and the leaving certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. Certain subjects, e.g., English, are regarded as basic, and other subjects may be selected by the pupil; these include foreign languages, science, art, home science (for girls), and technical and commercial subjects.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at the technical colleges conducted by the Department of Technical Education, or at private

institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full course may matriculate at the universities mentioned above.

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc., is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges administered by the Department of Agriculture. Advanced courses are available at the University of Sydney, where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science.

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, school counsellors in various districts and careers advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the youth welfare section of the State Department of Labour and Industry.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Public Health") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending both public and private schools.

The Department of Education provides classes for the training of migrants in English and Civics.

#### BOARD OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDIES.

The Board of Secondary School Studies advises the Minister for Education on secondary education and determines the courses of study leading to public examinations. Special committees are appointed by the Board to advise regarding the course of study in individual subjects.

The Board consists of the following members:—Five representatives of the University; five representatives of the Department of Education, including the Director-General of Education (as Chairman), the Director of Secondary Education (Deputy-Chairman) and the Director of Technical Education; a principal teacher of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered; and a headmaster and a headmistress of the public secondary schools.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL.

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary.

The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

Associated with the Council is a Standing Committee on Education, composed of the Permanent Heads of the State Departments of Education. The functions of the Committee are to report upon matters referred to it by the Council, to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments, and to co-operate with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and similar bodies in research into the requirements of industry.

#### COMMONWEALTH OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

The Commonwealth Office of Education was established under the Commonwealth Education Act in 1945. The Office is administered by a Director, and its principal function is to advise the Minister in regard to education and financial assistance to the States and other authorities for educational purposes. It is required to maintain liaison with the State educational authorities.

Its responsibilities include international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), technical aspects of the education of migrants, educational research and statistics, the general administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme and university-type training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme and similar schemes, and training arrangements for government-sponsored Asian students.

The number of sponsored Asian students in New South Wales at 31st December, 1955, was 236, comprising forty-one at the University of Sydney, forty-two at the University of Technology and 153 at other institutions.

#### COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT TRAINING FOR EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL.

Re-establishment training of ex-service personnel is provided by the Repatriation Department under three distinct schemes, viz.:—The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, which caters for those who served in the 1939-45 war; the Korea and Malaya Training Scheme, which provides for those who served overseas in connection with operations in those countries; and the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme.

Training is available on either full-time or part-time basis in professional, industrial (or technical) and rural courses. Full-time trainees may receive allowances ranging from £6 per week for a single trainee to £8 per week for a trainee with dependants. Allowances are also provided for fares, fees, books and equipment. Industrial trainees are placed in subsidised employment at award wages on reaching 40 per cent. proficiency in their trade.

These schemes are administered by the Repatriation Department with the co-operation of the Office of Education, the Department of Labour and National Service, and the Department of the Interior. State educational institutions are used for training purposes.

At the end of 1955, a total of 597 persons were receiving training under the three schemes in New South Wales. They comprised 373 full-time trainees (39 professional and 334 industrial and rural), and 224 part-time trainees (47 professional and 177 industrial).

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

Expenditure on education in the State of New South Wales includes expenses incurred in respect of the public school system, the Public Library, National Art Gallery, etc., and grants to the universities and other educational and scientific organisations. A summary of the total expenditure by the State in respect of education (including technical education) in various years since 1928-29 is shown below. The figures exclude the interest on loan moneys expended on buildings, equipment, sites, etc.

**Table 599.—State Expenditure on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art and Research.**

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.					
	On Education.		On Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research.		Total.	Per Head of Population.
	From Revenue.	From Loan (gross).	From Revenue.	From Loan (gross).		
	£		£	£	£	£ s. d.
1929	4,911,861	788,701	77,002	10,254	5,787,818	2 6 7
1939	5,364,801	433,099	73,624	5,982	5,877,506	2 3 0
1948	9,641,769	552,934	188,538	2,717	10,385,958	3 9 2
1949	11,206,662	965,523	218,127	1,463	12,391,775	4 1 3
1950	13,170,263	1,467,610	243,204	581	14,881,658	4 14 7
1951	15,846,273	2,629,714	296,980	6,588	18,779,555	5 16 0
1952	20,513,482	4,423,318	436,557	8,479	25,381,836	7 13 3
1953	25,095,988	4,018,754	517,729	4,587	29,637,058	8 16 1
1954	27,270,125	5,280,514	537,320	310	33,088,269	9 14 4
1955	31,558,436	6,401,177	602,346	...	38,561,959	11 2 11

Expenditure by the State on education and the encouragement of science, art and research increased from £6,000,000 in 1938-39 to £9,000,000 in 1946-47 and £39,000,000 in 1954-55. Expenditure per head of population was £11 2s. 11d. in 1954-55, as compared with £3 1s. 1d. in 1946-47. The rapid increase in expenditure in recent years has been partly due to increased costs, and partly to an expansion in school enrolments and in educational facilities.

Further details of State expenditure on education, etc., in the last five years are given below:—

**Table 600.—State Expenditure on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art and Research.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>REVENUE EXPENDITURE.</b>					
<b>Education—</b>					
Primary and Secondary Education, including					
Administrative Expenses ... ..	12,368,574	16,078,884	20,148,068	21,374,672	24,949,487
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to					
Students ... ..	672,239	901,083	978,780	1,056,900	1,236,123
Bursaries and Scholarships ... ..	61,209	72,295	76,976	77,553	74,600
Total, Primary and Secondary Education ...	13,102,022	17,052,262	21,203,824	22,509,125	26,260,210
Technical Education ... ..	1,788,823	1,954,125	2,254,099	2,336,764	2,750,077
University of Technology ... ..	219,589	607,008	604,110	832,596	878,516
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricult. Colleges ...	151,279	186,964	205,186	230,975	238,258
Conservatorium of Music ... ..	30,027	36,414	41,834	41,125	60,397
Aid to University of Sydney ... ..	454,927	540,365	627,718	783,779	854,950
Aid to University of New England* ... ..				325,500	317,750
Aid to other Educational Institutions, etc. ...	99,601	136,344	159,211	210,201	221,192
Total, Education ... ..	15,846,273	20,513,482	25,095,988	27,270,125	31,581,350
<b>Encouragement of Science, Art and Research—</b>					
Public Library and Library Board ... ..	175,177	284,110	342,280	340,801	383,190
Australian Museum ... ..	36,463	47,542	56,606	57,881	62,628
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences ... ..	32,241	40,296	42,942	51,616	50,590
National Art Gallery ... ..	20,794	23,332	30,018	33,197	35,546
Observatory ... ..	8,344	9,593	9,082	10,979	10,674
Subsidies to Associations, etc. ... ..	23,961	31,684	36,541	42,846	59,850
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art and Research ... ..	296,980	436,557	517,729	537,320	602,478
Total, Revenue Expenditure ... ..	16,143,253	20,950,039	25,613,717	27,807,445	32,183,828
<b>LOAN EXPENDITURE (GROSS).</b>					
<b>Education—</b>					
School Buildings, etc. ... ..	1,832,348	2,938,426	2,880,321	3,485,068	4,231,020
Teachers' Colleges ... ..	194,832	203,914	109,884	40,429	105,696
Technical Colleges ... ..	409,061	695,373	534,761	775,787	810,163
University of Technology ... ..	82,672	490,194	403,084	612,682	800,000
University of Sydney ... ..	5,670	621	2	250,273	250,000
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricult. Colleges ...	77,738	91,206	85,020	108,488	145,677
Other ... ..	27,393	3,584	5,682	7,787	58,621
Total, Education ... ..	2,629,714	4,423,318	4,018,754	5,280,514	6,401,177
Encouragement of Science, Art, etc. ... ..	6,588	8,479	4,587	310	...
Total, Loan Expenditure ... ..	2,636,302	4,431,797	4,023,341	5,280,824	6,401,177
<b>GRAND TOTAL, REVENUE AND LOAN EXPENDITURE ...</b>	<b>18,779,555</b>	<b>25,381,836</b>	<b>29,637,058</b>	<b>33,088,269</b>	<b>38,585,005</b>

\* As from 1st February, 1954; previously New England University College, included with University of Sydney.

Expenditure from revenue on education in 1954-55, viz., £31,581,350, was the highest on record. Of this amount, £26,260,210 or 83 per cent. represented the cost of primary and secondary education and the training of teachers, £2,750,077 or 9 per cent. the cost of technical education, and £2,051,216 or 6 per cent. the cost of State aid to the universities. Expenditure of the Public Library and Library Board, viz. £383,190, comprised 64 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure on the encouragement of science and art. In 1954-55, expenditure from loan funds (chiefly on buildings and sites for schools, technical and agricultural colleges and universities) was the highest recorded.

\* 62603—5 K 5006



In recent years, considerable sums have been spent by the Commonwealth on education in New South Wales, in addition to the amounts expended by the State. In 1954, Commonwealth assistance to universities in New South Wales amounted to £624,954. In 1955, fees and allowances to university students under the Commonwealth scholarship scheme were £449,496, and fees and allowances to university-type reconstruction trainees in New South Wales were £19,249. Recoupments to the State for expenditure on migrant education and the scholarship scheme totalled £97,890 in 1954-55. The Commonwealth also provides funds for educational purposes under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, and makes grants to such bodies as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.

### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education.

The public school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Educational Division of the New South Wales Public Service. The State is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district. In 1955 there were twenty districts in the metropolitan area and forty-five elsewhere.

#### *Area Administration.*

A system of area administration covers most parts of the State. Subject to oversight by the Director-General, the functions of the Department within each area are administered by a Director of Education.

The areas functioning in 1955 (with headquarters shown in brackets) were as follows:—Sydney Western (Parramatta); South-western (Wagga); Newcastle (Newcastle); North Coast (Lismore); Western (Bathurst); Southern (Wollongong). The number of inspectorial districts comprised in these areas was forty.

#### *Parents and Citizens' Associations.*

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff or the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each parents and citizens' association within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the purchase of special equipment, and in the founding of central libraries, etc.

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following statement provides a comparison of the State expenditure on public schools in each year since 1944-45. The expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment.

**Table 601.—Expenditure by the State on Public Primary and Secondary Education.**

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure from—						
	Revenue.		Loan (Gross).		Revenue and Loan (Gross).		
	Total.	Per Pupil.	Total.	Per Pupil.	Total.	Per Pupil.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1945	5,733,788	17 3 4	51,865	0 3 1	5,785,653	17 6 5	1 19 11
1946	6,204,804	18 11 2	123,478	0 7 5	6,328,282	18 18 7	2 3 2
1947	7,434,059	22 1 4	219,783	0 13 0	7,653,842	22 14 4	2 11 8
1948	8,276,382	24 2 8	405,448	1 3 8	8,681,830	25 6 4	2 17 10
1949	9,524,084	26 19 3	554,247	1 11 5	10,078,331	28 10 8	3 6 1
1950	11,084,200	30 2 8	907,309	2 9 4	11,991,509	32 12 0	3 16 3
1951	13,102,022	33 18 8	2,027,180	5 5 0	15,129,202	39 3 8	4 13 5
1952	17,052,262	41 14 10	3,142,340	7 13 10	20,194,602	49 8 8	6 1 11
1953	21,203,824	48 19 9	2,990,205	6 18 2	24,194,029	55 17 11	7 3 9
1954	22,509,125	49 10 8	3,525,497	7 15 2	26,034,622	57 5 10	7 12 11
1955	26,260,210	55 6 9	4,336,716	9 2 9	30,596,926	64 9 6	8 16 10

Revenue expenditure on public schools in 1954-55 was more than four times as high as in 1944-45. Loan expenditure was comparatively small during the war years, but increased rapidly after 1946-47 to £3,525,497 in 1953-54 and £4,336,716 in 1954-55.

#### SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

Except in regard to expenditure, the particulars relating to public and private schools in this chapter are inclusive of the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped by the Commonwealth.

In 1954 there were eleven public schools (including the Canberra High School and the Canberra Nursery School, but not the Canberra Technical College) with 136 teachers and an effective enrolment of 4,326 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on these schools in the year ended 30th June, 1954, amounted to £153,289.

There were also four private schools with 43 regular teachers and an effective enrolment of 1,748 pupils.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHING STAFFS.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation at the end of various years since 1921, the average weekly enrolment, and the aggregate teaching staff in each group of schools. The figures in this table, and in the subsequent tables relating to public and private schools, include secondary schools, but are exclusive of evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

Table 602.—Public and Private Schools—Pupils and Teaching Staffs.

Year.	Schools.			Pupils—Average Weekly Enrolment.			Teaching Staffs.		
	Public. *	Private.	Total.	Public Schools. *	Private Schools.	Total.	Public Schools. *	Private Schools.	Total.
1921	3,170	694	3,864	292,264	74,336	366,600	8,672	2,983	11,655
1929	3,104	745	3,849	346,644	86,404	433,048	10,992	3,501	14,493
1939	3,270	754	4,024	341,613	96,595	438,208	11,660	4,011	15,671
1947	2,657	725	3,382	340,867	111,203	452,070	11,943	4,275	16,218
1948	2,617	720	3,337	348,855	114,066	462,921	12,243	4,294	16,537
1949	2,603	716	3,319	362,258	118,560	480,818	12,563	4,343	16,906
1950	2,578	729	3,307	378,710	124,370	503,080	13,126	4,469	17,595
1951	2,525	740	3,265	398,899	130,790	529,689	13,602	4,542	18,144
1952	2,530	750	3,280	424,152	138,306	562,458	14,169	4,623	18,792
1953	2,533	760	3,293	448,914	145,880	594,794	14,989	4,766	19,755
1954	2,557	768	3,325	467,441	151,882	619,323	15,521	4,826	20,347

\* Including subsidised schools.

The "average weekly enrolment" includes children temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, is exclusive of students in training, who numbered 2,875 in 1954, including 1,265 men. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded, because some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—PUPILS ENROLLED.

The following statement shows the average weekly enrolment at all public and private schools in New South Wales, other than evening colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, and technical and business schools and colleges. The enrolment figures for private schools include pupils at charitable schools.

Table 603.—Public and Private Schools—Average Weekly Enrolment.

Year.	In Public Schools.*			In Private Schools.			In Public and Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1921	152,242	140,022	292,264	34,141	40,195	74,336	186,383	180,217	366,600
1929	181,270	165,374	346,644	39,822	46,582	86,404	221,092	211,956	433,048
1939	178,884	162,729	341,613	46,598	49,997	96,595	225,482	212,726	438,208
1942	169,792	156,092	325,884	46,812	50,040	96,852	216,604	206,132	422,736
1944	175,332	160,633	335,965	52,837	55,097	107,934	228,169	215,730	443,899
1945	175,218	160,697	335,915	53,615	56,299	109,914	228,833	216,996	445,829
1946	175,264	161,351	336,615	53,622	56,104	109,726	228,886	217,455	446,341
1947	177,048	163,819	340,867	54,335	56,868	111,203	231,383	220,687	452,070
1948	180,981	167,874	348,855	55,952	58,114	114,066	236,933	225,988	462,921
1949	187,658	174,600	362,258	57,936	60,624	118,560	245,594	235,224	480,818
1950	196,210	182,500	378,710	60,619	63,751	124,370	256,829	246,251	503,080
1951	206,622	192,277	398,899	64,002	66,788	130,790	270,624	259,065	529,689
1952	219,547	204,605	424,152	67,896	70,410	138,306	287,443	275,015	562,458
1953	232,953	215,961	448,914	71,189	74,191	145,380	304,142	290,152	594,294
1954	242,703	224,738	467,441	74,318	77,564	151,882	317,021	302,302	619,323

\* Including subsidised schools.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools declined from 438,208 in 1939 to 422,736 in 1942, in spite of the extension of the period of compulsory school attendance in the years 1940 to 1942. Since the latter year, there has been an annual increase in enrolments, and in 1954 the total enrolment, viz. 619,323, was 196,587 or 47 per cent. greater than in 1942.

Enrolments at schools are affected by fluctuations in the number of children born and, at certain periods, by migration. The steady decline from 1939 to 1942 was primarily due to the decrease in the number of births in New South Wales during the economic depression; the number of births was only 43,335 in 1934, as compared with an annual average of 53,814 in the period 1925 to 1929. The increase in total school enrolments from 438,339 in 1943 to 619,323 in 1954 reflects the steady growth in the number of births since 1934, and the influence of overseas immigration since 1948. Births reached a peak of 69,398 in 1947, but declined slightly to 67,234 in 1948. There was a steady increase in the following years, and the number reached a new peak of 74,890 in 1953; it fell slightly to 73,125 in 1954, but rose again to 74,407 in 1955. The net immigration (i.e., excess of arrivals over departures) from overseas into New South Wales aggregated 224,145 over the seven years 1948 to 1954. Even if immigration ceases and births decline, school enrolments will continue to increase for some years.

The total enrolment at public schools in each year 1940 to 1947 was less than in 1939, but in 1954 the enrolment was greater by 125,828, or 37 per cent., than in 1939. Enrolments at private schools increased from 96,595 in 1939 to 151,882 in 1954, or by 57 per cent.

In the public schools there are more boys than girls, the proportion in 1954 being boys 52 per cent. and girls 48 per cent. In the private schools girls are in a slight majority, the proportion in 1954 being 51 per cent.

The proportion of children enrolled in public schools increased from 79.7 per cent. of the total enrolment in 1921 to 80.6 per cent. in 1931. Subsequently the ratio declined slowly to 78.0 per cent. in 1939 and to 75.3 per cent. in 1945. Since that date, there has been little variation, the proportion in 1954 being 75.5 per cent.

The following table shows the relative average weekly enrolments at public and private schools:—

**Table 604.—Public and Private Schools—Proportionate Enrolment.**

Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment, All Ages.		Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment, All Ages.	
	In Public Schools.	In Private Schools.		In Public Schools.	In Private Schools.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
1921	79.7	20.3	1947	75.4	24.6
1929	80.0	20.0	1948	75.4	24.6
1931	80.6	19.4	1949	75.3	24.7
1939	78.0	22.0	1950	75.3	24.7
1943	76.0	24.0	1951	75.3	24.7
1944	75.7	24.3	1952	75.4	24.6
1945	75.3	24.7	1953	75.7	24.3
1946	75.4	24.6	1954	75.5	24.5

## CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION.

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children handicapped by physical or mental deficiency or by remoteness from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas and schools for blind and deaf mutes. In certain cases the Department subsidises the transport of children to school.

Children of statutory school age not enrolled consist mainly of those receiving private tuition at home and those exempted from attendance at school for special reasons.

*Public and Private Schools—Attendance of Pupils.*

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at public and private schools:—

**Table 605.—Public and Private Schools—Attendance of Pupils.**

Year.	Public School Pupils.			Private School Pupils.		
	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.
			per cent.			per cent.
1921	292,264	248,605	85·1	74,336	65,222	87·7
1929	346,644	298,743	86·1	86,404	77,797	90·0
1931	366,378	322,816	88·1	88,263	80,005	90·6
1936	353,870	310,450	87·7	94,609	84,674	89·5
1946	336,615	291,358	86·8	109,726	97,428	88·8
1948	348,855	304,070	87·9	114,066	101,257	88·8
1949	362,258	319,646	88·2	118,560	106,672	90·0
1950	378,710	327,946	86·6	124,370	110,176	88·6
1951	398,899	349,766	87·7	130,790	116,879	89·4
1952	424,152	376,098	88·7	138,306	124,450	89·9
1953	448,914	401,679	89·5	145,380	134,746	92·7
1954	467,441	415,860	89·0	151,882	137,473	90·5

The "average daily attendance" is based on the attendance on each school day in the year.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment signifies that, on the average, children attend less than four and a half days in a school week of five days.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 606.—Public and Private Schools—Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported.**

Year ended 30th June.	Public Schools.			Private Schools.			Public and Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.
1939	5,694	4,472	10,166	523	516	1,039	6,217	4,988	11,205
1950	6,450	4,768	11,218	610	569	1,179	7,060	5,337	12,397
1951	5,862	4,674	10,536	628	593	1,221	6,490	5,267	11,757
1952	6,364	4,853	11,217	643	545	1,188	7,007	5,398	12,405
1953	5,780	4,402	10,182	570	495	1,065	6,350	4,897	11,247
1954	5,800	4,551	10,351	623	525	1,148	6,423	5,076	11,499
1955	6,257	4,813	11,070	816	869	1,685	7,073	5,682	12,755

There was a substantial increase during the war years in cases of unsatisfactory school attendance, but in 1954-55 the number was only slightly higher than in 1938-39. The ratio of unsatisfactory attendances to average weekly enrolment was 2.52 per cent. in 1938-39 and 1.99 per cent. in 1954-55. The number of boys with unsatisfactory attendances is usually 25 to 30 per cent. greater than that of girls.

The Child Welfare Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. Particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., in 1946-47 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 607.—Child Welfare Department—Truant School for Boys.**

Year ended 30th June.	Boys Admitted during Year—Ages. *						Boys Discharged.	Inmates at end of Year.
	Under 12 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.		
1947	17	12	26	25	1	81	71	72
1948	13	14	21	31	...	79	84	66
1949	17	8	25	37	...	87	70	76
1950	14	10	28	13	...	65	70	71
1951	11	6	18	19	...	54	62	59
1952	12	8	14	13	...	47	37	59
1953	15	6	14	13	...	48	51	51
1954	16	6	21	20	...	63	40	74
1955	14	11	22	15	...	62	65	69

\* Excluding transfers.

Of the boys discharged in 1954-55, nine were detained for over two years, 32 for between one and two years, and 24 for less than twelve months.

*Public and Private Schools—Children Exempted from Attendance.*

In certain circumstances, children of statutory school age may be exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school. Particulars of exemptions granted and declined in recent years are given in the next table:—

**Table 608.—Public and Private Schools—Children Exempted from Attendance.**

Year ended 30th June.	Exemptions Granted.					Exemptions Declined.	Exemptions With-drawn.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.				
			Complete.	Partial.	Total.		
1939	73	174	229	18	247	367	96
1947	849	1,520	1,955	414	2,369	1,679	435
1948	885	1,656	2,006	535	2,541	1,486	240
1949	820	1,342	1,872	290	2,162	1,441	176
1950	1,183	1,613	2,527	269	2,796	1,209	250
1951	1,376	1,865	2,915	326	3,241	845	196
1952	1,610	1,956	3,209	357	3,566	979	107
1953	1,450	1,869	3,036	283	3,319	746	139
1954	1,541	1,987	3,255	273	3,528	833	121
1955	1,799	2,271	3,730	340	4,070	1,006	145

In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number of applications for exemption from school attendance, mainly because of the exceptional opportunities of employment open for juveniles. There were 4,070 exemptions granted in 1954-55, as compared with only 247 in 1938-39. More girls than boys are granted exemptions, girls representing 56 per cent. and boys 44 per cent. of the total in 1954-55.

The reasons for exemptions granted in 1954-55 were:—Domestic necessity—boys 108, girls 604; health—boys 29, girls 72; necessitous circumstances—boys 441, girls 346; attendance at business or technical college, etc.—boys 1,221, girls 1,249.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.**

The ages within which school attendance was compulsory were from 7 to 14 years from 1917 to 1939; from 6 to 14 years in 1940; from 6 to 14 years 4 months in 1941; from 6 to 14 years 8 months in 1942; and from 6 to 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of public and private school pupils enrolled during 1921, and later years to 1940. (Particulars since 1940 are set out in Table 610). The figures represent the gross enrolment during the December term at primary and secondary schools, omitting those enumerated on page 703. The "gross" enrolment consists of all pupils on the roll during the term, including those who left school or were transferred to another school.

Table 609.—Public and Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.

Year.	Gross Enrolment, December Term.							
	Public School Pupils.				Private School Pupils.			
	Under 7 years.	and under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Total.
1921	41,938	246,136	27,154	315,228	12,770	54,294	12,243	79,307
1929	52,943	282,517	35,870	371,330	15,758	61,844	14,799	92,401
1931	53,120	288,730	46,031	387,881	15,552	62,693	15,777	94,022
1935	54,098	286,525	37,092	377,715	17,119	67,641	15,972	100,732
1937	53,118	280,309	36,795	370,222	16,937	68,083	16,087	101,109
1938	50,855	278,080	38,117	367,052	16,563	68,982	16,871	102,416
1939	50,805	271,519	40,810	363,134	16,119	67,725	17,545	101,389
1940	52,698	266,643	40,436	359,777	18,202	67,396	17,565	103,163

Owing to changes in the period of compulsory attendance and in the basis of records of enrolment (gross or effective), the figures in the foregoing table (No. 609) are not comparable with those for later years.

The pupils enrolled in the years 1941 to 1954 are classified in the following table in age groups based on the period of compulsory school attendance current since 1943. The particulars of public school pupils relate to effective enrolment at a date in the first week of August in each year, but for private school pupils the figures for the four years 1941 to 1944 relate to gross enrolment, December term. The "effective" enrolment is the actual enrolment at a date and is exclusive of all pupils believed to have left the school.

Table 610.—Public and Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.

Year.	Public School Pupils.				Private School Pupils.			
	Under 6 years.	6 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Total.	Under 6 years.	6 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Total.
EFFECTIVE ENROLMENT IN AUGUST.					GROSS ENROLMENT—DECEMBER TERM.			
1941	22,248	301,376	13,449	337,073	9,675	95,644		105,319
1942	21,525	298,902	12,753	333,180	10,024	95,591		105,615
1943	22,060	300,295	16,305	338,660	10,611	86,412	12,791	109,814
1944	23,988	296,316	18,168	338,472	11,348	89,671	13,618	114,637
EFFECTIVE ENROLMENT IN AUGUST.								
1945	25,635	295,153	18,080	338,868	11,757	88,489	11,595	111,841
1946	27,076	295,631	16,629	339,336	11,868	88,192	11,710	111,770
1947	30,150	299,861	15,360	345,371	12,402	89,544	11,350	113,296
1948	30,846	308,623	14,592	354,061	12,854	91,774	10,743	115,371
1949	35,758	319,557	14,095	369,410	14,017	95,616	10,487	120,120
1950	36,807	334,145	14,351	385,303	14,743	100,822	10,818	126,383
1951	38,703	351,786	15,417	405,906	14,634	107,099	11,286	133,019
1952	46,942	366,441	17,130	430,513	16,629	112,462	11,877	140,968
1953	45,119	390,980	19,222	455,321	16,107	118,631	12,460	147,198
1954	45,490	409,579	19,522	474,600	15,595	124,469	12,782	152,846
Boys	23,470	211,888	11,140	246,498	7,670	60,363	6,699	74,732
Girls	22,029	197,691	8,382	228,102	7,925	64,106	6,083	78,114



The increase in the enrolment of children under six years of age since 1945 is mainly due to the increase in births in New South Wales since 1940; the smaller figure in 1953, as compared with the previous year, was the effect of a slight temporary fall in births in 1948. There is a certain amount of duplication in the gross enrolment figures for private schools in the years 1941 to 1944.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1954 are given below:—

**Table 611.—Public and Private Schools—Age and Sex Distribution, August, 1954. (Effective Enrolment.)**

Age in Years.	In Public Schools.			In Private Schools.			In Public and Private Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 6 ...	23,470	22,029	45,499	7,670	7,925	15,595	31,140	29,954	61,094
6 and under 7	27,908	25,988	53,896	7,289	7,613	14,902	35,197	33,601	68,798
7 " 8	30,508	28,657	59,165	8,119	8,358	16,477	38,627	37,015	75,642
8 " 9	25,064	23,579	48,643	7,141	7,462	14,603	32,205	31,041	63,246
9 " 10	24,812	23,361	48,173	6,826	7,212	13,838	31,438	30,573	62,011
10 " 11	24,060	22,314	46,374	6,638	7,306	13,944	30,748	29,620	60,368
11 " 12	21,372	19,713	41,085	6,322	6,572	12,894	27,694	26,285	53,979
12 " 13	21,038	19,467	40,505	6,571	6,776	13,347	27,609	26,243	53,852
13 " 14	18,989	18,008	36,997	6,156	6,654	12,810	25,145	24,662	49,807
14 " 15	18,137	16,604	34,741	5,451	6,153	11,604	23,588	22,757	46,345
15 and over ...	11,140	8,382	19,522	6,099	6,083	12,782	17,839	14,465	32,304
Total ...	246,498	228,102	474,600	74,732	78,114	152,846	321,230	306,216	627,446

The variations in the number of pupils in each age group are mainly due to fluctuations in the number of births, described elsewhere in this chapter.

Details of the ages of children in the various classes at public schools are published annually in the report of the Minister for Education. (See also pages 716 and 720.)

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—RELIGIONS OF PUPILS.

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations.

The enrolment in primary and secondary schools (public and private), according to the principal religious denominations, is given below. Prior to 1945 the figures are based on the gross enrolment during the December term; in 1945 and later years, they are based on the individual enrolment during the whole year in the case of public schools, and the average weekly enrolment in the case of private schools. The "individual" enrolments consist of distinct children who attended a public school during the whole or some portion of the year, those who received instruction at more than one public school during the year being counted only once.

Table 612.—Public and Private Schools—Religions of Pupils.

Year.	Public Schools— Denomination of Children Enrolled.					Children in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools.			
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denominations.	Un denominational.
GROSS ENROLMENT, DECEMBER TERM.									
1921	176,998	35,532	37,497	44,210	20,991	5,417	63,486	2,004	8,400
1929	210,286	39,614	47,232	49,447	24,751	6,220	75,311	3,174	7,696
1931	218,333	42,590	49,200	51,244	26,514	5,459	79,684	2,579	6,300
1936	213,216	41,202	47,043	49,295	26,959	5,269	85,449	3,516	6,498
INDIVIDUAL ENROLMENT, WHOLE YEAR.						AVERAGE WEEKLY ENROLMENT.			
1946	213,508	40,992	44,655	46,207	24,566	7,813	90,280	5,421	6,212
1947	216,957	41,301	44,778	47,036	24,939	8,025	91,394	5,686	6,098
1948	220,956	41,243	45,594	47,902	25,393	8,549	93,707	5,890	5,920
1949	229,248	42,007	46,610	47,988	28,564	8,879	97,383	6,131	6,167
1950	239,020	44,940	48,785	50,913	31,260	9,300	102,461	6,493	6,116
1951	249,456	45,486	51,438	53,423	32,944	9,625	108,024	6,862	6,279
1952	264,264	46,316	54,713	55,241	33,098	9,444	115,740	7,010	6,112
1953	278,855	48,096	58,179	58,287	35,129	9,726	122,301	7,337	6,016
1954	292,367	51,173	61,221	60,158	37,004	9,871	128,559	7,684	5,786
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ALL PUPILS ENROLLED.									
1921	44.9	9.0	9.5	11.2	5.3	1.4	16.1	0.5	2.1
1929	45.4	8.5	10.2	10.7	5.3	1.3	16.2	0.7	1.7
1931	45.3	8.9	10.2	10.6	5.5	1.1	16.6	0.5	1.3
1936	44.6	8.6	9.8	10.3	5.6	1.1	17.9	0.7	1.4
1946	43.5	8.4	9.1	9.4	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1947	43.6	8.3	9.0	9.5	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1948	43.7	8.2	9.0	9.5	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.3	1.3
1949	43.8	8.0	8.9	9.2	5.4	1.8	20.3	1.3	1.3
1950	43.4	8.2	8.8	9.2	5.7	1.8	20.4	1.3	1.2
1951	43.4	8.0	8.9	9.3	5.7	1.8	20.4	1.3	1.2
1952	43.9	7.7	9.1	9.2	5.5	1.7	20.6	1.2	1.1
1953	44.0	7.6	9.2	9.2	5.6	1.6	20.6	1.2	1.0
1954	44.0	7.7	9.2	9.0	5.6	1.6	20.3	1.2	0.9

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England constituted 56.1 per cent. in 1921, and 58.2 per cent. in 1954. Children of the Roman Catholic faith attending public schools represented

11.3 per cent. in 1921 and 10.2 per cent. in 1954. Children attending Roman Catholic schools constituted 80 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools in 1921, 81.5 per cent. in 1929, and 84.6 per cent. in 1954.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—SAVINGS BANKS.

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the Savings Bank.

At 30th June, 1955, there were 2,497 school savings banks. The number of depositors was 191,629, and the balance to credit of accounts was £1,210,114, as compared with 187,530 accounts and balance £1,170,627 at 30th June, 1954.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some public secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with a primary school, and in the following classification such schools are included in both groups. The number of individual schools, excluding evening colleges, was 2,533 in 1953 and 2,557 in 1954.

**Table 613.—Classification of Public Schools.**

Type of Primary School.	Schools at end of Year.			Type of Secondary School.	Schools at end of Year.		
	1952.	1953.	1954.		1952.	1953.	1954.
Public ... ..	1,851	1,882	1,898	High ... ..	65	66	72
Provisional ... ..	485	467	459	Junior High ... ..	8	10	9
Correspondence ... ..	1	1	1	Junior Technical ... ..	10	11	11
Nursery* ... ..	8	7	8	Home Science ... ..	10	10	10
Separate Nursery ... ..	3	2	2	Conservatorium ... ..	1	1	1
				Other ... ..	...	...	9
Special—				Central†—			
Hospital ... ..	18	19	22	Intermediate High ... ..	47	47	43
Child Welfare ... ..	14	14	15	Junior Technical ... ..	15	14	14
Other ... ..	3	6	10	Home Science ... ..	21	21	20
				District Rural ... ..	14	13	13
				Other ... ..	116	117	118
Subsidised ... ..	61	44	38	Correspondence ... ..	1	1	1
Total—Primary ... ..	2,444	2,442	2,453	Total—Secondary ... ..	308	311	321

\* Attached to public primary schools.

† Central schools comprise a primary and secondary department and are therefore duplicated in primary schools (see page 716).

Composite courses in secondary education are provided at schools other than the secondary schools shown above. In 1954 this type of instruction was provided by 688 public schools for 2,602 pupils.

*Ages of Pupils.*

The following table shows the age distribution of pupils in public schools, based on the effective enrolment in August, in each year from 1946 to 1954:—

**Table 614.—Public Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.**

Age in Years.	Effective Enrolment in August.								
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Under 6 ...	27,076	30,150	30,846	35,758	36,807	38,703	46,942	45,119	45,499
6 and under 7	35,034	36,028	39,528	39,217	44,719	47,721	48,436	58,146	53,896
7 " 8	34,959	36,059	36,984	40,755	40,810	46,599	48,636	49,875	59,165
8 " 9	34,334	35,169	35,933	37,171	40,493	40,430	46,127	48,136	48,643
9 " 10	34,704	34,441	35,373	36,468	37,485	41,192	40,786	45,932	48,173
10 " 11	33,268	34,916	34,609	35,302	36,381	37,747	40,969	41,290	46,374
11 " 12	31,846	32,760	34,394	34,647	35,369	35,665	37,820	40,731	41,085
12 " 13	31,010	31,533	32,878	34,161	34,295	35,024	36,312	37,229	40,505
13 " 14	30,936	30,088	30,836	32,362	34,180	34,780	34,823	36,075	36,997
14 " 15	29,540	28,867	28,088	29,474	30,413	32,628	32,532	33,566	34,741
15 " 16	11,338	10,316	9,971	9,667	9,927	10,589	11,896	13,029	13,066
16 " 17	3,940	3,711	3,320	3,266	3,220	3,523	3,847	4,494	4,669
17 and over ...	1,351	1,333	1,301	1,162	1,204	1,305	1,387	1,699	1,787
Total ...	339,336	345,371	354,061	369,410	385,303	405,906	430,513	455,321	474,600

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 716 and 720.

*Types of Public Primary Schools.*

Primary work in its various stages is undertaken in public schools classified broadly into three groups:—(a) Primary schools in more or less populous centres; (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts, *viz.*, provisional and subsidised schools; and (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of twenty children is assured. In most schools, boys and girls are taught together, but where the enrolment is large, separate departments are established for boys, girls or infants. There are four classes of primary schools, *viz.*: (1) Schools of three departments, or schools of two departments where the average daily attendance of primary and secondary pupils exceeds 320 and a separate infants' department has been established; (2) schools of one or two departments with an average daily attendance of more than 180 pupils; (3) schools of more than 35 but not more than 180 pupils in average daily attendance; and (4) schools of 35 or less pupils in average daily attendance.

Small schools are not established where it is convenient to arrange for the daily conveyance of the pupils to an adjacent school. In such cases the teachers and parents and citizens' associations make arrangements for the transport of the children, and the Department of Education grants a subsidy towards the cost of conveyance; in 1954-55 the subsidy amounted to £885,761. Pupils travelling to school by Government transport services are conveyed without charge by trains and at concession rates by trams and omnibuses.

Provisional schools are maintained where there is an average attendance of at least nine pupils and where doubt exists as to the permanence of the settlement. In 1955 there were 445 such schools in operation, with an enrolment of 7,948.

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so.

The teacher receives an annual subsidy from the Department of Education, in addition to the remuneration paid by the parents. In 1955 the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State was at a minimum rate of £84 7s. 0d. per annum, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of £247 10s. 0d. per annum. Elsewhere the minimum was £103 12s. 0d. and the maximum £270 per annum.

The course in subsidised schools is as far as practicable the same as in primary schools, and a post-primary course may be given by means of leaflets issued by the correspondence school. The schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. Subsidised schools have declined steadily since 1935. There were 33 schools with an average weekly enrolment of 289 pupils at the end of 1955, compared with 771 schools and 6,413 pupils in 1935.

#### *Correspondence School.*

The Correspondence School, located in Sydney, teaches children residing in various parts of the State who are unable to attend school.

Pupils are not admitted to the school until they reach the age of six years. In 1955 the enrolment was 4,524 primary and 1,649 secondary pupils. In addition to teaching these children, the correspondence school issues leaflets for primary education to subsidised schools and for secondary education to small country schools. Certain subjects may be taken by correspondence up to Leaving Certificate standard. Educational talks are broadcast each week by the school.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

#### *Primary Education—Courses and Pupils.*

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age; the first two grades (together with kindergarten classes where established) comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handwork and dramatization. In 1955 there were two separate public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 50. In addition, nursery classes were attached to eight infants' departments of primary schools.

Kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are incorporated in schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class. Infants receive two or more years' instruction in reading, writing, composition and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved

for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth grade inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition and spelling), social studies (history, civics and geography), mathematics, natural science, arts and crafts (including drawing, music, woodwork, needlework, etc.), and physical education.

The following table shows primary school pupils in classes since 1944, based on the effective enrolment on the first Friday of August in each year. Subsidised schools are excluded.

**Table 615.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Primary Education, According to Sex and Class.**

Year.	Effective Enrolment in August.								All Pupils in Public Schools
	Primary Pupils.*								
	Kinder- garten.†	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Total.	
BOYS.									
1944	11,129	25,569	19,071	18,112	17,786	18,646	18,641	128,954	176,498
1945	12,089	25,554	19,670	19,062	18,083	17,718	18,433	130,609	176,480
1946	12,796	26,100	19,972	19,556	18,847	17,953	17,392	132,616	176,612
1947	14,875	26,362	20,213	19,665	19,587	18,587	17,506	136,795	179,170
1948	15,761	28,037	20,560	20,405	19,516	19,313	18,077	141,669	183,582
1949	18,106	28,860	22,344	20,612	20,192	19,365	18,713	148,192	191,307
1950	19,183	30,866	23,122	22,045	20,567	19,933	18,955	154,671	199,688
1951	20,967	32,590	25,147	23,082	21,792	20,438	19,376	163,392	210,210
1952	25,092	33,211	26,768	24,575	22,827	21,658	19,614	173,745	222,888
1953	25,714	36,886	28,002	26,062	24,248	22,638	20,767	184,317	236,359
1954	25,875	36,099	31,276	27,314	25,721	24,112	22,006	192,403	246,498
GIRLS.									
1944	10,402	22,638	17,670	17,041	16,957	17,418	17,793	119,919	161,974
1945	11,125	23,033	17,967	17,915	17,389	16,948	17,390	121,767	162,388
1946	12,136	23,337	18,381	18,252	17,829	17,183	16,915	124,033	162,724
1947	13,835	24,142	18,582	18,642	18,240	17,699	17,100	128,240	166,201
1948	14,424	25,361	19,349	19,150	18,610	18,068	17,421	132,383	170,479
1949	16,716	25,965	20,638	19,878	19,094	18,599	17,941	138,831	178,103
1950	17,982	27,760	21,182	20,827	19,513	19,117	18,234	144,615	185,615
1951	19,407	29,317	23,455	21,471	20,475	19,634	18,724	152,483	195,696
1952	23,391	29,738	24,952	23,279	21,094	20,520	19,183	162,157	207,625
1953	23,605	33,552	25,383	24,490	23,039	21,070	19,764	170,903	218,962
1954	23,932	32,424	29,214	25,039	24,272	22,830	20,613	178,324	228,102
TOTAL.									
1944	21,531	48,207	36,741	35,153	34,743	36,064	36,434	248,873	338,472
1945	23,214	48,587	37,637	36,977	35,472	34,666	35,823	252,376	338,868
1946	24,932	49,437	38,353	37,808	36,676	35,136	34,307	256,649	339,336
1947	28,710	50,504	38,795	38,307	37,827	36,298	34,606	265,035	345,371
1948	30,185	53,398	39,909	39,555	38,126	37,381	35,498	274,052	354,061
1949	34,822	54,825	42,982	40,490	39,286	37,964	36,654	287,023	369,410
1950	37,165	58,626	44,304	42,872	40,080	39,050	37,189	299,286	385,303
1951	40,374	61,907	48,602	44,553	42,267	40,072	38,100	315,875	405,906
1952	48,483	62,949	51,720	47,854	43,921	42,178	38,797	335,902	430,513
1953	49,319	70,438	53,385	50,552	47,287	43,708	40,531	355,220	455,321
1954	49,807	68,523	60,490	52,353	49,993	46,942	42,619	370,727	474,600

\* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools.

† Including pupils in nursery schools.

The relatively high enrolment in first class is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first class for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

Between 1944 and 1954, kindergarten and first class pupils increased by 48,592 or 69.7 per cent. Sixth class pupils declined from 36,434 in 1944 to 34,307 in 1946, but increased to 42,619 in 1954. The number of fifth and sixth class pupils increased by 24 per cent. between 1944 and 1954, whereas, in the same period, the number of pupils in all other primary classes increased by 104,791 or 59 per cent. The total number of primary pupils in public schools rose each year from 248,873 in 1944 to 370,727 in 1954, owing to the increased rate of enrolment since 1944. The proportion of boys to girls has remained fairly constant, boys being more numerous than girls by 9,035 in 1944 and 14,079 in 1954.

The fluctuations in the enrolment of primary pupils in classes, as shown for public schools in Table 615, are primarily the result of variations in the number of births in New South Wales. In particular, the decline in fifth and sixth class enrolments between 1944 and 1946 was the result of a decline in births during the economic depression of the nineteen-thirties. From 1944 to 1953 there was a continuous rise in enrolments in all classes, mainly as a result of the steady increase in births since 1934 (see page 705). The decline in first class pupils in 1954 was the result of a slight fall in births in 1948.

The following table shows primary pupils in public schools in 1954, according to age and class:—

**Table 616.—Public Schools—Pupils receiving Primary Education, According to Age and Class, 1954.**

Age in Years.	Number of Pupils—Effective Enrolment in August, 1954.*							
	Kindergarten.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Total, Primary
Under 5 ... ..	1,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,821
5 and under 6 ... ..	40,305	3,371	2	...	...	...	...	43,678
6 " 7 ... ..	7,197	45,481	1,213	5	...	...	...	53,896
7 " 8 ... ..	304	17,876	39,829	1,150	6	...	...	59,165
8 " 9 ... ..	52	1,423	16,891	29,209	1,062	6	...	48,643
9 " 10 ... ..	21	244	1,804	18,239	26,924	930	11	48,173
10 " 11 ... ..	14	77	514	2,797	17,597	24,490	885	46,374
11 " 12 ... ..	24	29	115	687	3,272	16,479	19,861	40,467
12 and over ... ..	69	22	122	266	1,132	5,037	21,802	28,510
Total ... ..	49,807	68,523	60,490	52,353	49,993	46,942	42,619	370,727

\* Excluding subsidised schools.

Of the sixth class pupils in August, 1954, 47 per cent. were 11 years of age and 51 per cent. 12 years or over.

#### *Secondary Education in Public Schools.*

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, central, and "secondary" schools. High schools are separate units, providing a full secondary course of five years. Central schools provide both primary and secondary instruction, with an average daily attendance of 20 or more pupils in secondary classes, including at least 8 pupils in classes above first year. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years. The schools are usually identified by the courses they provide, rather than by their classification. High schools in the metropolitan area provide language classes in addition to a course of general instruction. They are attended

by pupils who gained the best records in the primary schools. Intermediate high and junior high schools provide similar courses for pupils who wish to study foreign languages, and who are considered able to profit from the courses. Junior technical and home science schools provide non-language courses for boys and girls respectively. In country districts, the local post-primary schools, usually high or intermediate high schools, provide a variety of courses. The high schools include technical high, agricultural high and home science high schools.

Particulars of the average weekly enrolment of secondary pupils at public schools in each year 1951 to 1954 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 617.—Secondary Pupils at Public Schools\*—Average Weekly Enrolment.**

Type of School.	Average Weekly Enrolment.			
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
High ... ..	36,284	38,887	40,954	43,379
Conservatorium ... ..	59	60	60	62
Other Secondary—				
Junior High ... ..	3,636	3,483	4,988	5,159
Junior Technical ... ..	5,214	5,911	6,731	6,872
Home Science ... ..	7,003	7,277	7,230	7,159
Other ... ..	...	...	280	1,842
Central—				
Intermediate High ... ..	11,026	11,283	11,257	10,708
Junior Technical ... ..	5,612	5,496	5,181	5,286
Home Science ... ..	6,063	6,393	7,034	6,402
District Rural ... ..	2,610	2,690	2,756	2,804
Other ... ..	7,725	8,516	8,608	8,520
Composite Classes ... ..	2,758	2,799	2,612	2,252
Correspondence ... ..	933	1,192	1,653	1,778
Total Pupils ... ..	88,923	93,987	99,344	102,223

\* Excludes evening colleges.

Enrolment is competitive at all agricultural high schools and at high, junior high and intermediate high schools in the metropolitan area, Newcastle and Wollongong. Pupils are selected for these schools by special departmental committees on the basis of the child's primary school record, intelligence tests, and the recommendation of the principal of the school last attended. Pupils for all other public secondary schools are selected by the district inspectors on the basis of the pupil's primary school record (including the results of intelligence tests made in fourth, fifth and sixth classes).

Hostels for high school students required to live away from home are conducted by the Department of Education at East and West Maitland and at Albury. Hostels at other places are conducted by local committees and are subsidised by the Department. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.



During the first three years of secondary education, pupils following courses approved by the Board of Secondary School Studies are required to study not less than six nor more than eight subjects, including English and either history or social studies or science. The pupil may select the other subjects from five groups which include foreign languages, science, mathematics, business principles, and a group of practical and technical subjects (e.g., music, needlework, home economics, woodwork, metalwork and farm mechanics). For pupils who do not intend to extend their secondary education beyond three years, there is an alternative course covering a more extensive and practical treatment of English, history, geography, mathematics and science. In the fourth and fifth years, six subjects must be studied, one being English and the others selected from not less than three out of five groups of subjects similar to those set for the first three years, except that business principles is replaced by history, social studies and economics.

The junior technical, home science and rural schools usually have special facilities for the study of the practical and technical subjects indicated by the designation of the school, but the study of such subjects is not confined to these schools; for instance, commercial courses are provided at home science schools. A full secondary course of five years is provided at the Conservatorium of Music. Particulars of agricultural education in public schools are given on page 721.

In 1921 approximately 8 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in public schools were receiving secondary education, as compared with 22 per cent. in 1939 and 26 per cent. in 1944; the proportion declined to 22 per cent. in 1949, and has since remained at this figure. Fluctuations in the number of births (see page 705) largely account for the variations since 1939.

The following table shows secondary pupils in classes since 1944, according to the effective enrolment on the first Friday in August each year. Secondary pupils at primary schools where the secondary enrolment is less than 20 are included, but subsidised schools and evening colleges are excluded.

**Table 618.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education, According to Sex and Class.**

Year.	Effective Enrolment in August.						All Pupils in Public Schools*
	Secondary Pupils. *						
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total.	
Boys.							
1944	19,619	14,497	9,054	2,567	1,807	47,544	176,48
1945	18,439	13,741	9,038	2,657	1,996	45,871	176,40
1946	18,125	12,982	8,304	2,619	1,966	43,996	176,62
1947	17,528	12,889	7,696	2,327	1,935	42,375	179,10
1948	17,720	12,711	7,557	2,166	1,759	41,913	183,52
1949	18,709	13,299	7,387	2,067	1,653	43,115	191,37
1950	19,591	13,719	7,697	2,379	1,631	45,017	199,68
1951	19,698	14,887	8,158	2,430	1,645	46,818	210,10
1952	20,457	15,481	8,840	2,659	1,706	49,143	222,88
1953	21,373	16,135	9,556	3,094	1,884	52,042	236,59
1954	21,963	17,009	9,885	3,082	2,156	54,095	246,98

\* Pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges are not included.

**Table 618.—Public Schools—Pupils receiving Secondary Education,  
According to Sex and Class—*continued*.**

Year.	Effective Enrolment in August.						
	Secondary Pupils. *						All Pupils in Public Schools.*
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total.	
GIRLS.							
1944	18,299	13,712	7,344	1,684	1,016	42,055	161,974
1945	17,115	13,242	7,425	1,673	1,166	40,621	162,388
1946	16,678	12,380	6,942	1,527	1,164	38,691	162,724
1947	16,289	12,311	6,736	1,522	1,103	37,961	166,201
1948	16,545	12,326	6,773	1,359	1,093	38,096	170,479
1949	17,078	12,868	6,872	1,434	1,020	39,272	178,103
1950	17,931	13,250	7,258	1,557	1,004	41,000	185,615
1951	18,294	14,291	7,696	1,796	1,136	43,213	195,696
1952	18,835	14,857	8,649	1,842	1,285	45,468	207,625
1953	19,754	15,536	9,214	2,126	1,429	48,059	218,962
1954	20,249	16,257	9,513	2,120	1,639	49,778	228,102
TOTAL.							
1944	37,918	28,209	16,398	4,251	2,823	89,599	338,472
1945	35,554	26,983	16,463	4,330	3,162	86,492	338,868
1946	34,803	25,362	15,246	4,146	3,130	82,687	339,336
1947	33,817	25,200	14,432	3,849	3,038	80,336	345,371
1948	34,265	25,037	14,330	3,525	2,852	80,009	354,061
1949	35,787	26,167	14,259	3,501	2,673	82,387	369,410
1950	37,522	26,969	14,955	3,936	2,635	86,017	385,303
1951	37,992	29,178	15,854	4,226	2,781	90,031	405,906
1952	39,292	30,338	17,489	4,501	2,991	94,611	430,513
1953	41,127	31,671	18,770	5,220	3,313	100,101	455,321
1954	42,212	33,266	19,398	5,202	3,795	103,873	474,600

\* Pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges are not included.

These figures indicate that less than half the first year pupils complete three years of secondary instruction in public schools, and less than 10 per cent. complete the full course of five years. There were 39,292 first-year pupils in 1952, but only 19,398 third-year pupils in 1954, indicating that 51 per cent. left between first and third year. The intermediate certificate is awarded on completion of three years of the secondary course and, as attendance ceases to be compulsory at the age of 15 years, only a small proportion of the pupils remain for the full course.

At public schools, slightly more than half the pupils in the first three years of secondary education are boys, and in the fourth and fifth years the proportion is usually about 60 per cent. of the total. In 1954, boys comprised 52.0 per cent. of the first year, 51.0 per cent. of third-year, and 56.8 per cent. of fifth-year pupils.

The decline in the number of births in the depression years was mainly responsible for the decrease in the enrolment of first-year pupils in public secondary schools from 38,821 in 1943 to 33,817 in 1947; thereafter the number increased steadily to 42,212 in 1954. The number of second-year pupils declined from 28,209 in 1944 to 25,037 in 1948, but rose to 33,266 in 1954. Similar but less marked fluctuations occurred in the case of third-year students.

The following table shows secondary pupils in public schools in 1954, classified according to age and class:—

**Table 619.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education, According to Age and Class, 1954.**

Age in Years.	Number of Pupils*—Effective Enrolment in August, 1954.					
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total Secondary.
Under 12... ..	617	1	...	...	...	618
12 and under 13	17,168	413	2	...	...	17,583
13    „    14	18,341	13,805	348	...	...	32,494
14    „    15	5,612	16,901	11,117	246	...	33,876
15    „    16	370	2,026	7,059	3,324	169	12,948
16    „    17	36	85	780	1,461	2,282	4,644
17    „    18	5	15	38	148	1,123	1,329
18 and over ...	63	20	54	23	221	381
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>42,212</b>	<b>33,266</b>	<b>19,398</b>	<b>5,202</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>103,873</b>

\* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges.

In August, 1954, 81 per cent. of the secondary pupils at public schools were under the age of 15 years, when attendance is no longer compulsory; 13 per cent. were 15 years of age and 6 per cent. were 16 years or over. Nearly all the pupils under age 15, and 73 per cent. of those aged 15 years, were enrolled in first, second or third year. The majority of fourth-year pupils were aged 15 or 16 years and fifth-year pupils 16 or 17 years.

*Secondary Courses in Country Primary Schools.*

Composite courses are provided at public primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. These courses lead to the intermediate certificate.

Secondary instruction by means of leaflets is arranged for children attending small country schools who have completed the primary course and are prepared to continue their education for at least one year. The subjects of instruction include English, mathematics, languages, art, technical subjects (for boys), and home science subjects (for girls). This system differs from instruction by correspondence in that the pupil's work is arranged and corrected by the teacher in charge of the school.

*Evening Colleges.*

Evening colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education and a wide variety of arts, crafts and hobbies, e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving and woodwork. Courses of study may be provided for the Intermediate Certificate, Leaving Certificate and Public Service examinations. Students are charged a fee of £1 per term for all subjects. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1955 there were 44 evening colleges with an enrolment of 30,000 pupils, as compared with 16,000 in 1951.

*Agricultural Education.*

The Department of Education maintains three agricultural high schools, viz., the Yanco Agricultural High School (750 acres) in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area; the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (395 acres) at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney; and the Farrer Memorial High School (270 acres) at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, and the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils.

The course at these schools extends over five years, with an examination for the Intermediate Certificate at the end of three years, and for the Leaving Certificate at the conclusion of the course. Successful candidates at the Intermediate Certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Leaving Certificate may qualify for matriculation at the University of Sydney or for scholarships at the State Teachers' Colleges. The average weekly enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1955 was 828, viz., 443 at Hurlstone, 214 at Yanco, and 171 at Farrer.

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of junior farmer clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time district supervisors. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

At the end of 1955 there were 271 clubs with 7,259 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 25 years.

#### *School Forestry.*

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

#### *Provision for Atypical Children.*

The Department of Education maintains a number of special schools and classes for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

The classes are classified as "A," "B," "C," "D" and "F." Opportunity "A" classes, for children who are dull but educable, are attached to primary schools in the metropolitan area. A syllabus is not fixed, a large measure of discretion being left to the teacher, and participation in the corporate school life is encouraged. Children are usually admitted at age about 9 years and remain until about 12½ years. For children of the type enrolled in opportunity "A" classes there is also a special residential school at Glenfield. Individual instruction is given at this school, with emphasis on handicrafts. The enrolment in 1955 was 64 boys and 64 girls. There is also a day school of the same type in Parramatta, the enrolment in 1955 being 80 pupils.

Opportunity "B" classes are designed for primary pupils of normal capacity but backward on account of illness, irregular attendance or late enrolment, etc. The object of the treatment in the "B" classes is to enable the pupil to return to his normal primary class.

Opportunity "C" classes are for primary school children of superior ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between 9½ and 10½ years of age in 4th and 5th classes. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 35 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities.

Opportunity "D" classes are for children who are backward because of partial deafness. Each class is limited to ten pupils and is attached to either a primary or a secondary school. The children are equipped with individual hearing aids and are instructed in lip-reading. The object of the treatment is to enable the pupils to return to their normal classes.

Opportunity "F" classes are designed for children with serious mental defects.

In addition to the classes described above, general activities courses are provided for pupils above 12½ years of age who are considered unlikely to benefit from the normal secondary courses or from a repetition of 6th class work. In the smaller country central schools, where numbers are insufficient to form an opportunity class, children of this type are taught by means of a special correspondence course under the supervision of one of the teachers of the school. The syllabus for the opportunity classes is designed for pupils who are slow to learn.

The following table shows particulars of effective enrolment in opportunity classes in the last four years:—

**Table 620.—Public Schools—Pupils Enrolled in "Opportunity" Classes.**

"Opportunity" Class.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.
<b>Primary—</b>						
Opportunity "A" ...	891	869	866	574	220	794
" "B" ...	1,044	881	640	287	312	599
" "C5" ...	477	518	483	262	256	518
" "C6" ...	445	485	511	249	223	472
" "D" ...	72	68	104	68	54	122
" "F" ...	31	28	58	62	52	114
<b>Total, Primary</b> ...	<b>2,960</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>2,619</b>
<b>Secondary—</b>						
Opportunity 7th ...	5,361	5,774	5,571	3,355	2,602	5,957
" 8th ...	3,014	3,235	3,216	1,790	1,444	3,234
" 9th ...	82	127	179	86	44	130
<b>Total, Secondary</b> ...	<b>8,457</b>	<b>9,136</b>	<b>8,966</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>9,321</b>
<b>Total, Primary and Secondary</b> ...	<b>11,417</b>	<b>11,985</b>	<b>11,628</b>	<b>6,733</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>11,940</b>

At certain hospitals the Department of Education maintains schools for children likely to remain in hospital for long periods. In 1955 there were 20 hospital (including 3 mental hospital) schools, with a total enrolment of 1,140 pupils.

An Act was passed in 1944 to provide for the education and compulsory school attendance of children who, by reason of blindness or other infirmity, are not capable of being educated by ordinary methods. In February, 1948, the Wahroonga School for the Blind was proclaimed a "special school" under the Act, and the whole of New South Wales was proclaimed the district for that school. As a result of the proclamation, attendance at school is now compulsory for blind children throughout the State between

the ages of six and fifteen years. The school at Wahroonga is maintained by the Department and is closely associated with the residential institution maintained by the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind on the same property. In 1955 the school had 84 pupils, and there were 12 teachers.

Children with defects of speech may receive remedial treatment from speech therapists of the School Medical Service.

The Department of Education provides teachers for schools at 7 child welfare homes, and the Child Welfare Department provides staff for an additional 7 homes.

Particulars of private schools for blind and deaf mutes are given on page 731.

#### *Pre-apprenticeship Classes.*

Pre-apprenticeship courses are provided at certain secondary schools in association with neighbouring technical colleges. These courses are of one year's duration and are designed for fourth year secondary school pupils who intend to enter a trade. Half of each school week is devoted to trade subjects, and the other half to English, mathematics, social studies, and physical training. The enrolment in 1955 was 361 boys.

#### *Physical Education.*

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and a course of training for teachers is provided at the Sydney Teachers' College.

Two forty-minute periods are set aside each week for physical training, and one full afternoon for sport. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie and elsewhere. Weekly swimming classes are conducted each summer. In 1954-55, the number of children taught to swim was 35,719, including 18,934 in the vacation swimming classes. The Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, which has more than 110 affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

#### *Educational and Vocational Guidance.*

In the public school system there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for the children and to help those with special difficulties. A counsellor visits the primary schools in each district. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

Attached to each public secondary school is a Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Director of Youth Welfare in the Department of Labour and industry.

In 1955 there were 26 school counsellors and one district guidance officer in the metropolitan area, and 32 counsellors and 5 district guidance officers in country areas.

*Educational Aids.*

Educational aids employed in schools include school broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors. The Department also provides a subsidy of 8s. for every £1 spent on library books.

The School Broadcasts Advisory Council, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. In 1955 there were 2,190 public schools using broadcasts.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools, the purchase and loan of films, and the production of 35 mm. film strips. In 1955 there were approximately 834 motion picture projectors and 1,840 film strip projectors in public schools. The film library at the Burwood Visual Education Centre contains over 9,000 motion films. The amount of the film subsidy in the year ended 30th June, 1955, was £29,947.

There is a library at most public schools in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools there is a central library from which boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. In 1954 there were 63 district units under the central library scheme. There were also 2,111 libraries with 1,084,736 volumes in public primary schools and 109 libraries with 299,468 volumes in public secondary schools. Expenditure by the Department on school libraries during the year ended 30th June, 1955, was £19,045.

*Religious Instruction in Public Schools.*

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that religious instruction may be given in public schools by visiting ministers and teachers of religious bodies for a maximum period of one hour in each school day, and the following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past six years:—

**Table 621.—Religious Instruction in Public Schools.**

Year.	Number of Lessons.					
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Total.
1949	76,823	27,713	30,166	36,799	26,086	197,587
1950	77,468	27,268	30,277	34,935	27,291	197,239
1951	83,659	28,386	31,604	35,796	28,686	208,131
1952	92,271	30,978	35,668	40,161	32,210	231,308
1953	101,563	33,554	39,114	41,578	36,677	252,486
1954	100,883	33,498	39,207	43,151	36,494	253,233

The number of religious lessons given in public schools in 1954 was 28 per cent. greater than in 1949.



*Education of Migrants.*

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of six students, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education and are held in schools where practicable. Instruction is given in Elementary English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1955 there were 4,300 migrants attending classes.

Migrant children residing in school districts are normally enrolled in public schools. In the reception centres, hostels, etc., established for migrants by the Commonwealth, special schools are provided for migrant children of primary school age as part of the State educational system. Migrant camp children of secondary school age attend accessible secondary schools. Expenditure by the State on migrant education is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

*PRIVATE SCHOOLS.*

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1955 was 780. Of these, 135 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act as qualified to provide the full secondary course, and 87 as qualified for the education of secondary pupils to the intermediate certificate stage.

*The Roman Catholic School System.*

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 731), as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in ten dioceses in New South Wales. Supervision is exercised by the

Bishop through clerical and lay inspectors in each diocese, and a Director of Catholic Education, appointed by the Bishops, is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial primary schools for the education of children from 6 to 15 years of age; at many of them, secondary education to the intermediate certificate standard is provided—especially in country districts—if a Catholic secondary school is not available. These schools are parochial property and the parochial authorities are responsible for the buildings, maintenance, repairs and equipment. The cost is provided only to a small extent by school fees, and these are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions.

Secondary education, usually the five years' course leading to the leaving certificate examination, is provided at boarding colleges and secondary day schools for boys and for girls, and there are day schools where the course leads to the intermediate certificate examination. The secondary schools are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; in secular subjects they follow the curricula of the Department of Education and they are subject to inspection by the departmental inspectors. As a general rule, the secondary schools are the property of the religious communities who conduct them and are supported by the fees charged. In association with some of the secondary schools for boys, a separate primary school, which is parochial property, is conducted for boys from 9 to 15 years of age by the same community as the secondary school. At the secondary day schools for girls there is, in many localities, a primary department for the elementary education of pupils who proceed to the secondary courses, and the fees are charged at a higher scale than in parochial primary schools.

Commercial and technical training is provided in connection with the secondary day schools, and in some separate institutions; and there are commercial schools for boys and for girls in Sydney. At three institutions, situated at Goulburn, Lismore, and Campbelltown, respectively, theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course; farm training is also given at the Westmead Home for orphan boys. In all the orphanages special attention is given to training the boys and girls in some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood, and at the Westmead Home there is a fully equipped printing shop where boys are trained in this skilled trade. Home science is a usual subject in the girls' secondary schools; needlework and art form part of the ordinary curriculum, and tuition is given in vocal and instrumental music.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 732, as well as examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary and the intermediate stages. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

The teaching staffs are, with few exceptions, members of religious communities. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 737.

#### *Private Schools—Pupils and Teachers.*

Particulars of the average weekly enrolment at private schools (including those attached to charitable institutions) is shown by sexes in Table 603.

In 1954 the average daily attendance at private schools was 137,473, or 90.5 per cent. of the average weekly enrolment, as compared with 89.0 per cent. in the case of public schools. Further particulars of the average daily attendance are given in Table 605.

The following table shows the average weekly enrolment at private schools in 1938 and later years, according to denomination of school:—

**Table 622.—Private Schools—Average Weekly Enrolment.**

Year.	Un-denomina-tional.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presby-terian.	Methodist.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Lutheran.	Other Denom-inations.	Total Private Schools.
1938	6,114	80,553	5,252	1,945	980	626	80	115	95,665
1944	6,680	89,574	6,706	2,856	1,436	465	81	136	107,934
1945	6,846	90,655	7,202	2,928	1,610	454	74	145	109,914
1946	6,212	90,280	7,813	3,085	1,680	443	56	157	109,726
1947	6,098	91,394	8,025	3,265	1,774	437	39	171	111,203
1948	5,920	93,707	8,549	3,363	1,855	438	43	191	114,066
1949	6,167	97,383	8,879	3,531	1,949	449	47	155	118,560
1950	6,116	102,461	9,300	3,770	2,109	489	51	74	124,370
1951	6,279	108,024	9,625	3,888	2,255	569	65	85	130,790
1952	6,112	115,740	9,444	3,916	2,319	565	125	85	138,306
1953	6,016	122,301	9,726	4,064	2,330	715	125	103	145,380
1954	5,768	128,559	9,871	4,202	2,384	776	156	166	151,882
Boys	2,278	63,723	4,768	2,126	821	408	87	107	74,318
Girls	3,490	64,836	5,103	2,076	1,563	368	69	59	77,564

Of the total enrolment at private schools in 1954, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 85 per cent., Church of England schools 6 per cent., and undenominational schools 4 per cent.

In 1954, boys represented 49.0 per cent. of the average weekly enrolment and girls 51.0 per cent.

Particulars of private schools and teachers, according to denomination of school, are given in the next table:—

**Table 623.—Private Schools and Teachers.\***

Classification.	Number of Schools.			Full-time Teachers.						
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.			
							Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Undenominational ... ..	54	56	52	340	329	336	73	254	327	
Roman Catholic ... ..	618	625	636	3,317	3,387	3,501	727	2,835	3,562	
Church of England ... ..	43	41	41	522	538	547	213	336	549	
Presbyterian ... ..	13	12	12	204	203	206	99	113	212	
Methodist ... ..	5	6	6	113	120	123	40	80	120	
Lutheran ... ..	3	3	3	8	9	10	5	5	10	
Seventh Day Adventist ...	13	15	16	33	32	37	18	20	38	
Hebrew ... ..	1	2	2	5	5	6	2	6	8	
Total ... ..	750	760	768	4,542	4,623	4,766	1,177	3,649	4,826	

\* Excludes visiting teachers.

The number of teachers, as shown in the table, does not include those who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only, because many of them give instruction in more than one school. The number of visiting teachers (counted in respect of each school) was 1,390 in 1954.

Of the total number of regular teachers at private schools in 1954, viz. 4,826, 24 per cent. were males and 76 per cent. were females. The corresponding proportions in public schools were 51 per cent. and 49 per cent., respectively.

*Private Schools—Ages of Pupils.*

The following table shows the ages of private school pupils in 1950 and later years, according to the effective enrolment:—

**Table 624.—Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.**  
(Effective Enrolment in August.)

Age in Years.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.
Under 6 ... ..	14,743	14,634	16,629	16,107	7,670	7,925	15,595
6 and under 7 ...	11,919	12,432	13,290	15,293	7,289	7,613	14,902
7    "    8 ...	11,447	12,961	13,789	14,259	8,119	8,358	16,477
8    "    9 ...	11,201	11,851	13,518	13,817	7,141	7,462	14,603
9    "   10 ...	11,193	12,107	12,161	13,601	6,626	7,212	13,838
10   "   11 ...	11,035	11,999	12,562	12,759	6,688	7,306	13,994
11   "   12 ...	11,121	11,320	12,137	12,464	6,322	6,572	12,894
12   "   13 ...	11,237	11,807	11,929	12,710	6,571	6,776	13,347
13   "   14 ...	11,497	11,692	12,126	12,104	6,156	6,654	12,810
14   "   15 ...	10,172	10,930	10,950	11,624	5,451	6,153	11,604
15 and over ...	10,818	11,286	11,877	12,460	6,699	6,083	12,782
<b>Total</b> ...	126,383	133,019	140,968	147,198	74,732	78,114	152,846

As explained elsewhere in this chapter, fluctuations in the number of pupils in each age group are mainly due to variations in the number of births.

Further particulars of the ages of pupils in private schools are given on page 709.

*Private Schools—Primary and Secondary Pupils.*

The following statement shows the number of primary and secondary pupils (and also the number of boarding and day pupils) enrolled in private schools as indicated in the returns for 1922 (the first year for which the particulars are available) and later years. The form of return

was changed in 1945 in respect of the definition of secondary pupils and type of enrolment; particulars for 1945 and later years are therefore not comparable with those for earlier periods:—

**Table 625.—Private Schools—Primary and Secondary Pupils.**

Year.	Primary Pupils.			Secondary Pupils.			All Pupils.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boarders.	Day Pupils.	Total.
Gross Enrolment, December Term.									
1922 ...	30,820	37,768	68,588	5,705	5,954	11,659	7,759	72,488	80,247
1931 ...	35,350	42,239	77,589	8,365	8,068	16,433	8,370	85,652	94,022
1941 ...	38,256	42,917	81,173	12,423	11,723	24,146	12,003	93,316	105,319
1944 ...	40,460	44,438	84,898	15,653	14,086	29,739	14,509	100,128	114,637
Effective Enrolment in August.									
1945 ...	38,159	41,020	79,179	16,182	16,480	32,662	14,707	97,134	111,841
1946 ...	38,571	41,262	79,833	16,027	15,910	31,937	14,686	97,084	111,770
1947 ...	39,428	42,201	81,629	15,822	15,845	31,667	14,826	98,470	113,296
1948 ...	40,454	42,759	83,213	16,090	16,068	32,158	14,791	100,580	115,371
1949 ...	41,953	44,885	86,838	16,536	16,746	33,282	15,070	105,050	120,120
1950 ...	44,478	47,301	91,779	17,153	17,451	34,604	15,867	110,516	126,383
1951 ...	46,867	49,408	96,275	18,266	18,478	36,744	16,373	116,646	133,019
1952 ...	49,926	52,350	102,276	18,994	19,698	38,692	16,441	124,527	140,968
1953 ...	52,451	55,179	107,630	19,621	19,947	39,568	15,917	131,281	147,198
1954 ...	54,732	57,291	112,023	20,000	20,823	40,823	15,909	136,937	152,846

Secondary instruction is given in a high proportion of private schools, including 222 registered under the Bursary Endowment Act (see page 733).

Prior to 1945, secondary pupils were defined in the enrolment returns as those following a course of instruction similar to that of the public secondary schools, and pupils who were not following the full secondary course were omitted. Since 1945, the returns have included all pupils above the primary stage, i.e., above sixth class.

The number of secondary pupils in August, 1954, viz. 40,823, represented 27 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in private schools; the corresponding proportion in 1941 was 23 per cent. Slightly more than half those studying secondary courses were girls.

In 1954 there were 15,909 boarders in private schools, representing 10 per cent. of the total enrolment; 8,034 of the boarders were boys and 7,875 were girls.

#### *Private Schools—Kindergartens and Nurseries.*

The Kindergarten Union maintains free kindergartens, nursery schools and playgrounds in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1955, there were 38 schools with 111 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 2,125 pupils. The organisation received a State subsidy of £40,000 in 1954-55.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 22 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six years; in 1955 the effective enrolment was 1,289, and the number of full-time teachers was 73. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for

children between one month and two years of age. In 1954-55 the Association received as subsidy £36,500 from the State, and £5,307 from municipal councils; children's fees and contributions from parents amounted to £49,479.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

**Table 626.—Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools—Enrolment and Ages.**

August.	Under 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 to 5 years.		5 years and over.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Children.
Kindergarten Union of N.S.W.											
1950 ...	84	92	405	396	480	509	64	43	1,033	1,040	2,073
1951 ...	65	73	401	353	517	536	81	54	1,064	1,016	2,080
1952 ...	57	60	442	377	496	459	36	54	1,031	950	1,981
1953 ...	57	63	421	375	511	427	35	23	1,024	888	1,912
1954 ...	49	39	502	395	547	485	33	29	1,131	948	2,079
1955 ...	32	18	482	412	600	486	50	45	1,164	961	2,125
Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.											
1950 ...	139	117	207	157	203	144	19	22	568	440	1,008
1951 ...	162	119	180	158	256	202	28	15	626	494	1,120
1952 ...	142	133	200	184	273	204	19	25	634	546	1,180
1953 ...	153	121	212	197	230	209	20	9	615	536	1,151
1954 ...	120	141	238	185	240	226	13	15	611	567	1,178
1955 ...	160	127	222	215	280	247	26	12	688	601	1,289

For children of pre-school age there are also numerous small kindergartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or the associations described above. Statistics of these small kindergartens and nurseries are not collected.

#### *Private Schools for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.*

The education of deaf and dumb children is undertaken at a school conducted by the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which was endowed by the State prior to 1956; since the beginning of the latter year, the school has been conducted by the Department of Education. In August, 1955, there were 245 children in the Institution's school.

Deaf mutes are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 72 inmates in August, 1955, and the other at Castle Hill, where 80 boys were enrolled. There were 34 children at a Roman Catholic school for blind girls at Homebush, and 22 children at St. Edmund's School for Blind Boys, Wahroonga.

The Samuel Cohen Kindergarten at Pyrmont serves children of pre-school age who are deficient in hearing. Thirty-five children attended the kindergarten in 1955.

## SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

To test the proficiency of students in secondary schools, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education and the Board of Secondary School Studies in co-operation with private secondary schools and the University of Sydney, where appropriate certificates issued by the Department are accepted as evidence of educational qualification.

The Intermediate Certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the first three years of the secondary course in public and private schools. It is issued subject to satisfactory attendance, conduct and application to studies, and a pass in at least four subjects at an internal examination at each school; there is a public (or external) examination for pupils not attending school. Prior to 1949, the requirements included satisfactory school work in four subjects and a pass in two out of three subjects at a public examination.

At the Leaving Certificate Examination, which is held at the close of the five years of the secondary course, candidates may not take more than six subjects nor more than eight papers. A pass in four subjects is required for the issue of the Leaving Certificate. An appropriate pass at the Leaving Certificate Examination may qualify a student for matriculation at the University of Sydney, the University of Technology, or the University of New England.

The Intermediate and Leaving Certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the State and Commonwealth Public Services (with a supplementary examination), the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

The following statement relates to the number of candidates for the Intermediate and Leaving Certificates during the ten years ended 1955:—

Table 627.—School Examinations.

Year.	Intermediate Certificate.			Leaving Certificate.		
	Candidates.	Passes.		Candidates.	Passes.	
		No.	Proportion.		No.	Proportion.
			per cent.			per cent.
1946	19,811	15,990	80.7	6,116	4,844	79.2
1947	19,245	15,483	80.4	6,512	4,684	71.9
1948	19,148	15,554	81.2	6,207	4,635	74.7
1949	19,596	17,380	88.7	5,903	4,406	74.6
1950	20,597	18,164	88.2	5,935	4,211	71.0
1951	21,776	19,286	88.5	6,032	4,434	73.5
1952	24,067	20,906	86.9	6,471	4,761	73.5
1953	25,465	22,019	86.4	7,065	5,405	76.5
1954	26,810	23,170	83.0	7,564	6,002	79.4
1955	28,294	24,603	86.9	7,895	6,244	79.1

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

It is the policy of the State to assist promising students to obtain secondary and tertiary education by granting scholarships and bursaries. These are supplemented by privately endowed scholarships, etc.

*Bursary Endowment Act.*

By the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and amendments, provision is made for State bursaries tenable in approved public or private secondary schools, in technical colleges, and in the three universities. The Act is administered by a Board, consisting of two representatives each of the University of Sydney, the Department of Education, and private secondary schools registered under the Act. The award of bursaries is subject to a condition that the applicant's gross family income does not exceed a prescribed amount. This amount (in 1955), for a family of three or fewer dependants, ranged from £750 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on results of the bursary examination (at the end of the primary course) to £1,050 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate Examination.

Three hundred and one bursaries were awarded and accepted in 1955 (on the results of primary school examinations at the end of 1954), viz., 145 at public high schools and 156 at private schools. In addition, 326 bursaries were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Certificate Examination, tenable for two years, and 40 on the results of the Leaving Certificate Examination, tenable at the University of Sydney or the University of New England.

The bursaries tenable at a university are awarded to candidates under 19 years of age, subject to the means test described above.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1955, was 1,951, viz., 1,825 attending courses of secondary education, 7 enrolled at technical colleges and 119 at the University of Sydney.

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act at 30th June, 1955, were as follows:—

**Table 628.—Bursary Endowment Act—Bursars and Annual Allowances.**

Rates of Annual Allowance at 30th June, 1955.			
For Bursaries tenable in—	Living at Home Rate.	Boarding Rate.	Text-book Allowance (Maximum).
	£	£	£ s. d.
First Year ...	18	78	1 10 0
Second Year ...	18	78	1 10 0
Third Year ...	33	84	1 10 0
Fourth Year ...	48	99	2 10 0
Fifth Year ...	48	99	2 10 0
University ...	52	75	7 10 0

The number of bursars in receipt of the various rates of allowance at 30th June, 1955, was as follows:—

£18	£33	£48	£52	£75	£78	£84	£99	Total
452	220	846	86	33	115	55	144	1,951

In 1954-55 an amount of £71,740 was paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Bursary Endowment Fund for allowances to bursars.

\* 62603—6      K 5006



*Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.*

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to children of deceased and incapacitated ex-servicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales the number of applications for assistance approved in 1954-55 was 945 (including 315 for children under 12 years of age and 630 for those aged 12 or over). Of the total number of applications approved, 831 were for children of servicemen of the 1939-45 war and the balance for those of servicemen of the 1914-18 war. Commonwealth expenditure on the scheme in New South Wales was £137,158 in 1953-54 and £146,462 in 1954-55.

*Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges—Bursaries, etc.*

The Department of Agriculture awards scholarships and bursaries (tenable at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges) on the results of the external intermediate or leaving certificate examinations. Each bursary entitles the holder to exemption from education and maintenance fees up to £110 per annum. In addition, the Department of Education each year awards a number of scholarships and bursaries conferring free tuition, board and residence for two years. Numerous scholarships and bursaries are also awarded by the Bursary Endowment Board, the Royal Agricultural Society, and other organisations.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture from time to time awards cadetships tenable at the Colleges, with a view to selecting and training departmental field officers. Fees at the rate of £97 per annum are paid by the department and allowances are paid to the cadets ranging from £77 to £90 per annum.

There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairying Diploma course at the Hawkesbury College.

Commonwealth scholarships may be awarded to students of the various diploma courses.

*Technical College Scholarships, etc.*

Scholarships, conferring free tuition, are awarded annually on the results of the intermediate and leaving certificate examinations, for various courses at the technical colleges. In addition, a number of scholarships, entitling the holder to higher technical instruction free of charge, is awarded on the results of technical college examinations. In 1954 thirty-eight scholarships were awarded on the results of the intermediate and four on the leaving certificate examinations held in 1953. Other technical college scholarships awarded numbered 32.

A number of bursaries for technical college courses is awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 733).

*University of Technology—Scholarships, etc.*

Certain Government Departments and business firms select junior officers for free training at the University of Technology. Students selected receive a living allowance and their university fees. A number of scholarships is also awarded each year by the Joint Coal Board and certain private foundations.

Students of the University of Technology are eligible for scholarships under the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme (see page 758).

*University of Sydney—Exhibitions, Scholarships, etc.*

The system of State exhibitions to the University of Sydney, described on page 1073 of Official Year Book No. 52, was discontinued from 1953.

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the Senate and by the University colleges from private foundations. A number of University bursaries is awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 733). Two scholarships, tenable at the University of Sydney, with an allowance of £100 per annum for two years, and one with an allowance of £80 per annum for three years, may be awarded annually to certain diploma students of the Sydney Technical College.

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of trainees for free university training. The trainee attending full-time at Sydney University receives an allowance of £187 per annum for the first two years, £234 per annum in the third year and £260 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or £312, £364 and £390 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid £286 per annum if living at home, or £416 per annum if living away from home. In addition, there are supplementary allowances during practical training, ranging from £2 10s. to £4 10s. per week. The trainee attending at the University of Technology receives the same allowances during university terms, but during long practical training periods, he is paid allowances based on the appropriate industrial agreements. The university fees are paid by the State, and the trainee is required to enter into a bond in the sum of £500 to continue in the Public Service for a period of five years after obtaining his degree.

Particulars of State teachers' college scholarships and of Commonwealth assistance to reconstruction trainees are described elsewhere in this chapter.

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, described on page 758, provides free tuition and, in some cases, living allowances for selected students of Sydney University and similar institutions.

#### TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

##### *State Teachers' Colleges.*

Six colleges were maintained by the State during 1955 for the training of teachers for public schools, viz., Sydney, Balmain, Armidale, Wagga, Newcastle, and Bathurst.

Scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education on the results of the Leaving Certificate Examination for a period of training which is usually two years for primary school teachers and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarship-holder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

In 1955 the scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age and living at home ranged from £187 per annum in the first year

to £260 in the fourth year; for such students living away from home the rates ranged from £312 per annum in the first year to £390 in the fourth year. For adult students the allowance was £286 if living at home, and £416 if living away from home. Students residing in college hostels receive the living-away-from-home allowance less an adjustment to cover the cost of residence. Male students, if married at the time of applying for a scholarship, were entitled to £416 per annum during the full period of their course, plus 15s. a week for a dependent wife and 10s. a week for each child. In addition to living allowance, the students receive free tuition and £3 per annum for books.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees.

Women students away from home live in a hall of residence unless specially exempted. A hall of residence for women is attached to each training college.

Two-year courses are provided for teachers of nursery, infants' and primary schools; there are also two-year courses for specialist teachers in various subjects and a three-year course in physical education. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the teachers' colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Courses for secondary teachers (four or five years in duration) enable the students to study for a degree in arts, science, agriculture or economics at Sydney University or the University of New England while they receive training in the theory and practice of education. The final year is devoted to professional training at one of the teachers' colleges, and successful students may qualify for the post-graduate Diploma in Education. There is a similar system for training specialist teachers of music at the Conservatorium, and teachers of art at the technical colleges, with the final year at the Sydney Teachers' College. Post-college training and refresher courses are provided for teachers in the service of the Department of Education. Teachers in training are exempt from the payment of university fees.

Particulars of scholarship students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

**Table 629.—State Teachers' Colleges—Scholarship Students Enrolled.\***

Year.	Two-year Courses.			University and Special Courses.			Total Scholarship Students.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	529	677	1,206	68	101	169	597	778	1,375
1949	602	861	1,463	645	337	982	1,247	1,198	2,445
1950	697	989	1,686	594	290	884	1,291	1,279	2,570
1951	775	1,057	1,832	519	272	791	1,294	1,329	2,623
1952	727	1,047	1,774	439	255	694	1,166	1,302	2,468
1953	796	1,199	1,995	421	262	683	1,217	1,461	2,678
1954	813	1,263	2,076	452	347	799	1,265	1,610	2,875

\* Excludes private students.

Male students outnumbered females in the years 1949 and 1950, mainly because of the enrolment of ex-servicemen receiving benefits under the

Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in addition to scholarship benefits. In 1954, female students exceeded males by 345. The total number of scholarship students in 1954, viz. 2,875, was more than double the number in 1939.

Students enrolled at the teachers' colleges during 1954 are classified in the following statement according to college and course:—

**Table 630.—State Teachers' Colleges—Students Enrolled during 1954.**

College.	Two-year Courses.			Special Courses.	University Courses.	Total Scholarship Students.	Private Students.
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Total.				
Sydney ... ..	284	423	707	238	67	1,012	221
Balmain ... ..	103	98	201	...	...	201	...
Newcastle ... ..	150	160	310	17	...	327	...
Armidale ... ..	132	128	260	29	23	312	...
Wagga ... ..	141	138	279	...	...	279	...
Bathurst ... ..	164	155	319	...	...	319	...
Total... ..	974	1,102	2,076	284	90	2,450	221
Males ... ..	357	456	813	142	53	1,008	139
Females ... ..	617	646	1,263	142	37	1,442	82

In 1954, 425 students of the teachers' colleges, including 168 women, attended university degree courses. These included 291 students at Sydney University, viz., Arts 180, Science 77, Economics 21 and Agriculture 13; 115 students studying Arts, Science or Agriculture at the New England University; and 19 students of Arts or Science at the Newcastle University College. In addition, there were 67 at Sydney and 23 at Armidale studying for the post-graduate Diploma in Education.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 141,998 volumes in December, 1954.

#### *Training of Teachers—Private Schools.*

Teachers in the Roman Catholic Schools, who are members of religious communities, are trained at twenty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts two years; the first is the novitiate year required by the communities and is devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The second is the year of professional training; it consists of a course of study in pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers; it is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the leaving certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued in three grades—sub-primary, primary, and super-primary—to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course. Those who show special aptitude are enrolled for degree courses in Arts or Science at Sydney University or the University of New England.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. There is accommodation for thirty resident trainees, and there were 103 girls in training in 1954, of whom 21 gained diplomas.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1954 there were 60 students.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Public school teachers are classified according to their educational qualifications. Under the teachers' salary agreement of July, 1955, the salary of male teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from £867 in the first year of service to £1,250 after nine years' satisfactory service. For men who are classified as three-year trained teachers, the incremental salary range is £902 to £1,280 on a ten-year scale, while teachers with four or five years' training (usually university graduates) receive £1,000 in the first year of service, and their salary may rise by annual increments to £1,428 in the twelfth year of service. Women receive salaries equivalent to four-fifths of the male rate.

The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from £1,280 for certain special secondary assistants to £2,160 for the headmaster of a high school in his fifth year of service in that position. The salaries of equivalent promotion positions for women are fixed at 90 per cent. of the male rate.

In 1954 there were 15,478 teachers in public schools (excluding subsidised schools and technical colleges), viz., 10,796 primary teachers and 4,682 secondary teachers. In addition, there were 764 casual teachers. Of the primary teachers, 5,760 or 53 per cent. were women. Most of the secondary teachers are university graduates, and in 1954, 1,788 or 38 per cent. of them were women.

Particulars of teachers in public and subsidised schools in 1939 and the last eleven years are shown below:—

**Table 631.—Public and Subsidised Schools—Teachers Employed.**

Year.	In Public Schools.					In Subsidised Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	All Teachers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
			Graduates.	Others.	Total.			
1939	5,832	5,254	1,967	9,119	11,086	90	484	574
1944	4,648	6,345	2,289	8,704	10,993	11	198	209
1945	4,781	6,226	2,269	8,738	11,007	9	198	207
1946	5,769	5,913	2,216	9,466	11,682	13	174	187
1947	5,966	5,806	2,077	9,695	11,772	19	152	171
1948	6,142	5,983	2,182	9,943	12,125	12	106	118
1949	6,388	6,083	2,396	10,075	12,471	11	81	92
1950	6,710	6,343	2,639	10,414	13,053	5	68	73
1951	6,998	6,544	2,780	10,762	13,542	3	57	60
1952	7,224	6,884	2,772	11,336	14,108	5	56	61
1953	7,555	7,390	2,989	11,956	14,945	5	39	44
1954	7,930	7,548	3,102	12,376	15,478	5	38	43

The figures for the years 1944 and 1945 are exclusive of teachers on war service. In 1946, owing to the return of ex-servicemen, male teachers in public schools increased by nearly a thousand, and in the next eight years there were further increases, totalling 3,648. Women teachers declined from 6,226 in 1945 to 5,806 in 1947, but increased each year thereafter to 7,548 in 1954. Of the total number of public school teachers in 1954, viz. 15,478, men comprised 7,930 or 51.2 per cent. The number of teachers in subsidised schools declined from 209 to 43 between 1944 and 1954.

Graduates comprised 20.0 per cent. of the teachers in public schools in 1954, as compared with 17.7 per cent. in 1939. The degrees held by the 3,102 graduates in 1954 included:—M.A. 101, B.A. 2,056, B.Ec. 239, B.Sc. 558, and B.Sc.Agri. 34. Sixty-five teachers held two or more degrees. Women graduates numbered 1,005 or 32 per cent. of the total number of graduates.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Under the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, a separate Department of Technical Education was established under the Minister for Education. The Department is administered by a Director, a Deputy Director and Assistant Directors. Prior to this Act, post-school technical education in New South Wales was administered as a branch of the Department of Education.

The Act established a Technical Education Advisory Council to represent industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement and educational authorities. The Director of Technical Education is chairman of the Council and the Director-General of Education is an *ex officio* member. The council meets at least four times annually and makes recommendations to the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Lithgow and Granville areas have been proclaimed technical education districts under the Act and Technical Education District Councils have been appointed for these districts. District committees have also been appointed for certain metropolitan and country technical colleges.

The Act also established the University of Technology (see page 748).

#### *Technical Colleges and Courses.*

The Department of Technical Education conducts a number of technical colleges in various parts of the State. The Sydney Technical College is situated at Ultimo and the East Sydney Technical College at Darlinghurst, and there are seven technical colleges in the suburbs, in addition to a Tanning School at Waterloo and a Horticulture School at Ryde. There are large colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Goulburn, Lithgow, Orange and Canberra, A.C.T., and smaller colleges in 26 country towns. In addition, four mobile units, each consisting of three rail cars, provide practical instruction in skilled trades in 11 country towns. Instruction in one or more technical subjects is given by part-time and itinerant teachers in 90 country towns where no technical college is available. There are also correspondence courses in technical subjects for students unable to attend classes.

Apart from preparatory and special courses, the courses provided by the Technical Education Department may be classified broadly into three groups: diploma courses of professional standard in food and nutrition, management, the fine arts, etc. (since 1951, technical college professional courses in the various branches of science, engineering and architecture, and more recently in accountancy and applied psychology, have been conducted by the University of Technology on behalf of the Department); trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in the skilled trades; and certificate courses, usually of a semi-professional nature.

A standard of education equivalent to that of university matriculation is required for admission to diploma courses, but there is a qualifying and matriculation course which caters for students who leave school before reaching this standard. Diploma courses (with the exception of full-time courses in art, manual arts, and food and nutrition) are organised on a part-time basis over a period of five or six years, and, in general, students must be engaged in an occupation related to the course undertaken. At least three years' occupational experience is required for most diplomas. On completing a diploma course, a student qualifies for the Associateship of the Sydney Technical College (A.S.T.C.).

The trade courses, also part-time, are designed to supplement work experience; they require attendance for an average of six hours per week over a period of three or four years. There are more than sixty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. Daylight training was introduced in 1944 as a result of an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act; awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers without loss of pay for the equivalent of four hours per week for attendance at technical colleges.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial and rural subjects, including accountancy, management, science, engineering, agriculture and woolclassing. There are no occupational qualifications and the usual standard required is the intermediate certificate or its equivalent. With the exception of woolclassing and women's handicrafts, certificate courses are part-time, requiring attendance of six to nine hours per week. On satisfactory completion of the course a certificate is issued.

Special courses of short duration are provided from time to time to meet particular needs; they include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For some of these courses there are no educational or occupational requirements.

For students who have not the educational qualifications required for most of the technical courses, the Department conducts a certificate entrance course (intermediate certificate standard) and a matriculation course (leaving certificate standard).

Full-time pre-vocational courses are provided for students who have completed the intermediate certificate examination. For boys, there is a choice of twelve pre-apprenticeship courses in the metropolitan area; these are conducted in conjunction with the Department of Education, which provides instruction in the general subjects. For girls, a day secretarial course is conducted at the Sydney Technical College and a number of metropolitan and country centres, and a course in Accounting and Calculating Machine Operation at Sydney only.

Advisory committees, consisting of representatives of employers and employees together with departmental officers, have been established to advise the Director in regard to the revision or introduction of trade, diploma and certificate courses. This facilitates the co-ordination of technical college courses with industrial developments.

The fees for technical classes are relatively low. The fee for part-time certificate courses and for trade courses is £8 per annum in each case, and for the part-time diploma courses it is £24 per annum. The fee for full-time courses ranges from £6 to £24 per annum.

For the assistance of students and teachers, the Department provides a general student guidance service. In addition, there is a film library containing more than 1,000 motion films, and there are film projectors in most of the larger colleges.

Since 1952, newly appointed technical teachers undergo a short period of pre-service training, followed by one day a week in-service training throughout the first year of their service. The basic course covers educational psychology, teaching procedures, practice teaching, the principles of technical education, English expression, and special techniques and technologies. In addition, there are special courses in visual education, voice production and blackboard techniques.

*Technical Education Department—Expenditure.*

Particulars of expenditure on technical education and receipts from fees since 1944-45 are given in the following table:—

**Table 632.—Technical Education—Expenditure and Receipts from Fees.**

Year ended 30th June.	Expenditure.					Receipts from Students, Fees,
	From Revenue.			From Loan.	Total—from Revenue and Loan.	
	Salaries.	Other.	Total—from Revenue.			
	£	£	£			
1945	416,546	156,656	573,202	34,002	607,204	113,026
1946	469,206	174,275	643,481	76,616	720,097	132,044
1947	671,730	236,336	908,066	40,973	949,039	148,283
1948	834,396	268,987	1,103,383	119,183	1,222,566	248,176
1949	980,176	314,419	1,294,595	354,652	1,649,247	186,915
1950	1,208,248	357,587	1,565,835	384,840	1,950,675	169,485
1951	1,318,497	470,331	1,788,828	409,061	2,197,889	151,304
1952	1,431,356	522,769	1,954,125	695,373	2,649,498	274,787
1953	1,717,055	537,044	2,254,099	534,761	2,788,860	300,384
1954	1,797,599	539,165	2,336,764	775,787	3,112,551	314,080
1955	2,122,137	620,143	2,742,280	810,163	3,552,443	335,507

The total expenditure from revenue on technical education in 1954-55 was nearly five times the expenditure in 1944-45. The increase was partly due to higher salaries and other costs and partly to the growth in enrolments. Loans funds are expended mainly on buildings and sites, and the amount of £810,163 in 1954-55 was a record. Receipts from fees amounted to £335,507 in 1954-55, or nearly three times the figure for 1944-45; the exceptionally high receipts in 1947-48 and 1951-52 included arrears of fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of part-time reconstruction trainees.

Expenditure on part-time reconstruction training is included in the figures shown in Table 632; reimbursements by the Commonwealth for this expenditure amounted to £10,010 in 1953-54, and £6,578 in 1954-55.



*Technical Education Department—Teachers and Students.*

Particulars of the teachers and students at the technical colleges in 1939 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 633.—Technical Education—Teachers and Students.**

Year.	Teaching Staff. *					Students. †		
	Full-time.		Part-time.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1939	203	98	832	62	1,195	27,403	9,861	37,264
1943	356	82	966	106	1,510	26,443	8,497	34,940
1944	412	98	1,030	105	1,645	29,431	10,319	39,750
1945	416	82	1,479	111	2,088	30,940	11,827	42,767
1946	764	137	1,313	148	2,362	38,874	11,078	49,952
1947	842	160	1,333	326	2,661	45,242	14,058	59,300
1948	851	185	1,482	242	2,760	46,325	15,062	61,327
1949	832	178	1,566	189	2,765	48,547	16,355	64,902
1950	840	198	1,163	157	2,358	49,381	19,704†	69,085
1951	709	226	817	130	1,882	44,002	20,163‡	64,165
1952	716	268	907	125	2,016	45,843	21,138‡	66,981
1953	734	260	919	117	2,030	47,032	21,446‡	68,478

\* Revised to exclude teaching staff of the University of Technology from 1950.

† Excludes certain diploma students transferred to the University of Technology from 1951.

‡ Partly estimated.

The number of students in 1950, viz. 69,085, was the highest on record and 62 per cent. higher than the number in 1945. Enrolments declined to 64,165 in 1951, partly as a result of the transfer of the majority of diploma students to the University of Technology. The decline in the number of teachers from 2,765 in 1949 to 2,358 in 1950 was due to the transfer of staff to the same institution.

In 1953 the distribution of students amongst the various centres was Sydney and East Sydney 23,205, other metropolitan centres 13,772, Newcastle and district 6,061, Wollongong 2,018, other country centres 15,980, and correspondence 10,738. These figures include 3,296 diploma students transferred to the University of Technology.

The following table shows the age distribution of technical college students in 1939 and later years:—

**Table 634.—Technical Education—Age Distribution of Students.\***

Year.	Age Last Birthday.								Total Students.
	15 and under.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 24.	25 and over.	
1939 ...	4,739	4,748	4,935	4,470	3,190	2,567	6,550	6,065	37,264
1943 ...	3,953	4,808	4,835	4,103	3,639	2,750	10,852	5,394	34,940
1944 ...	4,848	5,127	5,589	4,795	4,126	2,936	6,935	9,228	39,750
1945 ...	2,669	4,356	6,395	5,850	4,521	3,432	6,316	9,228	42,767
1946 ...	1,547	4,008	6,172	6,386	5,080	3,819	8,607	14,333	49,952
1947 ...	1,253	3,584	6,270	6,448	5,907	4,802	12,806	17,890	59,300
1948 ...	1,186	4,239	5,919	6,740	5,898	5,016	12,567	19,762	61,327
1949 ...	1,905	4,299	6,068	6,028	5,795	4,535	10,398	19,578	58,606
1950 ...	2,451	4,851	5,976	6,402	5,453	4,915	9,715	20,887	60,650
1951† ...	2,522	5,561	6,411	5,903	5,366	4,430	9,769	18,794	58,756
1952† ...	2,937	6,665	7,245	6,556	5,086	4,288	8,615	19,196	60,588
1953† ...	2,433	6,442	7,875	6,901	5,432	3,983	8,114	19,856	61,036
Males ...	1,108	4,099	5,846	5,401	4,379	3,219	6,366	10,980	41,398
Females ...	1,325	2,343	2,029	1,500	1,053	764	1,748	8,876	19,638

\* Excluding Correspondence students from 1949.

† Including Diploma students transferred to the University of Technology.

Of the total students in 1953, females comprised 19,638 or 32 per cent. Students aged 21 years and over numbered 27,970 or 46 per cent. Of the female students in 1953, 54 per cent. were aged 21 years and over, and 27 per cent. from 17 to 20 years; in the case of male students, the proportions were 42 per cent. and 44 per cent., respectively.

*Technical Education Department—Students and Courses.*

Particulars of the courses of study for which students were enrolled in each year since 1950 are given in the next table. The figures for the last three years exclude a number of diploma students studying engineering, science and architecture, who were transferred to the University of Technology.

**Table 635.—Technical Education—Students and Courses.**

Department of Study.	Students Enrolled.							
				1953.				
	1950. †	1951. †	1952. †	Diploma. •	Certifi- cate.	Trade and Post- Trade.	Others.	Total.
Architecture and Building	8,123	7,174	7,298	117	176	4,887	1,798	6,978
Art ... ..	3,250	2,977	3,036	76	...	42	2,780	2,898
Commercial ... ..	6,452	7,213	7,486	324	2,534	...	4,757	7,615
Engineering—								
Civil ... ..	2,740	2,189	2,277	...	328	1,950	229	2,507
Electrical ... ..	4,910	4,129	4,020	...	...	3,695	335	4,030
Mining ... ..	380	414	462	...	167	...	207	374
Mechanical ... ..	11,769	10,601	11,258	...	252	7,910	3,654	11,816
Home Science ... ..	1,719	1,623	1,836	19	...	...	2,038	2,057
Management ... ..	1,972	1,920	1,847	79	1,629	...	...	1,708
Preparatory Studies	2,185	1,882	1,983	...	...	...	2,293	2,293
Printing ... ..	600	888	873	...	...	819	19	847
Science ... ..	1,649	194	259	...	241	...	19	260
Sheep and Wool ... ..	1,534	1,677	1,781	...	195	...	1,603	1,798
Women's Handicrafts	10,832	10,801	10,883	...	166	...	10,234	10,400
Other ... ..	2,335	1,515	1,760	9	340	1,084	726	2,159
Total (exc. Correspondence) ... ..	60,650	55,203	57,059	624	6,037	20,387	30,692	57,740
Correspondence ... ..	8,435	8,962	9,922	†	†	†	†	10,738
Grand Total ... ..	69,085	64,165	66,981	†	†	†	†	68,478

\* Excluding students transferred to University of Technology.

† Revised since last issue.

‡ Not available.

In 1953, engineering courses occupied 32 per cent. of the students (excluding Correspondence students), women's handicrafts 18 per cent., commercial courses 13 per cent., and architecture and building 12 per cent. Diploma students in 1953 numbered 624, and of these 324 were studying accountancy, 76 art, and 117 manual arts in the Department of Architecture and Building. Students in trades courses numbered 20,387 or 35 per cent. of the total. Most of the certificate students, who comprised 10 per cent. of the total in 1953, were studying management or commercial courses.

In 1953 the building and furniture trades accounted for 6,172 or 30 per cent. of all the trades students, the mechanical trades 7,672 or 38 per cent., and the electrical trades 3,695 or 18 per cent. More than half of the building trades students were studying carpentry and joinery, and 43 per cent. of the mechanical trades students were being trained in fitting and machining. The total number of trades students declined from 22,845 in 1948 to 19,309 in 1951, but there was an increase to 19,855 in 1952 and 20,387 in 1953.

Further details of trades students in the last five years are given in the following table:—

**Table 636.—Technical Education—Students Enrolled in Trades Courses.**

Trades Course.	Trades Students Enrolled.				
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
<b>Building and Furniture Trades—</b>					
Bricklaying ... ..	409	323	211	197	159
Carpentry and Joinery ... ..	4,401	4,001	3,757	3,753	3,153
House Painting ... ..	584	563	192	200	217
Plastering ... ..	109	75	58	40	35
Plumbing ... ..	1,655	1,656	1,527	1,521	1,549
Wood Machining ... ..	268	247	214	194	199
Cabinetmaking ... ..	360	365	398	368	336
Other ... ..	675	690	600	525	524
<b>Total, Building, etc. ... ..</b>	<b>8,461</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>6,172</b>
<b>Mechanical Trades—</b>					
Automotive Mechanics ... ..	1,960	2,010	1,940	2,160	2,299
Boilermaking ... ..	552	560	398	525	756
Fitting and Machining ... ..	3,681	3,416	3,063	3,158	3,334
Other ... ..	993	953	911	1,145	1,283
<b>Total, Mechanical ... ..</b>	<b>7,186</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>7,672</b>
<b>Electrical Trades—</b>					
Electrical Fitters ... ..	3,460	3,143	3,043	3,061	3,018
Radio Mechanics ... ..	234	252	240	176	207
Telephone Mechanics ... ..	491	359	489	476	470
<b>Total, Electrical ... ..</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>3,695</b>
<b>Printing Trades ... ..</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>774</b>
Footwear Trade ... ..	527	594	507	473	571
Pastrycooking ... ..	376	294	182	209	121
Other Courses ... ..	674	627	462	493	727
<b>Total, Trades Courses ... ..</b>	<b>22,167</b>	<b>20,912</b>	<b>19,029</b>	<b>19,524</b>	<b>19,732</b>
<b>Post—Trades Courses ... ..</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>655</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>22,295</b>	<b>21,043</b>	<b>19,309</b>	<b>19,855</b>	<b>20,387</b>

The number of students who completed trades courses in 1953 was 1,952, as compared with 2,420 in the previous year. Of the total in 1953, 780 completed training in mechanical engineering, 348 in the electrical trades, and 525 in the building and furniture trades.

Particulars of students who completed the diploma and trades courses in each year since 1949 are shown in the following table. Similar particulars for other courses (e.g., women's handicrafts) are not available:—

**Table 637.—Technical Education—Students Completing Courses.**

Course.	Students Completing Courses.				
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
<b>Diploma—</b>					
Engineering ...	199	207	173*	223*	205*
Science ...	132	150	125*	119*	107*
Architecture ...	39	50	56*	84*	67*
Art ...	27	25	14	11	12
Other Courses ...	3	12	6	17	16
<b>Total, Diploma Courses ...</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>407</b>
<b>Trades—</b>					
Building and Furniture	379	599	369	834	525
Mechanical Engineering	706	851	833	826	780
Electrical Trades ...	586	510	364	518	348
Plumbing, etc. ...	97	91	127	74	100
Printing ...	122	143	142	116	150
Other Courses ...	98	80	67	52	49
<b>Total, Trades Courses ...</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>1,952</b>

\* Includes students who completed final year at University of Technology.

#### *Commonwealth Training Schemes—Technical Type.*

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Department of Technical Education is responsible for the technical training of students entitled to free tuition under the following Commonwealth Training Schemes:—

*Reconstruction Training Scheme*—A description of this scheme is given on page 446 of Year Book No. 53. In addition to a small number of full-time students still enrolled in professional training courses at the end of 1955, students receive assistance under this scheme for attendance at normal part-time and correspondence courses at the technical colleges.

*Korea—Malaya Training Scheme*—This scheme provides training for discharged personnel who served in the Korea—Malaya forces. Students assisted under this scheme include a number attending normal part-time and correspondence courses at technical colleges, as well as a number of full-time vocational (i.e., trades) trainees. After reaching a standard of proficiency equal to an earning capacity of at least 40 per cent. (usually in 6 to 12 months), these trainees are placed in employment for further

practical training. They receive award wages, and their employers are subsidised by the Commonwealth to the extent of the difference between the full wage and the trainee's standard of proficiency, which is assessed at three-monthly intervals. Trainees who had reached the necessary standard of proficiency before demobilisation are placed directly in subsidised employment.

*Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme*—The range of training provided under this scheme is the same as under the Korea—Malaya Scheme. Those eligible for benefits are (a) discharged members of the forces whose disabilities prevented them from returning to their former occupations, and (b) widows of enlisted men.

*Social Services Training Scheme*—Under this scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of a pension or allowance from the Department of Social Services are eligible for part-time or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature.

Particulars of students enrolled in New South Wales under the Commonwealth technical training schemes are given in the following table:—

**Table 638.—Commonwealth Technical Training Schemes—Students Enrolled in N.S.W. in January, 1956.**

Type of Training.	Students Enrolled under Commonwealth Technical Training Schemes.				
	Reconstruction.	Korea—Malaya.	Disabled Members and Widows.	Social Services.	Total.
Full-time—Vocational ... ..	14	8	...	...	22
Professional ... ..	3	1	5	...	9
Part-time ... ..	44	79	21	15	159
Correspondence ... ..	15	24	7	32	78
Total Students ... ..	62	118	41	47	268

Of the total number of students in January, 1956, 213 or 79 per cent. were attending technical colleges; of the balance, seven were students of the University of Technology and forty-eight were attending private training institutions.

#### UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

There are three universities in New South Wales, viz.: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest and largest university in Australia; the New South Wales University of Technology, established in 1948; and the University of New England, which was established in 1954 as an outgrowth of a college of Sydney University dating from 1938.

A summary of particulars relating to these universities is given in the following table:—

**Table 639.—Universities in New South Wales, 1954.**

Institution.	Staff.	Students Enrolled.			Receipts During Year.	Expend- iture During Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
University of Sydney ...	1,557	5,194	1,789	6,983	£ 2,396,862	£ 1,866,462
University of Technology ...	1,085	4,069	90	4,159	1,776,959	1,645,371
University of New England ...	183	136	103	239	497,702	235,750
All Universities ...	2,825	9,399	1,982	11,381	4,671,523	3,747,583

Further statistics of the New South Wales universities are shown in Tables 640 to 648.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and it was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858, when its graduates were accorded the same status in the British Empire as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University there are ten faculties, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, and Economics. Bachelor degrees are awarded in all the faculties and Master or Doctor degrees on completion of post-graduate studies in most faculties. Degrees, Bachelor and Doctor, may be awarded in Divinity. Diplomas are awarded in specified subjects.

A Teachers' College, not affiliated with the University, is situated in the University grounds; it is non-residential and is maintained by the State for the training of teachers.

Particulars of the colleges of the University are given in the 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book.

#### *University of Sydney—Courses.*

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must pass in prescribed subjects at the leaving certificate or matriculation examination. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice in certain faculties, but are not eligible for degrees; on the satisfactory completion of any course, however, they may be awarded a certificate. Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Students are required to attend at least 90 per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.

Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1955, ranged from three years and £260 in Arts, to six years and £743 in Medicine. In addition to lecture fees there is a matriculation fee of £3

and a degree fee ranging from £3 to £10 according to the faculty. A general service fee is imposed on all students attending lectures, including students exempt from payment of ordinary fees.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Social Studies, two years; Anthropology, two or three years; Town and Country Planning, three years part-time; Pharmaceutical Science, three years. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in a number of special branches of medicine.

#### *University of Sydney—Clinics.*

Four metropolitan hospitals, viz., Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, St. Vincent's and Royal North Shore, provide clinical schools for students in medicine, who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics is provided at the Royal Hospital for Women (Paddington), the Women's Hospital (Crown-street), and King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in surgical and mechanical dentistry are, *ex officio*, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

#### *University of Sydney—Extension Lectures.*

University extension lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of twelve to eighteen members appointed annually by the Senate. Single lectures or courses of lectures on topics of literary, historical, and scientific interest may be arranged in various centres at a nominal charge. Regular classes in various foreign languages are also held at the University. At the conclusion of a systematic course of twenty lectures, an examination may be held and certificates awarded to successful candidates. Lectures are delivered each year in Sydney and various country towns. The cost of Extension Board classes was £3,223 in 1953 and £3,103 in 1954.

#### *University of Sydney—Tutorial Classes.*

In conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 761), the Senate has established evening tutorial classes in particular branches of study at the University and in suburban and country centres. There are resident tutors at Newcastle, Armidale and Wollongong. A sum of £36,758 was expended upon the maintenance of tutorial classes during 1953 and £35,502 in 1954.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY.

The New South Wales University of Technology was established by the State Government in 1948 to provide higher specialised instruction in technology and to aid the application of science to industry and commerce. The powers and functions of the University, as defined in the Technical

Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949-55, are vested in a Council of not more than thirty-nine members representing Parliament, industry and commerce, agriculture, the trade unions, technical education, professional bodies, the University of Sydney, and the University's own professional and teaching staff and its graduates and undergraduates. The executive officer of the Council is the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Faculties, each under the control of a dean, have been established in Applied Science, Engineering, Architecture, and Humanities and the Social Sciences. In July, 1954, the Council approved the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce, courses in which will commence in 1957.

Seven Schools and the University administration are located on the University's site at Kensington. Several Schools are still located in the grounds of the Sydney Technical College.

The Council of the University is empowered to decentralise its activities, and under this authority the Newcastle University College was established on 3rd December, 1951. Certain technological courses were available at the College from that date, and in 1954 additional courses were provided to enable students to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts awarded by the University of New England.

Entrance qualifications for a degree course require a pass in the Leaving Certificate or equivalent examination in at least five approved matriculation subjects (or in four subjects if three "A" passes are gained), including a pass in English and a pass in General Mathematics or Mathematics I or II.

Undergraduate courses are designed to provide (a) a thorough training in mathematics, physics and chemistry ; (b) instruction in the professional topics of a course; (c) a study of the arts of written and oral expression, and of certain general subjects; and (d) a close link with industry in regard to the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. Suitable industrial experience is regarded as a necessary supplement to the academic training. As part of the full-time courses, planned periods of industrial employment (amounting to five months each year in courses conducted in the Faculty of Engineering) must be undertaken at certain stages, and in the case of part-time courses the student engages in appropriate employment throughout his course. In addition, a minimum number of humanities subjects is compulsory in all undergraduate courses; first courses in English, history and philosophy are compulsory, and additional subjects may be selected from a range including government, economics and psychology.

There are twelve full-time and thirteen part-time first-degree courses, the latter being of the same standard as the full-time courses. Bachelor degrees are awarded in Science (B.Sc.), including special degrees in Optometrical Science and Psychology; Engineering (B.E.), including a special degree in Applied Geology; and Architecture (B.Arch). Masters' degrees are awarded in Science, Science (Psych.), Engineering and Architecture. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) is awarded in Science, Engineering and Architecture.

In 1951, arrangements were made for the university to administer many of the courses qualifying for the diploma of Associateship of Sydney Technical College. In 1955 there were ten diploma courses in the Faculty



of Applied Science, three in the Faculty of Architecture, and eight in the Faculty of Engineering. In addition, "conversion" courses enable holders of technical college diplomas to qualify for degrees of the University of Technology by further study. Degree courses are conducted at Sydney and Newcastle, and diploma courses at those centres and at Wollongong, Lithgow and Broken Hill.

Advisory panels have been set up for all courses, consisting of industrial and commercial executives, technologists and professional men.

The University of Technology may, on request, conduct special investigations or research, subject to such fees and conditions as the Council thinks fit.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND.

The University of New England, situated at Armidale, in the Northern Tablelands, grew out of a college of the University of Sydney established in 1938, and became a separate institution on 1st February, 1954. The governing authority of the University is the Council, which comprises twenty-four members, including six nominated by the State Government, six elected by Convocation, four elected by the staff and one elected by the students. The Council elects the Chancellor of the University. The chief academic and administrative officer is the Vice-Chancellor. The matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney.

The University has three faculties, viz., Arts, Science, and Rural Science. The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor. The Faculty of Rural Science was established in 1955 and commenced tuition in 1956; it provides a four-year course in Animal Husbandry and related subjects of a type substantially different from any courses in other Australian universities.

The Act which established the University of New England includes a provision authorising co-operation with the University of Technology in the provision of degree courses at the Newcastle University College. It also empowers the University to establish a Department of External Studies to provide degree courses for students unable to attend lectures. Students in the Faculty of Arts were enrolled at the Newcastle University College for the first time in 1954, and external courses for the Bachelor of Arts degree and the Diploma in Education commenced in 1955.

Tuition fees in 1956 ranged from £266 10s. for the pass degree in Arts (three years) to £472 for the pass degree in Rural Science (four years). These do not include the residence fee, which was £95 per annum.

The Dixon Library, attached to the University, contains 30,000 volumes.

#### FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The University of Sydney is supported chiefly by Government aid (both State and Commonwealth), the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations. The State provides the University with a permanent statutory endowment of £125,000 per annum, which is supplemented by an additional grant each year.

The principal source of income of the University of Technology and the University of New England consists of grants from the State and Commonwealth Governments. Under the Act governing its foundation,

the University of Technology is entitled to receive from the State the amount by which expenditure, as approved by the Governor, exceeds income; for this purpose, income includes Commonwealth grants. Pending fixation by the Governor of the amount of permanent endowment, the State Treasurer is required to pay to the University of New England such sum as he deems necessary to meet each year's expenses.

Particulars of Commonwealth grants to New South Wales universities in 1952 and earlier years are given on page 454 of Year Book No. 54. The States Grants (Universities) Act, 1953, provided for grants to be made in respect of the years 1953 and 1954, as follows, subject to the condition that no portion of such grants was spent on capital items:—

- (a) If the sum of the fees and State grants received by a university in either of the years mentioned exceeded a prescribed figure, an amount equal to one-third of the excess up to a determined maximum, was to be provided by the Commonwealth. The prescribed figures for New South Wales universities were as follows, the maximum grants being shown in brackets: University of Sydney, £783,369 (£202,140); New England University College, £64,164 (£9,960); and University of Technology, £605,805 (£61,652).
- (b) In addition, a fixed sum was to be provided in respect of each year for each university, subject to the proviso that a specified proportion of this sum should be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of the university's residential colleges. The amounts prescribed for New South Wales universities were as follows, the proportion to be spent on residential colleges being shown in brackets: University of Sydney, £270,023 (£8,900); New England University College, £13,099 (£220); and University of Technology, £81,885 (£2,356).

Further Acts were passed in 1955 and 1956, authorising grants to be made to the State universities in respect of those years on the same basis as the grants for 1953 and 1954. The maximum amounts payable to the New South Wales universities in 1955 and 1956 are set out in the following table:—

**Table 640.—Commonwealth Grants to Universities in N.S.W.**

Particulars.*	University of Sydney.		University of Technology.		University of New England.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
(i) Prescribed minimum amount of fees and State Grants ...	£	£	£	£	£	£
	783,369	783,369	605,805	605,805	64,164	64,164
(ii) Maximum Grant based on (i)—up to one-third of excess ...	222,000	520,000	92,500	239,000	14,800	50,000
(iii) Additional Grant of fixed amount ...	271,623	272,323	83,204	83,229	13,229	15,179
(iv) Portion of (iii) to be spent on colleges ...	10,500	11,200	3,675	3,700	350	2,300
(v) Possible maximum amount of assistance—(ii) plus (iii) ...	493,623	792,323	175,704	322,229	28,029	65,179

\* For further explanation, see text above table.

The following table contains a classification of the aggregate receipts of the New South Wales universities in the last three years. In addition to the State and Commonwealth grants outlined above, the figures include receipts from State loan funds (for capital items such as new buildings) and grants from various Commonwealth authorities (mainly for research).

**Table 641.—All Universities in New South Wales—Receipts.**

Item.	1952.	1953.	1954.			
			University of Sydney.	University of Technology.	University of New England.	All Universities.
<b>General Purposes—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Grants—						
State—Consolidated Revenue Fund ...	1,151,173	1,321,367	655,306	800,387	187,458	1,643,151
„ Loan Funds ...	539,647	356,164	...	615,956	...	615,956
Commonwealth ...	436,704	503,823	389,783	141,181	33,019	563,983
Interest, Rent, Dividends and Donations...	47,546	55,205	59,791	...	396	60,187
Students' Fees ...	582,504	569,286	524,546	50,367	9,326	584,239
Other ...	52,347	63,169	35,472	3,356	33,576	72,404
<b>Total Receipts for General Purposes ...</b>	<b>2,809,921</b>	<b>2,869,014</b>	<b>1,664,898</b>	<b>1,611,247</b>	<b>263,775</b>	<b>3,539,920</b>
<b>Special Purposes—</b>						
Government Grants—						
State—Consolidated Revenue Fund ...	5,000	7,100	55,000	125,000	230,000	410,000
„ Loan Funds ...	...	...	250,000	...	...	250,000
Commonwealth ...	31,559	13,560	50,000	10,971	...	60,971
Interest, Rent, Dividends and Donations...	171,242	223,005	323,895	19,528	3,927	347,350
Other ...	11,756	9,906	53,069	10,213	...	63,282
<b>Total Receipts for Special Purposes ...</b>	<b>219,557</b>	<b>253,571</b>	<b>731,964</b>	<b>165,712</b>	<b>233,927</b>	<b>1,131,603</b>
<b>Total Receipts ...</b>	<b>3,029,478</b>	<b>3,122,585</b>	<b>2,396,862</b>	<b>1,776,959</b>	<b>497,702</b>	<b>4,671,523</b>

The total amount of receipts from Government sources (including State loan funds) in 1954 was £3,544,061, or 76 per cent. of the aggregate receipts of the three universities from all sources. Receipts from State loan funds amounted to £1,095,956. Of the total amount received from students' fees in 1954, viz., £584,239, the share of Sydney University was 90 per cent.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure of the universities in the last three years are given in the next table:—

**Table 642.—All Universities in New South Wales—Expenditure.**

Item.	1952.	1953.	1954.			
			University of Sydney.	University of Technology.	University of New England.	All Universities.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>General Purposes—</b>						
Administration ... ..	252,674	273,366	184,197	104,806	26,141	315,144
Teaching and Research Departments ...	1,787,676	1,857,773	1,141,298	953,474	97,169	2,191,941
Libraries ... ..	79,199	78,230	53,026	39,580	8,465	101,071
Maintenance of Premises	248,141	247,440	153,581	90,450	18,444	262,475
New Buildings (Purchase and Construction) ...	401,668	280,283	17,747	414,678	2,390	434,815
Special Grants ... ..	3,625	8,058	4,428	...	225	4,653
Other ... ..	109,837	124,385	62,246	8,259	81,529	152,034
<b>Total Expenditure for General Purposes ...</b>	<b>2,882,820</b>	<b>2,869,535</b>	<b>1,616,523</b>	<b>1,611,247</b>	<b>234,363</b>	<b>3,462,133</b>
<b>Special Purposes—</b>						
Research and Special Purposes ... ..	165,933	186,885	217,410	28,129	996	246,535
Scholarships, Bursaries, etc. ... ..	19,926	19,710	16,856	5,995	265	23,116
Other ... ..	7,168	3,310	15,673	...	126	15,799
<b>Total Expenditure for Special Purposes ...</b>	<b>193,027</b>	<b>209,905</b>	<b>249,939</b>	<b>34,124</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>285,450</b>
<b>Total Expenditure ...</b>	<b>3,075,847</b>	<b>3,079,440</b>	<b>1,866,462</b>	<b>1,645,371</b>	<b>235,750</b>	<b>3,747,583</b>

The aggregate university expenditure in 1954 was £3,747,583, the share of Sydney University being 50 per cent., the University of Technology 44 per cent., and the New England University 6 per cent. Of the total, 58 per cent. was spent on the teaching and research departments. Expenditure on new buildings (mainly the University of Technology) was £434,815.

#### STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

##### *Staffs and Students Enrolled in Universities.*

Particulars of the staff of the New South Wales universities are given in the next table.

**Table 643.—All Universities in New South Wales—Staff Employed.**

Particulars.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.			
					Uni- versity of Sydney.	Uni- versity of Tech- nology.	Uni- versity of New England.	All Uni- versities.
Teaching and Research—								
Professors ...	58	60	62	62	51	13	5	69
Other—								
Full-time ...	395	596	664	685	429	266	52	747
Part-time ...	549	924	750	758	402	421	16	839
Total ...	1,002	1,580	1,476	1,505	882	700	73	1,655
Library ...	43	58	62	68	42	22	8	72
Laboratory ...	291	390	432	436	330	167	6	503
Administration ...	209	349	343	349	220	146	20	386
Maintenance ...	136	195	201	207	83	50	76	209
Total ...	1,681	2,572	2,514	2,565	1,557	1,085	183	2,825

The increase in the aggregate number of university staff from 1,681 in 1950 to 2,825 in 1954 was mainly due to the establishment of the University of Technology. Of the total number in 1954, 57 per cent. were engaged in teaching and research.

The following table shows the number of students enrolled in each university in the last eleven years:—

**Table 644.—All Universities in New South Wales—Students Enrolled.**

Year.	University of Sydney.		University of Technology.*		University of New England.†		All Universities.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Stu- dents.
1944	2,301	1,409	...	...	63	88	2,364	1,497	3,861
1945	3,179	1,624	...	...	92	93	3,271	1,717	4,988
1946	6,439	2,070	...	...	117	85	6,556	2,155	8,711
1947	7,930	2,056	...	...	148	79	8,078	2,135	10,213
1948	8,321	2,083	...	...	167	89	8,488	2,172	10,660
1949	8,128	2,054	115	...	165	80	8,408	2,134	10,542
1950	7,427	1,956	248	3	161	82	7,836	2,041	9,877
1951	6,303	1,805	4,078	49	147	81	10,528	1,935	12,463
1952	5,626	1,754	4,097	73	128	83	9,851	1,910	11,761
1953	5,252	1,666	3,976	68	142	100	9,370	1,834	11,204
1954	5,194	1,789	4,069	90	136	103	9,399	1,982	11,381

\* Includes diploma students transferred from technical colleges.

† New England University College until 1954.

The number of university students enrolled rose from 3,861 in 1944 to 10,660 in 1948, mainly owing to the enrolment of reconstruction trainees. The number fell to 9,877 in 1950, but it rose to the record figure of 12,463 in 1951 as a result of the enrolment of former technical college students at the University of Technology. Thereafter the number declined to 11,381 in 1954.

Prior to the war, the proportion of women students was relatively constant at somewhat less than 30 per cent. of the total. The proportion increased during the war as a result of the withdrawal of male students for war service, but after the war it declined steeply; it was 38 per cent. in 1944, 24 per cent. in 1946 and 17 per cent in 1954.

The following statement shows the number of students enrolled in the various courses in the last three years:—

**Table 645.—All Universities in New South Wales—Students Enrolled in Each Course.**

Course.	1952.	1953.	1954.					
			University of Sydney.	University of Technology.	University of New England.	All Universities.		
						Males.	Females.	Students.
Higher Degrees ... ..	185	170	73	165	5	228	15	243
Bachelor Degrees—								
Arts ... ..	1,863	1,849	1,845	98	145	1,164	924	2,088
Law ... ..	518	505	545	...	...	499	46	545
Economics ... ..	462	443	485	...	...	454	31	485
Science ... ..	670	654	461	203	62	566	160	726
Medicine ... ..	1,662	1,522	1,429	...	...	1,176	253	1,429
Engineering ... ..	849	862	461	395	...	856	...	856
Agriculture ... ..	125	114	130	...	...	114	16	130
Veterinary Science ... ..	197	195	188	...	...	175	13	188
Dental Science ... ..	396	324	296	...	...	275	21	296
Architecture ... ..	175	147	102	52	...	132	22	154
Divinity ... ..	5	7	6	...	...	6	...	6
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Anthropology ... ..	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	1
Education ... ..	133	137	79	...	24	53	50	103
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Pharmacy ... ..	521	538	545	...	...	379	166	545
Physiotherapy ... ..	143	148	112	...	...	1	111	112
Social Studies ... ..	72	57	69	...	...	11	58	69
Town and Country Planning ... ..	36	30	41	...	...	37	4	41
*Science ... ..	1,007	980	...	960	...	935	25	960
*Architecture ... ..	262	244	...	233	...	230	3	233
*Engineering ... ..	1,971	1,797	...	1,760	...	1,760	...	1,760
Certificates—								
Engineering (Surveying)	78	75	...	95	...	95	...	95
Miscellaneous (Odd Subjects) ... ..	481	464	166	199	3	289	79	368
Total Enrolments	11,814	11,265	7,034	4,160	239	9,436	1,997	11,433
Individual Students	11,761	11,204	6,983	4,159	239	9,399	1,982	11,381

\* Includes diploma students transferred to the University of Technology from Technical Colleges.

*New University Students Enrolled.*

The following table shows particulars of new university students enrolled in each year since 1946:—

**Table 646.—All Universities in New South Wales—New Students Enrolled, 1946 to 1954.**

Year.	University of Sydney.		University of Technology.		University of New England.		All Universities.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Students.
1946	3,034	1,025	...	...	48	22	3,082	1,047	4,129
1947	3,340	893	...	...	56	25	3,396	918	4,314
1948	2,759	933	...	...	62	27	2,821	960	3,781
1949	2,300	874	115	...	49	21	2,464	895	3,359
1950	1,764	645	152	3	44	21	1,960	669	2,629
1951	1,626	622	954	21	40	28	2,620	671	3,291
1952	1,649	677	923	46	52	34	2,624	757	3,381
1953	1,553	614	839	36	49	44	2,441	694	3,135
1954	1,252	637	957	57	37	34	2,246	728	2,974

\* New England University College until 1954.

The exceptionally large number of new students in the years 1946 to 1948 was due to the enrolment of ex-service men and women as reconstruction trainees. The proportion of women among the new students in 1954 was 24 per cent.

Particulars of the ages of new students enrolled in 1954 are given in the next table:—

**Table 647.—All Universities in New South Wales—Ages of New Students Enrolled in 1954.**

Age.	University of Sydney.		University of Technology.		University of New England.		All Universities.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Students.
Years									
16 and under	126	92	126	9	6	10	258	111	369
17 ...	437	285	272	8	18	9	727	302	1,029
18 ...	243	105	112	6	3	8	358	119	477
19 ...	109	38	44	4	1	1	154	43	197
20 ...	57	25	47	4	...	2	104	31	135
21 ...	36	7	39	2	...	2	77	11	88
22 ...	34	5	35	1	...	...	69	7	76
23 ...	36	8	28	4	...	...	64	12	76
24 ...	22	7	30	...	...	...	52	7	59
25 ...	19	16	32	2	...	1	51	19	70
26 ...	27	4	16	1	2	...	45	5	50
27 ...	20	8	19	...	1	...	40	8	48
28 ...	6	7	14	1	1	...	21	8	29
29 ...	9	3	19	1	...	...	28	4	32
30 ...	11	2	18	2	...	...	29	4	33
31 and over	60	25	106	12	3	...	160	37	206
Total ...	1,252	637	957	57	37	34	2,246	728	2,974

Of the new students enrolled in 1954, 60 per cent. were less than 19 years of age.

*University Degrees Conferred.*

The following table shows particulars of the degrees conferred by the three universities in New South Wales in 1953 and 1954:—

**Table 648.—Universities in New South Wales—Degrees Conferred.**

Degree.	Degrees Conferred.				Degree.	Degrees Conferred.			
	1953.	1954.				1953.	1954.		
		Males.	Females	Persons.			Males.	Females	Persons.
Arts—					Engineering—				
M.Ed. ...	4	4	1	5	Ph.D. ...	1	...	...	...
M.A. ...	15	12	5	17	D.Sc. (Eng.) ...	...	1	...	1
B.A. ...	356	159	132	291	M.E. ...	2	4	...	4
Law—					B.E. ...	160	135	...	135
LL.D. ...	1	...	...	...	Agriculture—				
LL.M. ...	1	...	...	...	M.Sc.Agr. ...	1	1	...	1
LL.B. ...	75	59	5	64	B.Sc.Agr. ...	29	27	1	28
Economics—					Veterinary Science—				
M.Ec. ...	2	...	...	...	D.V.Sc. ...	1	...	...	...
B.Ec. ...	67	65	1	66	B.V.Sc. ...	37	37	3	40
Science—					Dentistry—				
Ph.D. ...	4	5	...	5	D.D.Sc. ...	1	...	...	...
D.Sc. ...	1	5	...	5	M.D.S. ...	3	5	...	5
M.Sc. ...	41	31	6	37	B.D.S. ...	104	74	4	78
B.Sc. ...	139	107	39	146	Architecture—				
B.Sc.For. ...	10	11	...	11	B. Arch. ...	41	16	3	19
B.Sc. (Med.) ...	12	5	...	5	Divinity—				
Medicine—					B.D. ...	1	...	...	...
Ch.M. ...	2	1	...	1					
M.D. ...	4	...	...	...					
M.S. ...	3	...	...	...					
M.B. ...	306	217	38	255					
B.S. ...	304	212	38	250					

The number of degrees in 1954 included twenty-eight in Science and fifty-three in Engineering conferred by the University of Technology.

In order to qualify for registration as medical practitioners, students must complete a course of six years, which leads to two degrees, viz., M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) and B.S. (Bachelor of Surgery).

**THE (COMMONWEALTH) UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.**

The Universities Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1943 to administer a scheme of financial assistance (replaced by the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in 1951) to university students. Under the Commonwealth Education Act, 1945, the Commission is also required to provide university-type training for discharged members of the Forces, and to advise the Prime Minister in regard to university training and associated matters. The Commission comprises the Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education (as chairman) and three other members.

Reconstruction trainees have their fees paid and receive a living allowance not subject to a means test (see page 699). The Universities Commission controls their training in professional-type courses (both full-time and part-time) at universities and at other governmental and private institutions. At 31st December, 1955, there were fifty-two trainees studying professional-type courses in New South Wales; they comprised forty studying at the University of Sydney and twelve at other institutions. The number of full-time students receiving living allowances was twenty-four.



Enrolments of reconstruction trainees at Sydney University, the University of New England, and the University of Technology in each year since 1949 are shown below. The reconstruction trainees include a proportion taking refresher courses.

**Table 649.—Reconstruction Trainees at Universities in New South Wales.**

Course.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.
Arts ... ..	663	437	172	74	26	6	...	6
Law ... ..	388	253	113	39	13	4	...	4
Economics ... ..	278	195	100	57	25	9	...	9
Science ... ..	251	133	47	15	5	1	...	1
Medicine ... ..	510	432	354	215	85	46	2	48
Engineering ... ..	388	246	131	43	17	6	...	6
Agriculture ... ..	53	38	13	3	5	5	...	5
Veterinary Science ... ..	110	87	58	20	12	3	...	3
Dentistry ... ..	351	221	118	45	14	6	...	6
Architecture ... ..	142	124	83	33	11	3	1	4
Other Courses ... ..	276	172	366	220	103	38	...	38
Total ... ..	3,410	2,343	1,555	764	316	127	3	130

Expenditure on university-type training of reconstruction students in New South Wales at the University of Sydney and other institutions in 1955 was £19,249.

#### *Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.*

In 1951 the Commonwealth Scheme of Financial Assistance to University and Technical College Students (described in the 1948-49 and earlier issues of this Year Book) was replaced by a Scholarship Scheme. This scheme provides for 3,000 competitive scholarships in tertiary education each year, to be divided among the States on a population basis. Scholarships are awarded for approved part-time as well as full-time courses.

In general, an applicant is required to have matriculated and to be under 25 years of age, and, in addition, he and his parents must have permanent residence in Australia. A limited number of "mature age" scholarships is provided for persons between 25 and 30 years of age.

Selection is made entirely on merit. All scholarship holders receive free tuition and, in addition, those taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance, subject to a means test. For ordinary scholarships, the maximum allowances payable (March, 1956) are £169 per annum for a student living at home, and £240 10s. per annum for a student living away from home. The maximum allowances are reduced by £3 for every £10 by which the adjusted family income exceeds £600. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of student and parents for the preceding financial year, less £100 for the first dependent child under 16 years (other than the applicant) and less £50 for each other dependent child. The student's own income is considered after assessment of his living allowance on the adjusted family income.

A "mature age" student who is single is permitted to have an income of up to £2 5s. per week without deduction from the maximum living allowance of £240 10s. per annum; if he is a married man, the maximum

allowance is £240 10s. per annum, plus £1 11s. per week for his wife and 9s. per week for the first dependent child, and there is no deduction unless the combined income of husband and wife exceeds £4 10s. per week.

The general administration of the scheme is the responsibility of the Office of Education, but its application in detail is carried out by the respective State Departments of Education.

The following table shows particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Financial Assistance and Scholarship Schemes in each year since 1949:—

**Table 650.—Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in New South Wales—  
Students and Courses at 30th June.**

Institution and Course.	Financial Assistance Scheme.		Scholarship Scheme.*				
	1949.	1950.	1951.‡	1952.‡	1953.‡	1954.	1955.
<b>University of Sydney—</b>							
Arts ... ..	124	94	403	543	648	666	673
Law ... ..	15	16	105	135	169	204	255
Economics ... ..	8	4	25	61	100	149	156
Science ... ..	121	103	250	256	302	264	272
Medicine and Medical Science ... ..	215	173	603	723	760	767	770
Engineering ... ..	116	82	226	269	279	290	309
Agriculture ... ..	27	16	41	46	54	61	72
Veterinary Science ... ..	33	23	48	48	54	60	48
Dentistry ... ..	69	43	151	169	151	156	159
Architecture ... ..	15	10	44	49	50	57	57
Education ... ..	...	...	†	17	33	36	43
Other Courses † ...	12	8	79	147	216	252	323
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>3,137</b>
<b>University of Technology—</b>							
Engineering ... ..	...	1	30	78	135	120	199
Science ... ..	...	...	5	5	39	56	73
Other ... ..	...	...	2	16	16	25	45
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>University of New Eng- land—</b>							
Arts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	82	63
Science ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	39	25
Other Courses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10	15
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Other Institutions ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>Total— Students Assisted</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>3,898</b>

\* Includes balance of students under Financial Assistance Scheme.

† Includes Diploma students.

‡ Not available separately; included in "Other Courses".

§ Revised.

In 1955 there were 3,898 Commonwealth Scholarship students in training in New South Wales, of whom 3,557 were students at universities.

The university-type students assisted by the Commonwealth in New South Wales increased from 578 in 1950 to 3,898 in 1955 as a result of the increased number of scholarships available under the new scheme.

The 341 students at non-university institutions in 1955 included 110 at technical colleges, 62 at State teachers' colleges, 82 at the Australian Physiotherapy Association, and 15 at the Kindergarten Training Centre.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales in 1955 was £449,496.

### MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS, MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ETC.

#### HAWKESBURY AND WAGGA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sciences, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, and accommodates 240 resident students; it includes a farm of 3,493 acres and a library of 4,000 volumes. The Wagga College (opened in 1949) has accommodation for 60 students and includes a farm of 3,217 acres.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years), at both Colleges, and in Horticulture (3 years), Dairying (2 years) and Food Technology (2 years), at the Hawkesbury College. Applicants for enrolment must have the intermediate certificate, produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 16 years of age for the agriculture and horticulture courses and at least 17 years for the dairying and food technology courses. Education and maintenance fees amount to £97 per annum.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1955 was 224, of whom 200 were studying Agriculture, 15 Dairying, and 9 Food Technology. There were 65 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1955 there were 71 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 5 in Dairying and 5 in Food Technology. Expenditure on maintenance of the colleges in 1954-55 was £242,220, and loan expenditure on buildings, etc., was £145,677.

#### INSTITUTES FOR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES.

Classes for the technical, commercial and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute, which is under the control of a director.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 32,246 at 30th June, 1955, embraces more than half the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the university matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 10,262 at 30th June, 1955. The institute possesses a library of 136,498 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Government Transport Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1955, was 9,593, and 116 students were enrolled. There were 50,900 books in the institute's library.

## EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests, and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicians and surgeons, dentists and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations or societies.

*Workers' Educational Association.*

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in June, 1913. It organises tutorial classes, discussion groups, study circles, summer and holiday schools and public lectures. In 1955 the membership of the association consisted of 1,814 individual members and 73 organisations other than tutorial classes affiliated with it.

In 1955, 162 tutorial classes were held, including 104 in Sydney and suburbs, 36 in the Newcastle district, and 22 in country towns. The number of students enrolled was 4,600. The association co-operates with the University of Sydney in organising discussion groups throughout the State; the number of groups in 1955 was 124, with a total enrolment of 2,210.

The income of the association in 1955 was £28,874, including grants from the State, £14,600, and subscriptions, fees, etc., £3,562.

## CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections. The music school section provides tuition in theory and practice leading to annual examinations in five grades and the issue of certificates to successful students. On passing the examination at the highest grade, the student may be admitted to the diploma section, in which a course of two years' tuition, leading to the professional diploma, is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A preparatory theoretical course is available for beginners, and an opera school was opened in February, 1935. Training is also provided in chamber and orchestral music, and there is a full secondary school course of five years, which includes instruction in music. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle early in 1952.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium was 2,173 in 1955, as compared with 2,196 in 1954. In addition, there were 608 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium in 1954, and 552 in 1955. In 1955 seventeen students gained the Conservatorium diploma, and there were 18,863 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examination Board's system. Receipts in this year consisted of fees, proceeds from concerts, etc., amounting to £82,009, and the gross expenditure was £134,648. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are paid from students' fees less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios.

Expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to £41,125 in 1953-54 and £60,266 in 1954-55.

## SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra receives subsidies of £25,000 per annum from the State Government and £10,000 per annum from the Municipality of the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Expenditure in the year ended 31st December, 1954, was £168,876; receipts comprised £53,122 from concerts, etc., £35,000 from the State and municipal grants, and £80,754 from the Broadcasting Commission. The number of concerts given by the orchestra in 1955 was 153 including 113 in Sydney; of the total number of concerts, 50 were provided free.

## MUSEUMS.

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under the control of trustees, with a statutory endowment of £1,000 per year, which is supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history and a valuable collection of zoological, mineral and ethnological specimens. A library containing 31,268 volumes at 31st December, 1954, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year ended 30th June, 1955, visitors to the Museum numbered 261,194. The expenditure was £57,881 in 1953-54 and £62,628 in 1954-55.

There is a Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney, administered by a Board of Trustees under the Minister for Education. It contains a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products. The scientific staff conducts research work in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia. There are also technological museums at Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, Broken Hill and Albury. During 1955, the number of visitors to the Sydney Museum was 142,686, and the number of volumes in the museum's library at the end of the year was 8,513. Expenditure in 1954-55 was £50,458.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The Agricultural and Forestry Museum is an adjunct to the Department of Agriculture.

The public have access to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, the Macleay Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, attached to the Sydney University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens. Housed in the Macleay Museum is the Aldridge collection of Broken Hill minerals.

## LIBRARIES.

*Public Library of New South Wales.*

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of £2,000, which is supplemented by parliamentary appropriations.

The library embraces a General Reference Library, a Country Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and the William Dixon Gallery, all housed in a building completed in June, 1942. The Mitchell Library consists of a collection of books, manuscripts and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1898. The William Dixon Gallery comprises a collection of pictures and prints relating to Australian history.

The Country Circulation Department sends books to rural schools, agricultural bureaux, municipal libraries operating under the Library Act, 1939, schools of arts and similar institutions, as well as to individual students. The library includes a research department which collects bibliographical references mainly of a scientific and technical nature, and a school where librarians are trained for the Public and other libraries. The main reading room of the library accommodates 375 seated readers.

Expenditure on the library during 1954-55 amounted to £229,513, including £15,993 for books and periodicals.

The library staff numbered 124 at 30th June, 1955. The average number of seated readers during the year ended 30th June, 1955, was estimated at 174 on week-days, 275 on Sundays and 182 on holidays. The number of volumes in the library at 30th June, 1955, exclusive of pamphlets, was 665,914, viz., General Reference Library 338,724, Mitchell Library 158,410, Model School Library 2,069, Dixon Library 10,000, and Country Circulation Department 156,711. The Research Department made 531 researches in 1953-54 and 459 in 1954-55.

#### *Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-52.*

The Library Act, 1939-52, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The subsidy provisions of the Act were proclaimed as from 1st January, 1944, and the Library Board of New South Wales was constituted during that year. The Principal Librarian of the Public Library is executive member of the Board and acts for the local libraries in the purchase and processing of books. Librarians are trained in a school conducted by the Public Library.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction) and that they expend from rates at least 1s. 6d. per head of population per annum.

At 30th June, 1955, 145 councils had adopted the Act, and, of these, 122 had established libraries. There were 143 libraries in operation, including 34 in Sydney and suburbs, 5 in Newcastle and 104 in other localities. The staff numbered 369. In 1954-55 the Board expended £153,677, including subsidies to councils £145,903, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was £402,843. In 1953-54, expenditure by the Board was £138,240 including £132,560 for subsidies. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 30th June, 1955, was 1,166,415.

The largest public library service subsidised under the Library Act is that of the City of Sydney. The main library and branches together contained 142,999 volumes in 1954. In that year, 766,935 books were lent,

equal to 2,547 daily. Maintenance costs amounted to £62,711 (including £11,882 for new books) in 1954, and £65,883 (including £9,402 for new books) in 1953.

*Sydney University Library.*

The library of the University of Sydney is the Fisher Library, named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of £30,000 was received in 1885. The library contained 362,480 volumes at 30th June, 1955. The Fisher Library is primarily for the use of the University, but may be used by officers and students of other universities, scientific societies and government departments. There is a branch library in the Bosch School of Medicine (Clinical), one in the law school in the city, and one in the Non-clinical Medical School. There are also libraries in various teaching departments, and a fine collection of periodicals, especially scientific publications, and valuable old books and manuscripts. The Reading Room, with 18,000 volumes on the open access system, can accommodate 300 students.

*Children's Library and Crafts Movement.*

The Children's Library and Crafts Movement, which commenced operations in 1924, has established 31 free libraries and centres and a travelling library; the total number of books is approximately 50,000. Books may be borrowed or used at the centres, and facilities are provided for arts and crafts. The funds of the movement are derived mainly from private sources but are supplemented by an annual grant of £1,750 from the State Government and by grants (amounting to £4,261 in 1954) from municipal councils.

*Other Libraries.*

Local libraries established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads—Schools of Arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939-52 (see above).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students. It contains 31,268 volumes. In the library attached to the National Herbarium there are approximately 10,000 volumes.

The Sydney Technical College Library contains 48,000 volumes, including 29,430 volumes belonging to the University of Technology. Volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences numbered 8,513.

There are 141,998 volumes in the libraries of the teachers' colleges and 1,384,201 in 2,220 libraries attached to public schools.

The Parliamentary Library contains 116,808 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at East Sydney, containing 24,500 volumes.

## NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The National Art Gallery contains a number of works of art, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

Apart from 1,874 reproductions, there were 5,864 works of art in the Gallery at the end of 1955, viz., 1,380 oil paintings, 834 water-colours, 2,060 prints and drawings, 276 sculpture and casts and 1,314 other works of art. The total amount expended during the year in purchasing works of art was £3,659. Thirty-five works of art were acquired by gift during the year, and 27 by purchase.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. Works of art are lent to Government departments and other institutions.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was £33,197 in 1953-54 and £35,546 in 1954-55.

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## LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

### SOURCES OF LAW.

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by the New South Wales Constitution Act passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

### THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The characteristic features of the judicial system are—(a) The law is enforceable in public courts; (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive; (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law; (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

### *Administration.*

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, parliamentary draftsmen, court reporters and Adult Probation Service, as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, of gaols and penal establishments, and the operations of the various offices connected with the Supreme and District Courts. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, landlords and tenants, inebriates, real property, land titles, registration of firms, companies and deeds, births, deaths and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.

#### *The Courts.*

The work of the courts is distributed amongst various jurisdictions with a view to simplifying procedure and avoiding unnecessary delay. Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts), which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts also is limited in respect of locality, but for a period of three years from 1st July, 1955, they have unlimited jurisdiction in respect of amount, subject to the proviso that, in regard to claims exceeding £1,000, the case may be remitted to the Supreme Court if the defendant objects to its being heard by a District Court. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited only in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Courts. In criminal matters, less serious offences are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions, and other offences, not being of a capital nature or which, immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were not of a capital nature, are dealt with by Courts of Quarter Sessions. Capital charges, and charges which, immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were of a capital nature, are tried at sittings of the Supreme Court and, in practice, offences of an important public nature are often so dealt with.

A number of legal tribunals have been established to deal with special matters, viz., Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, and, among courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales as a State of the Commonwealth forms part of the Commonwealth judicial system. By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-55, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Commonwealth jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the High Court of Australia, respectively, in proper cases. The British Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

#### JUDGES, MAGISTRATES AND COURT OFFICERS.

##### *Judges of the Supreme Court.*

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices," and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years' standing. The judges have power to make rules governing court procedure and to control the admission to practice of barristers and solicitors and to supervise their conduct.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years at a salary fixed by statute; the rate in December, 1955, was £4,725 per annum, plus an allowance of £250 per annum. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement according to his salary and length of service. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

##### *Judges of the District Court.*

A barrister of five years' standing or attorney of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court is also chairman of every Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on length of service. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

##### *Officers of the Courts.*

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court, there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdiction; these are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Admiralty and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy is empowered under rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrars, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

#### *Magistrates.*

Magistrates are appointed from among members of the Public Service unless it is certified by the Public Service Board that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have attained the full age of thirty-five years, and have passed the prescribed examination in law.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, Ryde and Wollongong the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by Stipendiary Magistrates.

In country districts, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by Stipendiary Magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases. The designation of the magistrates in country districts was changed from Police to Stipendiary Magistrates in July, 1947.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as District Registrars in Bankruptcy, Revising Magistrates, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

#### *Justices of the Peace.*

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The functions of justices are numerous, extending over the administration of justice generally, the maintenance of peace and the judicial

duties of the office. The judicial powers are explained later (see page 789); other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths and certification of documents.

On 31st December, 1954, there were 74,347 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 4,623 were women.

#### JURY SYSTEM.

Crimes and misdemeanours prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a jury of four persons or a jury of twelve persons, upon application and with the consent of the court. The jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912-1947, and other Acts regulate special cases.

All men (with certain exceptions) entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections became eligible for jury service from 1st January, 1948. The Jury (Amendment) Act, 1947, contains provisions, proclaimed in October, 1952, in respect of certain areas, extending eligibility to act as jurors to women who submit their names for inclusion in jury lists.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special petty sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special petty sessions held before a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital cases, without assigning reasons. In striking the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

## POOR PERSONS' LEGAL EXPENSES.

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid for his defence before the jury is sworn. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General may arrange for the defence of the accused either by the Public Defender or by some other counsel or attorney, and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943-47, which came into force on 1st July, 1944, provides for the appointment of a Public Solicitor and lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted.

The Public Solicitor keeps lists of barristers and solicitors who are willing to investigate and report on applications for legal assistance, or to act for assisted persons in proceedings in the Supreme Court and the District Court, as well as in certain proceedings in the Courts of Petty Sessions. He issues certificates of eligibility for assistance. He may act for an assisted person or may assign a solicitor whose name is on the list so to act. In the case of hardship, he may advance from funds in his control out-of-pocket expenses incurred by assisted persons in connection with proceedings.

## LEGAL PROFESSION.

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1954, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancers' certificates; for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers; and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice at intervals since 1939.

Table 651.—Barristers and Solicitors.

End of Year.	Barristers.			Solicitors.			Certificated Conveyancers.
	Queen's Counsel.	Other.	Total.	Sydney.	Country.	Total.	
1939	28	257	285	1,118	647	1,765	37
1949	37	303	340	1,149	669	1,818	24
1950	39	296	335	1,199	687	1,886	24
1951	43	302	345	1,248	734	1,982	19
1952	44	298	342	1,295	777	2,072	20
1953	44	301	345	1,342	822	2,164	17
1954	45	304	349	1,363	863	2,226	17

The number of barristers at the end of 1954 included 45 Queen's Counsel. The number stated in the table does not include the District Court judges, the Master in Equity, magistrates, State officials who are barristers, non-practising barristers, nor those on the roll, but not resident in New South Wales.

Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association, and solicitors under the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales. There is also a Society of Notaries.

#### SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and not more than sixteen Puisne Judges, of whom ten are engaged usually in the Common Law, including Commercial Causes and Criminal Jurisdictions, and the remainder in Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, Lunacy, Matrimonial Causes, and the Land and Valuation Court.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State, except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute, in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, in Admiralty and in appeal. Its original jurisdiction is exercised usually by one judge. The procedure and practice of the Court are defined by statute, or regulated by rules which may be made by any three or more judges. The Supreme Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court from inferior courts is purely the creation of statute law. In proper cases, appeals may be carried from findings of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia or to the Privy Council.

Particulars are given below of each division of the civil jurisdiction of the Court. Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is given in conjunction with that of other Higher Criminal Courts on page 782.

#### Common Law Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at *nisi prius*, before one judge and a jury of four,

or of twelve in special cases. A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

The following table gives particulars of causes set down and writs issued in the Supreme and Circuit Courts (Common Law Jurisdiction) in each year since 1945. The number of writs issued includes cases which were settled by the parties without further litigation.

**Table 652.—Common Law Jurisdiction—Writs and Cases.**

Year.	Writs Issued.	Judgments Signed.	Cases Settled or not Proceeded with.	Cases Tried.					Total Cases Disposed of.
				Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant.	Jury Dis-agreed.	Non-Suit.	Total.	
1945	1,726	607	80	170	28	2	...	200	280
1946	2,527	803	64	172	41	1	9	223	287
1947	3,215	1,130	72	201	34	1	4	240	312
1948	3,661	1,393	101	281	51	1	4	337	438
1949	4,030	1,548	260	605	74	1	4	684	944
1950	4,384	1,778	395	210	39	1	1	251	646
1951	5,298	1,897	374	149	25	1	3	178	552
1952	8,140	3,232	516	196	28	...	4	228	744
1953	7,462	3,276	886	242	47	1	3	293	1,179
1954	8,694	4,051	1,055	266	62	2	5	335	1,390
1955	10,946	4,527	1,038	260	50	...	2	312	1,350

The difference between the number of writs issued and judgments signed indicates the extent to which suits are not proceeded with, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of cases tried indicates the extent to which cases are settled without legal proceedings in court. Except for a temporary fall in 1953, the number of writs issued increased in each year from 1,726 in 1945 to 10,946 in 1955.

#### *Equity Jurisdiction.*

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. The Court in making binding declarations of right may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.



The office of the Court is under the control of the Master in Equity who performs many judicial functions, and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. He is also Registrar of the Court, and controls the records and funds within its charge.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1955, included the following:—Decrees 84, orders on motions and petitions 1,997, and orders by Judge in Chambers, 225. In 1953-54, 85 decrees were made, 2,146 orders on motions and petitions, and 267 orders by Judge in Chambers.

#### *Lunacy Jurisdiction.*

The Supreme Court in its Lunacy jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master in Lunacy and the Deputy Master in Lunacy.

Persons whose affairs are brought under control by the Lunacy Act are grouped in three main classes—(1) persons of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs; (2) persons who are incapable of managing their affairs through mental infirmity arising from disease or age; and (3) insane patients in the mental hospitals. The affairs of those in the first class are administered by committees, and those in the second class by managers, subject in both cases to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master; and the affairs of insane patients are administered by the Master in Lunacy.

The amount of trust funds controlled by the Master in Lunacy was £2,612,094 at 30th June, 1955. The funds comprised mortgages £10,988, Commonwealth Government securities £2,435,310, fixed deposits £54,058 and cash £108,658. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc. A deduction ranging up to 4 per cent. from the net income of insane persons whose estates are managed by the Master in Lunacy amounted to £11,024 in 1954-55, and fees collected to £503.

#### *Probate Jurisdiction.*

The Supreme Court of New South Wales in its probate jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person vests in the Public Trustee, and with a few exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The powers of the Court are exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their trouble), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court, usually without a jury.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The following table shows the number and value of estates dealt with in 1946 and later years:—

**Table 653.—Probate Jurisdiction—Number and Value of Estates.**

Year.	Probates Granted.		Letters of Administration.		Total.	
	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.
		£		£		£
1946	9,384	37,078,201	3,426	3,425,861	12,810	40,504,062
1950	9,612	50,001,014	2,908	3,676,691	12,520	53,677,705
1951	9,817	52,626,070	3,267	5,531,254	13,084	58,157,324
1952	10,902	72,115,136	3,619	6,576,176	14,521	78,691,312
1953	9,003	70,945,834	4,837	6,035,338	13,840	76,981,172
1954	10,513	82,765,220	3,548	8,633,513	14,061	91,398,733
1955	10,665	80,829,296	3,087	6,229,172	13,752	87,058,468

The values shown above represent the gross value of estates, inclusive of those not subject to duty, and of estates dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases, probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time, and such estates are duplicated in the foregoing figures. Where estates are less than £300 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor. The average gross value of estates in 1955 was £6,331, as compared with £3,162 in 1946.

*Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce).*

This jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873. Previously, marriages could be dissolved only by special Act of Parliament. This Act, with its amendments, was consolidated in 1899, and the consolidated Act was amended in 1929, 1943, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1954.

A Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed Judge in Divorce, but any other judge may act for him. The forms of relief granted are dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and orders for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders for the custody of children, alimony, damages, and settlement of marriage property may be made. Decrees for the dissolution of marriage are usually made provisional for a short period, and absolute at the expiration thereof if no reason to the contrary is shown, e.g., collusion. Where there is reason to believe that dissolution of marriage is sought for ulterior motives and that collusion has taken place between the parties, it is customary for the

Crown to intervene and place before the Court any relevant facts in its possession. The Crown, however, cannot intervene after the *decree nisi* has been made absolute.

Under the District Courts (Amendment) Act, 1949 (proclaimed on 13th February, 1950), certain undefended cases where the petitioner's solicitor is registered outside the County of Cumberland, are automatically remitted to a District Court for determination of fact. Undefended cases excluded from this provision comprise (a) suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, (b) suits involving claims for damages, (c) cases where the petitioner has committed adultery, and (d) cases under the (Commonwealth) Matrimonial Causes Act, 1945-55.

The grounds on which dissolution may be granted on petition are as follows:—

*Husband v. Wife.*—Adultery; desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness and neglect of domestic duties for three years; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings during one year preceding the date of filing the petition.

*Wife v. Husband.*—Adultery; rape, sodomy or bestiality; desertion for three years or more; habitual drunkenness for three years, coupled with cruelty or neglect of support; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; imprisonment under frequent sentences, amounting in the aggregate to three years, within five years preceding the presentation of the petition, and leaving the wife habitually without means of support; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings within one year of petition.

Suits may be instituted for the purpose of obtaining restitution of conjugal rights, and failure to comply with a decree made in such a suit constitutes desertion (even though three years have not elapsed), upon which a suit for desertion may be brought.

A marriage may be declared null and void on the following grounds: incapacity to consummate owing to impotence; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity; prior marriage (bigamy); breach of a provision of the Marriage Act essential to validity; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud or duress.

The number of petitions for divorce, judicial separation or nullity of marriage rose steeply from 2,002 in 1941 to a peak of 4,309 in 1946; thereafter it declined to 3,876 in 1949, increased to 4,314 in 1953, and declined to 4,155 in 1955. Similar changes were recorded in the case of petitions for the restitution of conjugal rights; the number was 375 in 1941, 1,538 in 1946, and 683 in 1955.

In normal years, wives outnumber husbands in petitions for divorce, but in the years 1942 to 1947, inclusive, as a result of wartime conditions, the number of husbands exceeded that of wives. Invariably, more husbands than wives petition for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The following statement shows the number of petitions lodged in matrimonial causes in New South Wales in 1939 and later years:—

**Table 654.—Divorces and Matrimonial Causes—Petitions Lodged.**

Year.	Petitions Lodged.					Sex of Petitioner.			
	Divorce. *	Nullity of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Total.	Divorce.*		Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	
						Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
1939	1,931	11	31	397	2,370	879	1,052	256	141
1945	4,120	50	29	1,244	5,443	2,242	1,878	921	323
1946	4,237	47	25	1,538	5,847	2,244	1,993	1,109	429
1947	4,076	34	18	1,057	5,185	2,040	2,036	746	311
1948	3,819	40	19	867	4,745	1,787	2,032	610	257
1949	3,815	39	22	716	4,592	1,695	2,120	473	243
1950	3,879	39	21	796	4,735	1,704	2,175	508	288
1951	4,044	31	29	772	4,876	1,710	2,334	520	252
1952	4,225	43	30	714	5,012	1,777	2,448	491	223
1953	4,230	49	35	699	5,013	1,821	2,409	490	209
1954	4,039	30	31	713	4,813	1,753	2,286	492	221
1955	4,092	36	27	683	4,838	1,729	2,363	492	191

\* Includes some who had previously petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights.

The number of petitions lodged with a suspension of fees or *in forma pauperis* during 1955 was 449; of these, 432 were for divorce, 1 for nullity of marriage, 1 for judicial separation and 15 for restitution of conjugal rights.

The following table shows the number of decrees granted in matrimonial causes in the last eleven years, in comparison with the average per year in quinquennial periods since 1923:—

**Table 655.—Divorces and Matrimonial Causes—Decrees Granted.**

Year.	Decree Nisi.				Judicial Separation.	Restitution of Conjugal Rights.
	Divorce.		Nullity of Marriage.			
	Granted.	Made Absolute.	Granted.	Made Absolute.		
1923-27*	992	903	9	8	13	168
1928-32*	1,060	967	11	9	10	180
1933-37*	1,216	1,124	11	11	13	224
1938-42*	1,589	1,521	6	6	9	285
1943-47*	2,836	2,701	26	23	6	767
1948-52*	3,244	3,193	26	26	6	573
1945	2,621	3,097	31	32	10	681
1946	3,453	2,771	22	21	6	1,117
1947	3,222	3,784	31	37	5	840
1948	3,352	3,277	28	23	8	754
1949	2,835	2,631	23	24	5	512
1950	3,319	3,419	30	31	6	523
1951	2,861	3,303	23	25	4	468
1952	3,855	3,335	27	27	7	608
1953	3,782	3,725	27	21	6	516
1954	2,860	2,816	30	28	7	444
1955	2,987	2,874	15	17	9	424

\* Average per year.

The number of petitioners of each sex in cases where decrees for divorce or nullity of marriage were made absolute or judicial separation was granted in 1939 and later years was as follows:—

**Table 656.—Divorce, Nullity of Marriage, Judicial Separation—Sex of Persons Granted Final Decrees.**

Year.	Decrees Absolute granted to—			Year.	Decrees Absolute granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.		Husband.	Wife.	Total.
1939	667	886	1,553	1950	1,625	1,831	3,456
1944	1,115	934	2,049	1951	1,458	1,874	3,332
1945	1,703	1,436	3,139	1952	1,434	1,935	3,369
1946	1,469	1,329	2,798	1953	1,592	2,160	3,752
1947	2,048	1,778	3,826	1954	1,211	1,640	2,851
1948	1,734	1,574	3,308	1955	1,255	1,645	2,900
1949	1,312	1,348	2,660				

Usually, the majority of decrees for divorce, nullity or separation are granted on the petitions of wives, but from 1944 to 1948, inclusive, husbands outnumbered wives. The proportion of husbands was 43 per cent. in 1939, 53 per cent. in 1947, and 43 per cent. in 1955.

The grounds for divorce in cases where decrees were made absolute in 1939 and the last six years were as follows:—

**Table 657.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Grounds of Decree.**

Year.	Grounds of Decree.							Total.
	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.	Habitual Drunkenness with Cruelty or Neglect.	Repeated Assaults and Cruel Beatings.	Imprisonment of Husband for 3 years or more.	Other Grounds.	
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER.								
1939	328	136	199	2	...	...	...	665
1950	806	402	401	4	1	...	...	1,614
1951	751	351	341	8	...	...	...	1,451
1952	719	302	400	5	2	...	...	1,428
1953	790	355	431	5	2	...	...	1,583
1954	606	234	356	5	1	...	...	1,202
1955	606	247	376	18	2	...	1	1,250
WIFE AS PETITIONER.								
1939	571	106	150	31	11	6	...	875
1950	1,142	186	323	90	52	10	2	1,805
1951	1,171	184	311	111	59	15	1	1,852
1952	1,145	196	344	136	70	15	1	1,907
1953	1,296	214	352	146	117	16	1	2,142
1954	923	138	291	139	113	10	...	1,614
1955	932	117	298	149	112	15	1	1,624

NOTE.—Table 657 is continued on the following page.

Table 657.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Grounds of Decree—*continued*.

Year.	Grounds of Decree.							
	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion— Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.	Habitual Drunkenness with Cruelty or Neglect.	Repeated Assaults and Cruel Beatings.	Imprison- ment of Husband for 3 years or more.	Other Grounds.	Total.
	ALL PETITIONERS.							
1939	899	242	349	33	11	6	...	1,540
1950	1,948	588	724	94	53	10	2	3,419
1951	1,922	535	652	119	59	15	1	3,303
1952	1,864	498	744	141	72	15	1	3,335
1953	2,086	569	783	151	119	16	1	3,725
1954	1,529	372	647	144	114	10	...	2,816
1955	1,538	364	674	167	114	15	2	2,874

In all years, more divorces are granted on the ground of desertion for three years or more than for any other reason, the proportion in 1955 being 54 per cent. of all divorces made absolute. Adultery normally ranks next in importance, although in 1948 and 1949 decrees made absolute on this ground were exceeded in number by those for desertion resulting from non-compliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights. Wives are more numerous than husbands as petitioners in all cases except adultery and non-compliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights. Very few husbands are granted decrees on the grounds of habitual drunkenness or assault. In recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of divorces granted on the grounds of habitual drunkenness or assault, the number being 281 or 9.8 per cent. of the total in 1955, as compared with 44 or 2.9 per cent. in 1939.

The following table shows the principal grounds of decree and the proportion of decrees made absolute in 1939 and later years:—

Table 658.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Principal Grounds of Decree.

Proportion of Total Decrees.				Proportion of Total Decrees.			
Year.	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion— Non- compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.	Year.	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion— Non- compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1939	58	16	23	1950	57	17	21
1944	51	17	27	1951	58	16	20
1945	47	19	30	1952	56	15	22
1946	46	20	31	1953	56	15	21
1947	44	24	29	1954	54	13	23
1948	43	28	24	1955	54	13	23
1949	51	23	22				

Particulars of the duration and issue of marriage in cases in which decrees *nisi* for divorce were made absolute in 1939 and the last three years are shown below:—

**Table 659.—Divorces—Duration of Marriage and Issue.**

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces.				Number of Children.	Divorces.			
	1939.	1953.	1954.	1955.		1939.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>Years.</b>									
<b>Under 5 ...</b>	89	308	247	233	0	476	1,239	970	940
<b>5 to 9 ...</b>	420	1,195	932	967	1	523	1,147	838	849
<b>10 to 14 ...</b>	457	960	675	665	2	296	741	611	617
<b>15 to 19 ...</b>	264	522	404	396	3	137	342	229	244
<b>20 to 29 ...</b>	259	555	417	477	4	57	133	106	107
<b>30 and over</b>	51	185	141	136	5 and over	51	128	62	117
<b>Total ...</b>	1,540	3,725	2,816	2,874	<b>Total ...</b>	1,540	3,725	2,816	2,874

The duration of marriage, i.e., the interval between marriage and the date the decree *nisi* for divorce was made absolute, was less than 5 years in 6 per cent., and less than 10 years in 33 per cent., of the cases in 1939. The corresponding proportions in 1955 were 8 per cent. and 42 per cent.

There was no child of the marriage in 31 per cent., and one child in 34 per cent., of the cases in 1939, and no child in 33 per cent., and one child in 30 per cent., of the cases in 1955.

Particulars regarding the age at marriage of persons divorced—decrees made absolute—in 1955 are shown below:—

**Table 660.—Divorces, 1955—Age of Husband and Wife at Marriage.**

Age of Husband at Marriage.	Age of Wife at Marriage.						Husbands.	
	Under 21 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 years and over.	Not Stated.	Total.	Per cent.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under 21 years ...	281	50	9	2	...	...	342	12
21 to 24 years ...	623	481	81	12	3	...	1,200	42
25 to 29 years ...	210	309	168	29	10	...	726	25
30 to 34 years ...	49	94	97	42	21	2	305	11
35 years and over ...	11	47	51	60	95	...	264	9
Not Stated ...	2	1	...	...	...	34	37	1
<b>Wives—Total ...</b>	1,176	982	406	145	129	36	2,874	...
<b>Per cent. ...</b>	41	34	14	5	5	1	...	100

Forty-one per cent. of the wives and 12 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1955 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 75 per cent. of the wives and 54 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age. These proportions vary little from year to year.

Ages of persons at the time of divorce in respect of the same parties as in Table 660—decrees made absolute in 1955—are shown in the following summary:—

**Table 661.—Divorces, 1955—Age of Husband and Wife at Divorce.**

Age of Husband at Divorce.	Age of Wife at Divorce.							Husbands.	
	Under 25 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not Stated.	Total.	Per cent.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under 25 years	54	3	...	...	...	...	...	57	2
25 to 29 years ...	146	244	30	7	1	...	...	428	15
30 to 34 years ...	24	264	271	39	8	1	...	607	21
35 to 39 years ...	6	69	191	202	37	7	...	512	18
40 to 44 years ...	...	19	68	175	145	30	...	437	15
45 years and over ...	1	5	29	77	230	452	2	796	28
Not Stated ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	34	37	1
Wives—Total ...	231	606	589	500	421	491	36	2,874	...
Per cent.	8	21	21	17	15	17	1	...	100

Twenty-nine per cent. of the wives and 17 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1955 were under 30 years of age, and 67 per cent. of the wives and 56 per cent. of the husbands were under 40 years of age.

Of the persons divorced in 1955, 17 per cent. were married by the Registrar and 83 per cent. by ministers of religion, including Church of England 41 per cent. and Roman Catholic 15 per cent. These proportions hardly vary from year to year.

#### *Admiralty Jurisdiction.*

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales on 1st July, 1911, by Order-in-Council, under the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act (Imperial), 1890. The Prize Act (Imperial), 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated by Order-in-Council of 19th October, 1939.

#### HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS.

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on circuit, and Courts of Quarter Sessions held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions. These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more



serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on circuit, and, as a matter of practice, all offences which, immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were of a capital nature, are dealt with by the Supreme Court.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

#### *Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit.*

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Usually capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court, and in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

#### *Courts of Quarter Sessions.*

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. Fifty-one places were appointed in 1955, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but ten times in Sydney, ten times in Parramatta, and six times in Newcastle.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts, e.g., Licensing Courts. Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

#### *Cases before Higher Criminal Courts.*

The following table relates to the number of distinct persons tried before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns and the Central Criminal Court, and it shows the number of convictions in each of the classes of more serious offences. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person in any one year, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

Table 662.—Higher Criminal Courts—Persons Tried and Convictions.

Year ended 30th June.	Distinct Persons Tried.	Not Gilty.	Persons Convicted—Class of Offence.					
			Against the Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency, and Forgery.	Other Offences.	Total Persons Convicted.	
							Number.	Per 10,000 of Population.
1931	1,711	503	170	977	36	25	1,208	4.75
1939	1,173	369	188	577	29	10	804	2.94
1945	1,347	297	253	772	6	19	1,050	3.62
1949	1,756	387	380	943	18	28	1,369	4.49
1950	1,775	423	347	971	8	26	1,352	4.30
1951	1,700	401	362	914	12	11	1,299	4.01
1952	1,815	427	381	967	11	29	1,388	4.19
1953	2,069	440	411	1,173	8	37	1,629	4.84
1954	1,825	376	467	935	11	36	1,449	4.25
1955	1,966	335	490	1,095	15	31	1,631	4.71
Males	1,878	319	454	1,062	15	28	1,559	8.97
Females	88	16	36	33	...	3	72	0.42

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen. Nevertheless, only about 79 per cent. of the persons tried during the five years ended June, 1955, were convicted; in the case of offences against the person, the proportion was approximately 66 per cent.

Of the persons convicted during the year ended 30th June, 1955, males numbered 1,559 and females 72. The total number of convictions in 1954-55 was 55 per cent. higher than in 1944-45.

The majority of convictions are for offences against property, the proportion in 1954-55 being 67 per cent.; in the same year, convictions for offences against the person represented 30 per cent. of the total, all other offences 3 per cent. Particulars of convictions for specific offences are shown in the following table.

Table 663.—Higher Criminal Courts—Convictions for Specific Offences.

Offences.	Number of Offenders Convicted.					
	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Against the Person—</b>						
Murder ... ..	6	8	10	12	8	6
Attempted Murder and Shooting with Intent ... ..	4	8	10	6	8	8
Manslaughter ... ..	4	14	10	15	16	16
Rape ... ..	2	4	3	...	10	5
Other Offences against Females ... ..	48	84	117	101	132	118
Unnatural Offences ... ..	26	85	102	110	98	127
Abortion and Attempts to Procure Bigamy and Offences Relating to Marriage ... ..	7	4	3	1	...	4
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm ... ..	19	47	32	52	38	58
Assault ... ..	*	37	42	38	47	55
Other ... ..	23	26	16	30	24	32
Total, Against the Person ... ..	44	45	36	46	86	61
Total, Against the Person ... ..	188	362	381	411	467	490
<b>Against Property—</b>						
Breaking and Entering (incl. Burglary) ... ..	374	505	533	669	557	625
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ... ..	37	37	51	48	40	43
Embezzlement and Stealing by Servants ... ..	10	40	47	51	36	44
Larceny, Other ... ..	50	214	214	207	155	169
Unlawfully Using Vehicles or Animals ... ..	5	16	22	21	32	54
Receiving ... ..	44	26	38	69	32	39
Fraud and False Pretences ... ..	39	67	49	84	60	105
Arson ... ..	6	3	7	7	6	5
Other ... ..	12	6	6	17	17	11
Total, Against Property ... ..	577	914	967	1,173	935	1,095
Forgery, etc. ... ..	19	12	11	8	11	15
Conspiracy ... ..	7	...	4	6	6	7
Perjury and Subornation ... ..	1	2	4	5	3	2
All Other Offences ... ..	12	9	21	26	27	22
Grand Total ... ..	804	1,299	1,388	1,629	1,449	1,631

\* Not available; included in "other."

The major offences against property are breaking and entering and various types of larceny; in 1954-55, convictions for these crimes numbered 881, or 80 per cent. of all convictions in the higher courts for offences against property. In the case of offences against the person, offences against females and unnatural offences are the most numerous, representing 51 per cent. of the total in 1954-55. Of the 123 convictions for offences against females in 1954-55, fifty-four were for carnal knowledge of a female under 16 years of age. Convictions for murder, attempted murder and manslaughter numbered 30 in 1954-55, as compared with 14 in 1938-39.

Particulars of the ages of persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 664.—Higher Criminal Courts—Ages of Persons Convicted.

Year ended 30th June.	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Groups (years).								Total.
	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
1939 ... ..	158	201	150	109	56	73	39	18	804
1950 ... ..	239	357	252	165	115	142	60	22	1,352
1951 ... ..	202	360	264	163	119	113	54	24	1,299
1952 ... ..	224	383	284	163	134	126	54	20	1,388
1953 ... ..	235	429	339	213	163	158	69	23	1,629
1954 ... ..	215	370	237	215	150	173	59	30	1,449
1955 ... ..	266	387	333	257	150	149	60	29	1,631
Males ... ..	260	377	311	243	143	141	55	29	1,559
Females ... ..	6	10	22	14	7	8	5	...	72

Usually, about 60 per cent. of the persons convicted in the higher courts are less than 30 years of age. In 1954-55, of the total persons convicted, 16 per cent. were under 20 years of age, 24 per cent. between 20 and 25 years, 20 per cent. between 25 and 30 years, and 40 per cent. were aged 30 years or more.

Of the 14 persons convicted of murder or attempted murder in 1954-55, five were less than 25 years of age, and 3 were aged 40 years and over. Nearly half of the persons convicted of offences against females in the same year were under 25 years of age, but only one-quarter of those found guilty of unnatural offences (mainly indecent assault on a male person) belonged to this age group. Of the persons convicted of breaking and entering in 1954-55, 72 per cent. were less than 30 years of age.

Further particulars of the ages of persons convicted of specific offences in 1954-55 are given in the following table:—

**Table 665.—Higher Criminal Courts—Ages of Persons Convicted of Specific Offences, 1954-55.**

Offence.	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Groups (years).						Total.
	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40 and Over.	
<b>Against the Person—</b>							
Murder ... ..	1	...	1	2	1	1	6
Attempted Murder and Shooting with Intent ... ..	1	3	1	1	...	2	8
Manslaughter ... ..	2	3	4	2	4	1	16
Rape ... ..	1	3	1	...	...	...	5
Other Offences against Females ... ..	21	31	20	10	12	24	118
Unnatural Offences ... ..	12	24	21	19	16	35	127
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage ... ..	1	3	13	21	8	12	58
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm ... ..	6	15	10	12	6	6	55
Assault ... ..	3	9	8	5	2	5	32
Other ... ..	4	12	17	6	8	18	65
<b>Total, Against the Person ... ..</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>490</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Breaking and Entering (incl. Burglary) ... ..	155	169	127	84	45	45	625
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ... ..	8	19	8	5	2	1	43
Larceny, Other ... ..	22	45	42	48	26	30	213
Unlawfully Using Vehicles, etc. ... ..	22	14	12	5	1	...	54
Receiving ... ..	4	10	6	4	4	11	39
Fraud and False Pretences ... ..	...	18	28	24	8	27	105
Arson ... ..	...	...	2	1	1	1	5
Other ... ..	1	2	4	1	1	2	11
<b>Total, Against Property ... ..</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,095</b>
<b>All Other Offences ... ..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Grand Total... ..</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,631</b>

#### DISTRICT COURTS.

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1955. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1955 there were 70 district courts and 20 district court judges.

Ordinarily, cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds £20. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues in equity, probate and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court and over actions cognisable on the common law side of the Supreme Court (subject to a limit of £200 where a title of land is involved). In respect of actions commenced between 12th July, 1955, and 12th July, 1958, and involving an amount exceeding £1,000, the judge must order the case to be transferred to the Supreme Court if the defendant objects to its being tried in the District Court.

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Particulars of suits brought in District Courts in their original jurisdictions during 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

**Table 666.—District Courts—Transactions.**

Year.	Cases Tried.		Cases Discontinued or Settled without Hearing.	Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Confession, or Agreement.	Cases Settled by Arbitration.	Total Suits disposed of.	Total Suits arising during Year.	Cases Pending and in Arrear.
	Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant (including Nonsuit, etc.).						
1939	840	246	4,058	6,890	1	12,035	12,481	4,591
1950	1,045	232	3,946	5,085	13	10,321	10,839	2,447
1951	1,214	283	5,353	3,832	5	10,687	11,224	2,928
1952	1,062	249	5,719	4,803	58	11,891	18,323	9,360
1953	2,398	381	9,887	8,876	3	21,545	23,653	11,468
1954	2,765	449	11,810	10,204	3	25,231	26,754	12,991
1955	3,116	465	12,184	12,680	21	28,466	29,022	13,547

The number of suits disposed of declined from 12,035 in 1939 to 6,921 in 1948, but rose to 28,466 in 1955. Of the cases tried during 1955, 646 were tried by jury and 2,935 without a jury.

In addition to the suits covered by the foregoing table, a considerable amount of work under various Acts is done in the District Courts.

#### LAND AND VALUATION COURT.

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted at the close of 1921, as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a judge, who is also a Judge of the Supreme Court; he

may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in: (a) claims for compensation arising out of resumption by public authorities or for damages caused by the execution of authorised works; (b) registration of land agents and their charges; and (c) determination of certain rentals under the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Court has appellate jurisdiction in respect of (a) appeals from the decisions of the local land boards under the Crown Lands Acts, Pastures Protection Acts, Irrigation Acts and kindred Acts; (b) valuations by the Valuer-General; (c) valuations by rating authorities, including the City Council, where the valuation exceeds £5,000; (d) claims for compensation in respect of delicensed premises; (e) claims for compensation under the Mines Subsidence Act; (f) appeals under the Reclamation Act and the Transport Act; (g) appeals under the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act; (h) appeals from decisions of local authorities in regard to the erection of buildings, the opening of new public roads or the subdivision of land, and from decisions of town and country planning authorities; and (i) appeals in respect of claims under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and three other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates, and administers the workers' compensation Loss Ratio Scheme; it also levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Silicosis Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to

endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation, and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment."

#### COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. Provision is made in the Navigation Act, 1901-49, for appeal from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Supreme Court.

The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth.

#### STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes from time to time, and the present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-55.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales, the chief industrial tribunal, is comprised of not more than twelve members, one of whom is President. Members have the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and must be drawn from judges of the Supreme Court, District Court judges, or barristers or solicitors of not less than five and seven years' standing, respectively. Three members constitute a full bench, and several such benches may sit at the one time. Matters are resolved by majority decision. Where particular matters are delegated to a single member, appeal from his findings lies to the Commission.

It is the function of the Commission, on reference or application, to make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, determine the standard hours to be worked in industries within its jurisdiction, and determine any widely defined "industrial matter." It has authority to adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes, lockouts or unlawful dismissals, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference, and hear appeals from determinations of subsidiary tribunals. It may also investigate union ballots in cases of alleged irregularities.

The Commission has power to conduct investigations regarding the prices of commodities and services and the rents of dwellings, but during the

war (1939-45) these functions were undertaken by Commonwealth authorities, and currently they are discharged under the State Prices Regulation and Landlord and Tenant Acts (see the chapter, "Food and Prices").

Conciliation Commissioners, up to five in number, inclusive of the Apprenticeship Commissioner, are appointed for a period of seven years under the Act, as amended in 1943. These act as the Chairman of Conciliation Committees established for various industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industry, and on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is impending, a Conciliation Commissioner may summon the parties to a compulsory conference.

Apprenticeship Councils have power to regulate wages, hours and conditions of apprenticeship in an industry; they comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for each particular industry.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding these tribunals and the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration is published in the chapter relating to "Industrial Arbitration."

#### LOWER COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

##### *Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts).*

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912, as amended, on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is ordinarily limited to cases involving not more than £50, but in respect of certain matters under the Hire Purchase Agreements Act, 1941, and the Moneylenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to £250. A stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to £30 and one justice up to £5. In cases of unliquidated demands, the jurisdiction of two justices extends only to cases involving £10 or, by consent of the parties, up to £30, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, a decision of the court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Particulars of the transactions of Small Debts Courts during 1939 and later years are shown in the following table:—



Table 667.—Small Debts Court—Transactions.

Year.	Plaints Entered.	Verdicts for Plaintiff.		Executions Issued.	Garnishee Orders Issued.
		Number.	Amount.		
			£		
1939	78,970	45,300	426,429	10,664	13,544
1946	20,245	9,832	110,321	2,136	2,432
1950	33,090	13,005	168,891	4,657	2,523
1951	33,425	11,445	155,766	4,621	2,361
1952	42,271	15,460	227,734	5,769	2,528
1953	48,827	18,895	288,932	7,412	3,362
1954	53,497	20,285	345,102	7,674	4,485

In garnishee cases, the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over £3 per week. The garnishee cases numbered 3,728 in 1954, as compared with 2,361 in 1951 and 13,544 in 1939.

#### *Licensing Courts.*

Under the Liquor Act, 1912 (as amended), not less than three nor more than five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State, and also sit as stipendiary magistrates in the Metropolitan District to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District, are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court, and appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown on page 601.

#### *Wardens' Courts (Mining).*

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1952, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between miners (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed £50 in value. In other cases there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law. Similarly, any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Wardens' Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

#### *Land Boards.*

Local Land Boards, each consisting of a salaried chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience, and two other members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge, were first appointed under the Crown Lands Act of 1884. These boards sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions. Their functions are to deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts, and to make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister. Sittings are held as required at appointed places in each of thirteen Land Board Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State. There are also special Land Boards for the Yanco, Mirrool and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and two for War Service Land Settlement matters, having the powers and duties of a Local Land Board.

There are Land Boards in the administrative districts of the western division as in other territorial divisions. The members are the Western Lands Commissioner, one of the two Assistant Commissioners and a local representative (paid by fees). Two members constitute a quorum.

#### *Fair Rents Boards.*

The State Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1954, which commenced on 16th August, 1948, replaced Commonwealth regulations on the determination of rents and the State Fair Rents Act, 1939, which was repealed from 16th August, 1948.

Under the Act, rents of certain types of premises are determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate; rents of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the regulation of rents in New South Wales are published in the chapter "Food and Prices."

### LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

#### *Courts of Petty Sessions.*

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal, quasi-criminal and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, the Police Offences Act, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties and procedure, and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 789), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to moratorium orders, hire-purchase agreements, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, and masters and servants.

Courts of Petty Sessions were appointed tribunals in respect of matters arising under the National Security Act or the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act and regulations thereunder.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1955. Cases are heard in metropolitan and suburban courts, and in certain country centres, by a stipendiary magistrate; in other districts by a magistrate or justices of the peace, unless the magistrate has exclusive jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily; it includes most offences against good order and breaches of regulations and certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant. Other offences, originally indictable, may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant. The State Crimes Act provides that, where the amount of the money or the value of the property in respect of which the offence is charged does not exceed fifty pounds, the matter may be disposed of summarily with the consent of the accused. Under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, offences other than those expressed to be indictable are punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction, and where declared to be indictable, they may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused; offences declared to be indictable may be determined summarily upon the request of the prosecution if they relate to property the value of which does not exceed £50. In other indictable cases, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a *prima facie* case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 782.

#### *Children's Courts.*

Children's courts, established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-55, which was brought into operation on 1st December, 1939. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and at any hearing or trial, persons not directly interested are excluded. By these means children are protected against the adverse influences which they would encounter in the ordinary courts.

The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children.

The functions of the Court are reformative, not punitive; it is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents or to the care of the Minister for Education to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Deserted Wives and Children Act. They act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British Dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899-1934.

Appeal from its decision lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.

Statistics compiled by the Child Welfare Department in respect of the two principal children's courts in Sydney show the number of children under 18 years of age dealt with annually. Where a juvenile was charged with more than one offence, generally only the principal offence has been counted. Between 1942-43 and 1949-50, the number of children appearing before these courts declined from 4,287 to 2,251, or by 48 per cent. There was an increase in each of the next four years, followed by a slight fall in 1954-55, but the number in the latter year, viz., 3,194, was still 21 per cent. less than in 1943-44. Particulars since 1943-44 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 668.—Children's Courts, Sydney—Cases Dealt With.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Juveniles.			Year ended 30th June.	Number of Juveniles.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Persons.		Boys.	Girls.	Persons.
1944	8,309	750	4,059	1950	1,770	481	2,251
1945	2,712	728	3,440	1951	2,028	516	2,544
1946	2,243	614	2,857	1952	2,420	602	3,022
1947	2,087	526	2,613	1953	2,439	632	3,071
1948	1,864	598	2,462	1954	2,551	667	3,218
1949	1,853	511	2,364	1955	2,494	700	3,194

A dissection of the number of juveniles in these cases according to the nature of the offence and action taken is shown in the next table. Many children are charged with offences under the Child Welfare Act, and only a negligible proportion of children is sentenced to gaol terms. Where detention is ordered, they are generally committed to an institution controlled by the Child Welfare Department.

Table 669.—Children's Courts, Sydney—Offences and Action Taken.

Particulars.	Number of Juveniles.					
	1944-45.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>OFFENCE.</b>						
<b>Criminal—</b>						
Stealing and Breaking and Entering ...	970	818	901	978	1,056	887
Other Criminal Offences ...	407	309	482	304	474	430
<b>Child Welfare Act—</b>						
Uncontrollable Child ...	297	134	84	80	67	100
Absconding from Proper Custody ...	235	99	110	62	57	58
Other Offences under Child Welfare Act ...	689	546	620	672	692	790
Tram, Train and Traffic Offences ...	553	561	767	908	810	883
Truancy under Public Instruction Act ...	289	77	58	67	62	46
<b>Total Cases</b> ...	<b>3,440</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>3,194</b>
<b>ACTION TAKEN.</b>						
Imprisoned ...	46	2	...	...	...	...
Committed to Prison—Order Suspended ...	...	...	7	2	2	2
Fined ...	510	547	740	660	656	744
Bound over ...	44	51	35	42	55	45
Detained to Rising of Court ...	...	...	4	1	1	1
Committed for Trial ...	38	3	1	17	8	7
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department ...	540	352	341	370	357	437
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department—Order Suspended ...	112	70	154	160	189	154
Returned to Former Custody ...	98	35	49	27	40	32
Isolated Detention within Institution ...	72	13	11	5	2	7
Committed to Care of Approved Person ...	232	99	129	126	117	140
Committed to Care of Minister ...	155	117	116	106	142	179
Released on Probation ...	688	1,072	1,071	1,042	1,226	1,012
Admonished, Discharged, etc. ...	871	177	339	487	379	406
Variation of Order ...	34	6	25	26	27	20
Other ...	...	...	...	...	17	8
<b>Total Cases</b> ...	<b>3,440</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>3,194</b>

Of the juveniles dealt with in 1954-55, 41 per cent. were charged with criminal offences, 30 per cent. with offences under the Child Welfare Act, and 29 per cent. with truancy and transport offences. The number of juveniles charged with criminal offences, mainly stealing and breaking and entering, declined from 1,377 in 1944-45 to 942 in 1949-50, but increased to 1,317 in 1954-55. There were only 46 cases of truancy in 1954-55, as compared with 289 in 1944-45.

Most of the juveniles dealt with are released on probation, fined, or committed to institutions of the Child Welfare Department; in 1954-55 the proportions were 32 per cent., 23 per cent., and 14 per cent., respectively. In 1944-45 forty-six juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment by the Sydney courts, but in 1954-55 only two were committed to prison, and in each case the sentence was suspended.

Separate statistics of the proceedings of Children's Courts in districts other than Sydney are not available, as they are included with those of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

Training schools for delinquent children are conducted by the Child Welfare Department (see page 588). Particulars of juveniles admitted to and discharged from the principal institutions are shown in the following table:—

**Table 670.—Principal Institutions for Delinquents—Children Admitted and Discharged.**

Year ended 30th June.	Juveniles Admitted—Age in Years.					Juveniles Discharged—Period of Detention.				
	Under 12.	12 and under 15.	15 and over.	Not Stated.	Total.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 to 2 years.	2 years and over.	Total.
1939 ...	57	197	249	8	511	86	123	192	33	434
1949 ...	47	159	280	...	466	30	188	150	31	399
1950 ...	60	182	258	1	501	22	171	191	49	433
1951 ...	36	203	326	...	565	45	219	152	30	446
1952 ...	34	189	285	...	508	51	186	162	17	416
1953 ...	52	184	332	...	568	51	191	174	8	424
1954 ...	43	210	341	...	594	70	286	164	23	543
1955 ...	47	234	355	...	636	40	303	171	11	525
Boys	47	194	265	...	506	31	217	141	9	398
Girls	...	40	90	...	130	9	86	30	2	127

Of the juveniles admitted in 1954-55, 7 per cent. were under 12 years of age, 37 per cent. between 12 and 15 years, and 56 per cent. 15 years or over. Of those discharged in the same year, 7 per cent. had been detained for less than six months, 58 per cent. for 6-12 months, and 35 per cent. for longer periods. Girls comprised 20 per cent. of the juveniles admitted and 24 per cent. of those discharged.

The following table shows the number of juveniles released on probation from Children's Courts and institutions for delinquents in 1938-39 and the last eight years:—

**Table 671.—Children's Courts—Ages of Juveniles Released on Probation.**

Year ended 30th June.	Boys.				Girls.				Total Juveniles
	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 16.	16 years and over. *	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 16.	16 years and over. *	Total.	
1939 ...	128	631	382	1,141	18	60	68	146	1,287
1948 ...	204	697	296	1,197	64	142	96	302	1,499
1949 ...	266	741	392	1,399	73	166	95	334	1,733
1950 ...	218	745	408	1,371	59	152	96	307	1,678
1951 ...	252	964	427	1,643	78	186	103	367	2,010
1952 ...	306	1,116	439	1,861	63	190	132	385	2,246
1953 ...	314	1,169	474	1,957	105	205	124	434	2,391
1954 ...	312	1,249	499	2,060	90	242	117	449	2,509
1955 ...	334	1,082	443	1,859	126	222	135	483	2,342

\* Including cases in which ages were not stated (seven boys and a girl in 1954-55.)

Of 2,342 juveniles released on probation from metropolitan and country children's courts in 1954-55, one hundred and fifty-six were under eight years of age. Of the total, 8 were under probation for less than six months, 539 from six to twelve months, 1,247 from one to two years, and 547 for two years or over; in one case particulars of the period of probation were not available.

*Cases before Magistrates' Courts.*

Particulars of the number of offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts are shown below:—

**Table 672.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Charges and Convictions.**

Year.	Cases Withdrawn or Discharged.	Convictions and Penalty.				Cases Committed to Higher Courts.	Total Offences Charged.
		Fined.	Imprisoned.	Other. *	Total Convictions.		
1939 ...	16,207	97,739	4,623	23,991	126,353	2,288	144,848
1945 ...	12,036	75,196	5,072	45,714	125,982	3,061	141,079
1946 ...	12,637	89,087	5,662	62,359	157,108	3,566	173,311
1947 ...	12,215	93,609	4,669	67,194	165,472	3,148	180,835
1948 ...	11,976	100,928	4,549	77,890	183,367	3,113	198,456
1949 ...	12,086	112,365	4,351	73,239	189,955	3,776	205,817
1950 ...	11,762	119,448	4,925	75,246	199,619	3,513	214,894
1951 ...	13,945	137,961	5,229	81,324	224,514	3,706	242,165
1952 ...	14,848	163,356	6,257	80,232	249,845	4,504	269,197
1953 ...	14,781	168,930	6,012	82,580	257,522	4,263	276,566
1954 ...	16,881	188,211†	5,479	79,506	273,196	4,205	294,282
1955 ...	15,918	202,903†	6,359	85,694	294,956	4,792	315,666

\* Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

† Includes parking offences fined without court attendance.

Except where otherwise stated, the foregoing figures represent the total number of offences charged, and where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime. It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Since 1916, persons arrested for drunkenness have been allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner and they are included in the statistics as convictions, as well as those cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty.

Since 1954, fines for parking offences may, at the offender's option, be paid by post or otherwise, without prior attendance at court. The number of fines so paid was 23,177 in 1954 and 61,179 in 1955.

Excluding parking offences subject to fine without court attendance, for which particulars of the offender's sex are not available, the number of convictions at courts of petty sessions in 1955 was 254,487. This figure includes only 14,953 females, of whom 9,386 were fined, 465 imprisoned, and 5,102 otherwise dealt with.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are really criminal offences, that is, offences against persons or property. The penalty in most cases is a fine; in 1955, sentence of imprisonment was imposed in 6,359 cases, or 2.0 per cent. of total convictions.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded, and the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

**Table 673.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Convictions.**

Year.	Against the Person.	Against Property. *	Against Good Order.		Transport and Traffic.	Other Offences (Mainly Administrative) *	Total Summary Convictions.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.							
1939	1,667	11,055	32,405	14,288	42,181	24,757	126,353
1945	2,387	13,381	43,561	19,650	22,542	24,461	125,982
1946	2,815	12,055	62,120	25,370	29,200	25,548	157,108
1947	2,668	11,957	67,324	22,683	36,128	24,712	165,472
1948	2,777	10,531	82,625	22,981	43,205	21,248	183,367
1949	2,551	10,432	78,206	22,278	52,732	23,756	189,955
1950	2,779	11,362	78,477	23,771	60,879	22,351	199,619
1951	2,787	12,844	82,837	25,228	76,051	24,767	224,514
1952	2,898	14,960	79,088	20,816	102,252	29,831	249,845
1953	2,838	14,774	72,647	19,393	118,728	29,142	257,522
1954	2,860	14,225	72,541	23,184	138,755†	21,631	273,196†
1955	3,060	16,743	80,457	25,103	151,579†	18,014	294,956†
NUMBER PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.							
1939	0.61	4.02	11.78	5.19	15.34	9.00	45.94
1946	0.82	4.59	14.93	6.73	7.73	8.38	43.18
1946	0.96	4.09	21.09	8.61	9.91	8.67	53.33
1947	0.89	4.01	22.56	7.60	12.10	8.28	55.44
1948	0.92	3.49	27.35	7.61	14.31	7.04	60.72
1949	0.83	3.37	25.28	7.20	17.05	7.68	61.41
1950	0.87	3.56	24.58	7.44	19.06	7.00	62.51
1951	0.85	3.92	25.26	7.69	23.19	7.55	68.46
1952	0.87	4.48	23.67	6.23	30.60	8.92	74.77
1953	0.84	4.36	21.45	5.73	35.06	8.60	76.04
1954	0.83	4.15	21.16	6.76	40.47	6.31	79.68
1955	0.88	4.79	23.04	7.19	43.40	5.16	84.46

\* Revised since last issue.

† Includes parking offences fined without court attendance.

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences," consist mainly of breaches of administrative law, e.g., local government and suppression of gambling. A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met with the infliction of a fine.

The total number of convictions in petty sessions courts has increased in each year since 1945, and in 1955 it was the highest on record. The bulk of the increase has occurred in convictions for drunkenness and other offences against good order, and transport and traffic offences. Convictions for drunkenness reached a peak of 82,837 in 1951, declined to 72,647 in 1953, and rose again to 80,457 in 1955. In 1955, transport and traffic convictions rose to a peak of 151,579, or nearly four times the figure for 1939.



Particulars of convictions and imprisonments for specific offences are shown in the next table:—

**Table 674.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Principal Offences and Number of Convictions.**

Type of Offence.	Number Imprisoned.				Total Summary Convictions.			
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>Against the Person—</b>								
Bodily Harm, Causing Actual or Grievous ...	4	3	2	2	37	40	37	34
Assault, Common ...	236	190	188	211	2,619	2,528	2,510	2,826
<b>Sexual—</b>								
Against Females ...	1	6	11	8	106	107	128	69
Unnatural ...	2	2	1	...	11	29	43	22
Other ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	12	6
Arising from Driving ...	*	*	...	...	*	*	23	16
Other ...	26	34	26	26	125	134	107	87
<b>Total, Against the Person ...</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>3,060</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>								
Breaking and Entering (Incl. Burglary) ...	115	70	127	198	1,100	1,121	1,193	1,385
Malignant Injury ...	19	20	11	94	984	963	792	999
Other ...	2	2	5	4	6	13	36	18
<b>Total, Against Property ...</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>2,382</b>
<b>Larcenies, Frauds and Kindred Offences—</b>								
Larceny... ..	2,588	2,167	1,978	2,273	9,446	9,066	9,004	10,503
Illegally use Vehicles or Boat ...	448	428	455	319	1,261	1,246	1,214	1,217
Receiving ...	156	168	122	132	1,068	1,001	798	999
Forgery, Uttering and False Pretences ...	354	496	361	606	976	1,282	1,093	1,544
Other ...	40	24	29	43	119	82	95	98
<b>Total, Larcenies, Frauds and Kindred Offences ...</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>12,677</b>	<b>12,204</b>	<b>14,361</b>
<b>Against Good Order—</b>								
Indictable Offences ...	31	20	14	41	60	56	41	83
<b>Non-indictable Offences—</b>								
Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly... ..	133	244	29	54	79,088	72,647	72,541	80,457
Other ...	1,667	1,703	1,801	1,871	20,756	19,337	23,143	25,020
<b>Total, Against Good Order ...</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>99,904</b>	<b>92,040</b>	<b>95,725</b>	<b>105,560</b>
<b>Against Traffic Laws ...</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>102,252</b>	<b>118,728</b>	<b>138,755†</b>	<b>151,579†</b>
<b>All Other Offences ...</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>29,331</b>	<b>29,142</b>	<b>21,631</b>	<b>18,014</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>6,257</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>6,359</b>	<b>249,845</b>	<b>257,522</b>	<b>273,196†</b>	<b>294,956†</b>

\* Included elsewhere.

† Includes parking offences fined without court attendance.

*Magistrates' Courts—Applications for Orders.*

The following table shows particulars of applications for orders made to Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in 1945 and the last three years:—

**Table 675.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Applications for Orders.**

Classification.	Number of Applications.				Number of Orders Made.			
	1945.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1945.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>For Maintenance—</b>								
Wife ... ..	2,548	3,145	3,093	3,111	1,469	1,655	1,528	1,534
Child ... ..	892	1,201	1,250	1,600	681	967	949	1,217
Under Lunacy Act ... ..	117	1	1	5	80	...	1	4
Varying Order for Maintenance ...	1,390	1,751	1,584	1,569	1,047	1,198	1,089	1,127
*Preliminary Expenses ... ..	96	71	74	75	70	47	56	49
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child	1,532	275	377	595	929	228	318	486
Detention of Property ... ..	1,115	3,339	5,084	6,611	565	1,913	2,841	3,751
Lunacy Act—Detention in Institution ... ..	2,291	3,483	3,726	4,347	1,442	2,034	2,155	2,393
Landlord and Tenant ... ..	6,583	6,208	5,964	6,850	3,552	3,077	2,889	3,446
Masters and Servants Act (Wages)	299	636	673	1,290	189	508	545	523
Other ... ..	1,904	3,625	3,114	3,588	1,288	2,112	1,625	2,128
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>18,767</b>	<b>23,735</b>	<b>24,940</b>	<b>29,641</b>	<b>11,312</b>	<b>13,739</b>	<b>13,996</b>	<b>16,658</b>

\* Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

Applications in 1955 numbered 29,641, but orders were made in respect of only 16,658 or 56 per cent. of them. Applications for maintenance orders, or for variation of such orders, totalled 6,285, and orders were issued in 62 per cent. of the cases. Applicants for orders under the Landlord and Tenant Act were successful in slightly more than half the cases, and orders under the Lunacy Act for detention in an institution were issued to 55 per cent. of the persons applying for them. Of the total applications in 1955, 6,950 or 23 per cent. were for orders against women.

In 1955, there were 5,628 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions Courts, 5,206 of which were for maintenance. In 1,239 instances the case was withdrawn or discharged, and in 3,920 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 469 men were imprisoned, all except twenty-one for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

*Coroners' Courts.*

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1912, which consolidated previous laws.

Every stipendiary magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the

jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible to magistrates, a Clerk of Petty Sessions or a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, is appointed coroner.

At the Coroner's discretion, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols or in mines and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend at the inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination. On the evidence submitted, the Coroner is empowered to commit for trial persons adjudged criminally responsible, and in such cases may grant bail.

In certain cases a jury of six persons may be empanelled to find as to the facts of the case, and on their verdict against any person he may be committed for trial. An inquest is held into the cause of every death occurring among prisoners in gaols and lock-ups; in such cases a jury of six is empanelled. Persons apprehended by the police subsequent to the decisions of coroners are charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

During 1955, 27 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 80 for manslaughter and 18 for arson.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 35 fires in 1955 and found that 5 fires were accidental, 23 were caused wilfully, and in 8 cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the origin.

#### APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrates' Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Magistrates' Courts, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeal on points of law (usually by stating a case) may be made to the Supreme Court from special courts, e.g., Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission.

There is a Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court.

#### *Appeals to Quarter Sessions.*

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into a recognizance, or for giving security. The Appeal Court rehears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

#### *Appeals to the Supreme Court.*

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters, or to hear appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the court. One judge may sit in chambers to hear applications for writs of mandamus or prohibition, and to determine special cases stated by magistrates.

*Court of Criminal Appeal.*

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

*Appeals to the High Court of Australia.*

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £300 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

*Appeals to the Privy Council.*

Appeals from Australian Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Commonwealth, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard on appeal by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of £500 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents, no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

## COURTS OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION.

Section 71 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth in the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as Parliament creates, or in such other courts as it

invests with federal jurisdiction. Federal courts which have been established under this power are the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Bankruptcy Court. Federal jurisdiction has from time to time been conferred on State Courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, 1903-1955, the Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1955 and the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1945-1955.

The High Court, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other justices. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in the capital cities of the various States as occasion requires. District Registrars have been appointed for all capital cities.

The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. In some cases this jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts, in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters arising directly under treaty, in suits between States, between a State and a resident of another State or between the Commonwealth and a State, or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth, or a federal court, or in matters involving any question as to the limits, *inter se*, of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and any State or States, or of any two or more States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in matters in which the Commonwealth is a party (other than those mentioned above) or between residents of different States and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth. In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from judgments given in its original jurisdiction and appeals from the Supreme Courts of the States (or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council) in matters involving questions of status or of property worth £1,500 or more.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was established in 1905. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, but sittings of this Court are also held in the various State capitals, at which registries have been established. (An account of this Court is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".)

The Federal Court of Bankruptcy was established in 1930 and at present consists of one judge who deals with bankruptcy work in New South Wales and Victoria, in each of which States he sits alternatively. The Principal Registry of this Court is in Melbourne, and there are registries in each capital city.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

The State law in Bankruptcy was superseded by the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1955, on 1st August, 1928.

The Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which conform generally with State boundaries. Certain State courts have been vested with Commonwealth jurisdiction for bankruptcy purposes. In addition, a Commonwealth Court of Bankruptcy has been created, and this court exercises jurisdiction in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria.

A Registrar and an Official Receiver for each bankruptcy district and an Inspector-General for the Commonwealth have been appointed.

Any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file his petition in the Court of Bankruptcy for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided the debts to the petitioning creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to £50, or the debtor may surrender his estate under Parts XI or XII of the Bankruptcy Act. Provision is made for the postponement and payment by instalments of fees payable by a debtor on filing his own petition for relief against creditors pressing him in case of hardship. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. After sequestration of his estate, a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to the approval of the Court.

The Court has power to decide questions of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature, delegated by the Court. He may make full examination of the bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed deputy-registrars in country districts.

All sequestrated estates are vested in the Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have relation to the conduct of a debtor and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement or composition, etc. (Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver assumes the position and completes the administration of the estate unless the creditors appoint another registered trustee.

Particulars of the operations in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth are shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

#### PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1954. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, is dead or absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £600. He may act as manager, guardian or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, or as

guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed £200, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may apply the share of an infant, not exceeding £500, to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State, and there are branch offices at Newcastle and Broken Hill.

Operations are not conducted for profit; fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on current accounts of estates. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act and the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the Public Trust Office during the last six years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund are not included.

**Table 676.—Public Trust Office—Transactions.**

Year ended 30th June.	Estates received for Administration.	Trust Moneys.		Commission and Fees.	Office Administration.	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury.	Value of Estates in Active Administration.
		Received.	Paid.				
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	2,463	2,430,574	2,279,526	145,697	145,697	9,580	7,129,258
1951	2,468	2,656,234	2,746,523	169,357	169,357	5,035	7,623,695
1952	2,705	2,836,228	2,795,656	206,509	206,509	4,689	8,027,764
1953	2,738	2,976,991	3,047,407	222,340	222,340	18,888	8,553,492
1954	2,818	3,142,947	3,124,640	230,890	230,890	8,969	8,884,864
1955	2,815	3,461,094	3,425,767	253,643	253,643	5,493	9,343,704

\* Office revenue.

#### REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales registers certain occurrences and transactions of special legal significance as prescribed by Acts of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; dealings with land under the Real Property Act;

liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; companies, business names and bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Deeds and Land Titles Branches are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged for registration. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The amount collected by the Registrar-General during 1955 was £757,206, of which £427,593 was collected by the Land Titles Branch, £285,706 by the Deeds Branch, and £43,547 by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Branch.

#### REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs and copyrights devolves upon the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-1955, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Norfolk Island, and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a Patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1905-1948, a trade mark is registered for a period of fourteen years, but may be renewed from time to time on payment of the prescribed fee, and on proof of substantial use during the period of registration. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-50, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1950.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs and copyright.

#### EXTRA-TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS.

By the Service and Execution of Process Act of the Commonwealth, civil process instituted in a court of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth may be served in any other State or Territory, and a final judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other State. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State for the apprehension or commitment of a person and endorsed by a Justice of the Peace in another State may be duly executed in the latter State, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person named in the warrant.

Special arrangements concerning fugitive offenders as between different parts of the British Commonwealth are made in terms of the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 and 1915.



Extradition to foreign countries is governed by the Imperial Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1935, and the Extradition Act, 1903-1950, of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the Government of the United Kingdom, though, since 1930, the right of the Australian Government to enter into such treaties on its own account, subject to certain conditions, has been conceded.

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## POLICE

The police force of New South Wales is organised under the Police Regulation Act of 1899-1944; it covers the whole State. The Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction of the Premier, is charged with the superintendence of police and is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner of Police may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, superintendents and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed constable unless he is at least 19 years and under 30 years of age, of good character and reasonably educated. A high physical standard is required of recruits. Any person who has been convicted of a felony or is in other employment may not act as an officer of police.

Youths between 15 and 18 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 31st December, 1955, there were 151 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. Thirty-seven women police were employed at the end of 1955.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner for whom the age of retirement is 65 years.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension fund are shown on page 628 of this volume.

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State, e.g., they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts, and they collect a large volume of statistical returns. In the metropolitan area and Newcastle the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter entitled "Motor Transport and Road Traffic." An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police," consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations; parking police wear distinctive uniforms. There were 92 parking police at 31st December, 1955.

The police radio network permits wireless broadcasts to the police stations in Sydney and Newcastle, as well as two-way communication with the patrol cars operating in these cities and the police launches on both harbours. Direct wireless communication is maintained with the other capital cities of Australia.

*Strength of the Police Force.*

Police stations in the State numbered 479 at the close of 1955. The strength of the police force, including cadets, women police, trackers, parking police, etc., was 4,921 at 31st December, 1955. A classification is shown below:—

**Table 677.—Police—Classification, 31st December.**

Classification.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
General ... ..	3,036	3,268	3,260	3,395	3,177	3,153	3,243
Criminal Investigation Branch ...	121	257	268	277	284	280	291
Others on detective work ... ..	224	351	365	354	544	540	550
Traffic ... ..	361	384	418	430	449	454	492
Water ... ..	23	32	32	33	31	32	31
Total of Foregoing ... ..	3,765	4,292	4,343	4,489	4,485	4,459	4,607
Cadets ... ..	128	103	124	133	116	92	151
Women Police ... ..	8	28	36	36	35	36	37
Matrons ... ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers ...	12	15	12	14	11	7	8
Special Constables ... ..	6	26	24	25	25	23	22
Parking Police ... ..	...	100	99	100	100	98	92
Total ... ..	3,923	4,568	4,642	4,806	4,776	4,719	4,921

The following statement shows for various years since 1939 the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, women police, matrons, trackers and parking police) in relation to the population:—

**Table 678.—Police Force in relation to Population.**

At 31st Dec- ember.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.	At 31st Dec- ember.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.
1939	3,765	735	1951	4,343	773
1947	4,052	742	1952	4,489	762
1948	4,151	738	1953	4,485	774
1949	4,206	755	1954	4,459	776
1950	4,292	764	1955	4,607	765

The strength of the police force has been increased by 842 men since 1939, and at the end of 1955 there was one police officer in New South Wales to every 765 inhabitants. At the end of 1955 there were 3,127 police officers stationed in the metropolitan district and 1,480 in other districts. There has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police apart from the extension of duties arising from the increase in population.

*Cost of Police Services.*

A comparative statement of the annual cost of police services is shown below:—

**Table 679.—Cost of Police Services.**

Year ended 30th June.	Salaries.		Contribution to Superannuation Fund.	Other.	Total Expenditure.		
	Police Force.	Administrative and General.			From Consolidated Revenue.	From Road Transport Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	1,303,583	98,731	265,615	419,186	1,848,105	239,010	2,087,115
1946	1,365,942	94,234	282,215	467,934	1,957,142	253,183	2,210,325
1947	1,648,207	101,571	220,742	575,881	2,210,121	336,280	2,546,401
1948	1,901,392	118,624	325,278	685,045	2,642,060	388,279	3,030,339
1949	2,222,622	130,816	290,219	681,389	2,891,069	433,977	3,325,046
1950	2,660,579	175,637	316,160	859,765	3,287,720	724,421	4,012,141
1951	2,932,440	201,069	324,405	840,431	3,521,937	777,408	4,299,345
1952	3,696,597	269,126	355,000	1,037,080	4,509,946	847,857	5,357,803
1953	4,136,107	316,855	445,000	1,168,554	5,233,015	833,501	6,066,516
1954	4,238,300	332,356	491,000	1,293,690	5,459,346	896,000	6,355,346
1955	4,592,150	362,627	524,000	1,778,078	5,671,005	1,061,850	6,732,855

Expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police, etc.

## PRISONS

As from 1st March, 1953, the Prisons Act, 1952, and Regulations made thereunder have provided for the establishment, regulation and control of prisons and for the custody of prisoners. Under the Act, a Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the direction of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons in custody not being prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held by the Comptroller-General for the Sheriff, as also are prisoners under sentence of death.

A stipendiary magistrate appointed as Visiting Justice to each prison under the Act may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as may be prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Comptroller-General on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell as punishment. In any case he sees fit, an offence against prison discipline may be dealt with summarily or on indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1955, there were 16 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal gaols, one as minor, seven as special establishments and two as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women—both at Long Bay, Sydney—the Goulburn Training Centre, and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Training Centre, and prisoners convicted more than once are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The minor and police gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, and Mannus, the Training Centres at Emu Plains and Berrima, Grafton Gaol, and the Cooma Prison Camp (established in August, 1953). The special purpose of the Cooma Prison Camp is to rebuild and modernise the old Cooma Gaol in order to relieve the accommodation pressure at other prisons. At Emu Plains, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes; at Berrima, prisoners are trained in cabinet-making, signwriting and farm work. At these establishments the conditions of gaol life are modified with the object of fitting the men to lead useful lives after

release, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners guilty of serious misbehaviour in other gaols are sent to Grafton Gaol.

Police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

The prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

Educational classes for prisoners were held in six establishments at June, 1955.

Libraries in prisons contained 23,713 volumes at 30th June, 1955.

#### HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowers a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time of specified criminal offences. Since 1924 the system has applied to persistent offenders convicted summarily, as well as to those convicted on indictment. In the cases first mentioned, a stipendiary magistrate may direct that an application be forwarded to a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Court of Quarter Sessions to have the prisoner declared an habitual criminal.

The habitual criminal serves the definite sentence imposed for the offence of which he has been convicted, and then is detained for an indefinite term until he is deemed fit for freedom. The indeterminate stage is divided into three grades—intermediate, higher, and special.

The cases of all habitual criminals are considered at quarterly intervals by a consultative committee appointed for the purpose, and each case is brought annually under the notice of the Minister of Justice. Releasees are required to report to the authorities at stated intervals during a period specified in the licence.

The Habitual Criminals Act prescribes that while under detention as an habitual criminal every prisoner should work at some useful trade and receive a share of the proceeds of his work. As the majority of these persons have not been trained in any branch of skilled labour, facilities are afforded them, while serving the definite term, to acquire training in some remunerative employment.

Twenty-nine men were declared habitual criminals during the year ended 30th June, 1955. At 30th June, 1955, there were under detention 38 men who had not yet completed the definite period of their sentences and 113 men who had passed into the indeterminate stage.

#### REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences

punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

The hearing of charges against female first offenders, except cases of larceny in retail shops, must be in private unless the defendant elects to be heard in open court, and reports of such cases may not be published.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-quarter of the sentence for first offenders to one-sixth for incorrigible criminals; prisoners sentenced to three months or less are usually detained for the full period. Many prisoners are released on licence. The licences operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the licence and recommitment to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

#### STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

The number of gaol entries during various years since 1931 and the number of prisoners in gaol at the close of each year are shown below:—

**Table 680.—Prisons—Numbers of Prisoners.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Gaol Entries during Year.	Prisoners under Sentence.							
		Received during Year.				In Prison at end of Year.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.
1931	12,731	8,863	1,264	10,127	39·8	1,628	63	1,691	6·6
1939	10,636	7,642	753	8,395	30·7	1,314	50	1,364	5·0
1945	9,874	6,291	886	7,177	24·7	1,714	142	1,856	6·4
1946	10,562	6,770	896	7,666	26·1	1,598	86	1,684	5·7
1947	12,119	7,993	993	8,986	30·3	1,758	89	1,847	6·2
1948	10,969	7,238	867	8,105	27·0	1,540	47	1,587	5·3
1949	11,215	7,450	918	8,368	27·4	1,665	52	1,717	5·6
1950	10,905	7,210	882	8,092	25·7	1,796	58	1,854	5·9
1951	11,547	7,636	890	8,526	26·3	1,816	69	1,885	5·8
1952	11,688	7,403	835	8,238	24·9	2,002	68	2,070	6·2
1953	12,323	8,221	772	8,993	26·7	2,091	44	2,135	6·3
1954	10,593	6,903	796	7,699	22·6	2,079	76	2,155	6·3
1955	12,260	8,137	881	9,018	26·1	2,171	68	2,239	6·5

The number of gaol entries shown in the table includes convicted persons, persons awaiting trial, debtors, naval and military offenders, and persons on remand, some of whom were received and counted several times.

The number of persons received into prison under sentence in 1954-55, counted once each time received, was 9,018, viz., males 8,137 and females 881, showing an increase of 1,234 in males and 85 in females as compared with the preceding year. The number of prisoners received into gaol under sentence per 1,000 of the population was 2.6 in 1954-55.

The number of distinct persons received into gaol under sentence in 1954-55 was 5,740, of whom 411 were women.

The following table shows particulars of all prisoners received and released (counted each time) during each year from 1950-51 to 1954-55, and the manner of release:—

**Table 681.—Prisoners Received into Gaol and Released during year.**

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
In gaol at beginning of year ... ..	1,959	1,916	2,224	2,231	2,253
Received during year ... ..	11,547	11,688	12,323	10,593	12,260
Total in gaol during year ... ..	13,506	13,604	14,547	12,824	14,513
Released during year—					
Sentence Expiry ... ..	6,014	5,328	6,105	5,033	6,162
Remission of Sentence ... ..	624	672	984	744	753
On Licence ... ..	469	564	631	808	683
Special Authority ... ..	430	324	323	252	330
Payment of Fines ... ..	761	715	712	615	738
Transferred to Mental Hospitals ...	32	24	21	27	14
Died ... ..	10	17	8	7	14
Escaped ... ..	2	6	4	4	9
Habitual Criminals on Licence ...	14	7	19	15	31
Unconvicted, etc. ... ..	3,234	3,723	3,509	3,066	3,421
Total Released ... ..	11,590	11,380	12,316	10,571	12,155
In Gaol at end of Year—					
On Remand and Trial ... ..	31	154	96	98	119
Under Sentence ... ..	1,885	2,070	2,135	2,155	2,239

Of the 8,734 convicted prisoners released in 1954-55, 6,162 or 71 per cent. were released by expiry of sentence, 753 or 9 per cent. by remission of sentence, and 1,013 or 12 per cent. on licence or special authority. The balance of prisoners released, viz., 3,421 or 28 per cent., consisted mainly of persons who were not convicted.

Many persons are committed to prison each year in default of payment of fines; in 1954-55 the number was 5,479, including 4,872 males and 607 females. Most of these prisoners complete their sentences, usually of short duration, but some (numbering 738 in 1954-55) are released from custody on payment of the fine.



*Prisoners—Age Distribution.*

The age distribution of persons received into prison under sentence (counted each time received) in 1938-39 and the last six years is shown below:—

**Table 682.—Prisoners—Ages of Prisoners Received.**

Year ended 30th June.	Prisoners Received Under Sentence During Year.								Total.
	Under 21 Years.	21-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-49 Years.	50 Years and Over.	Age Not Stated.	
1939	785	882	1,059	904	1,015	2,074	1,664	12	8,395
1950	486	758	965	798	725	1,806	2,535	19	8,092
1951	474	739	918	790	821	1,841	2,930	13	8,526
1952	550	788	982	849	767	1,735	2,538	29	8,238
1953	524	738	1,039	968	886	1,989	2,814	35	8,993
1954	443	591	824	822	753	1,769	2,469	28	7,699
1955	547	673	850	965	899	1,983	3,075	26	9,018

Prisoners under the age of 25 years, counted each time received into gaol during the year, represented 20 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 14 per cent. in 1954-55. Those from 25 to 50 years of age numbered 4,697, or 52 per cent. of the total in 1954-55, and those aged 50 years or over, 3,075 or 34 per cent.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into gaol during 1954-55, and those in gaol at the end of the year:—

**Table 683.—Prisoners—Age and Sex, Year ended 30th June, 1955.**

Age.	Sentenced Prisoners Received during Year.*			Prisoners in Gaol at end of Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 21 years ...	475	72	547	244	12	256
21 to 24 years ...	613	60	673	318	10	328
25 „ 29 „ ...	784	66	850	412	10	422
30 „ 34 „ ...	903	62	965	321	9	330
35 „ 39 „ ...	812	87	899	233	7	240
40 „ 44 „ ...	973	100	1,073	248	2	250
45 „ 49 „ ...	806	104	910	123	4	127
50 „ 59 „ ...	1,644	203	1,847	186	8	194
60 „ 69 „ ...	954	111	1,065	67	6	73
70 years and over ...	148	15	163	18	...	18
Not stated ...	25	1	26	1	...	1
Total ...	8,137	881	9,018	2,171	68	2,239

\* Counted each time received.

The prisoners in gaol at the end of 1954-55 included 584 or 26 per cent. aged 25 years or under, 1,369 or 61 per cent. between 25 and 50 years, and 285 or 13 per cent. aged 50 years or over.

PRISONERS—SENTENCES.

The sentences imposed on 46 per cent. of the male prisoners, and on 59 per cent. of the females received during 1954-55, did not exceed one month. Of the total number committed to gaol, 8,109, or 90 per cent., were received from lower courts; only 5 from courts martial and Commonwealth courts, and 904, or 10 per cent., from higher courts. The number of persons committed to prison in default of payment of fines was 5,479, or 61 per cent. of the total.

Particulars of the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol during each of the last six years are as follows:—

Table 684.—Prisoners Received into Gaol during Year—Sentences.

Sentences.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
One week and under ... ..	3,671	4,097	3,392	3,832	3,179	4,119
Over one week to one month ... ..	1,452	1,540	1,517	1,587	1,285	1,419
Over one month to six months ... ..	1,598	1,581	1,954	1,953	1,670	1,896
Over six months to one year ... ..	395	327	374	487	413	441
Over one year to two years ... ..	309	274	278	344	360	357
Over two years to five years ... ..	164	155	216	213	233	270
Over five years to ten years ... ..	24	10	19	18	26	11
Over ten years... ..	4	1	6	2	11	7
Governor's Pleasure ... ..	4	10	1	5	5	2
Life (including Death Sentences) ... ..	12	12	14	10	16	6
Term not specified * ... ..	114	235	190	167	145	121
Maintenance Confinées... ..	345	284	277	375	354	369
Total ... ..	8,092	8,526	8,238	8,993	7,699	9,018

\* Including prohibited migrants.

The prisoners remaining in gaol under sentence on 30th June, 1955, numbered 2,239, including 104 serving life sentences, and 113 who had been declared habitual criminals to be detained for an indefinite period. The prison figures exclude a number of habitual criminals in mental hospitals.

The following table shows particulars of the sentences of prisoners in gaol on 30th June in each year from 1948 to 1955.

Table 685.—Prisoners under Sentence at 30th June—Period of Sentence.

Period of Sentence.	Number of Prisoners at 30th June.							
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Three months and under ...	254	215	290	284	324	269	267	299
Over three months to six months	184	196	216	227	256	246	247	267
Over six months to twelve months	252	241	236	263	292	306	263	249
Over one year to two years ...	290	335	344	363	367	391	388	404
Over two years to five years ...	274	383	396	393	382	437	463	490
Over five years to ten years ...	69	88	94	96	97	92	92	77
*Over ten years ...	119	130	132	141	136	149	161	161
Habitual Criminals ...	39	36	35	53	105	122	156	172
Maintenance Confinées ...	92	71	91	61	86	110	113	109
†No term specified ...	14	20	10	4	24	13	5	10
Debtors ...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	1,587	1,717	1,854	1,885	2,070	2,135	2,155	2,239

\* Including "Life", "Death" and "Governor's Pleasure."

† Including prohibited migrants.

Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1955, 37 per cent. were serving sentences of twelve months or less; 40 per cent. were serving sentences of one to five years, and 10 per cent. sentences of more than five years.

Under an amendment of the Crimes Act, capital punishment was abolished from December, 1954. Prior to this date the death penalty might be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions were unusual. From 1918 to 1954, there were only seven executions—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, and one in each of the years 1937-38 and 1939-40.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinées", who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinées received into gaol numbered 354 in 1953-54 and 369 in 1954-55; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1955, was 109. Of those received into gaol in 1954-55, 181, or 50 per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

#### *Prisoners—Offences and Previous Convictions.*

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1954-55, classified according to the type of offence and number of previous convictions. For a number of reasons, the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with the statistics of convictions recorded in the lower and higher courts, as given in the chapter "Law and Crime." For instance, the figures in the table below include persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines, and they naturally exclude cases where a sentence of imprisonment is suspended. Furthermore, the lower court statistics are on a calendar year basis, and the higher courts record convictions only, and not sentences.

**Table 686.—Prisoners Received into Gaol under Sentence—Offences and Previous Convictions,\* 1954-55.**

Offence.	Not Pre- viously Con- victed.	Pre- viously Con- victed, Not Impris- oned.	Previously Imprisoned.			Total.		
			Once.	Twice.	More than Twice.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Against the Person—								
Murder and Attempt ...	4	4	...	...	2	10	...	10
Manslaughter ...	9	...	...	...	1	8	2	10
Inflicting Bodily Harm ...	20	5	4	2	7	37	1	38
Robbery ...	9	4	6	...	10	29	...	29
Assault ...	76	16	27	20	31	212	8	220
Sexual Offences ...	41	6	8	2	11	68	...	68
Homosexual Offences ...	26	7	15	1	17	66	...	66
Other ...	8	2	2	1	8	19	2	21
Total, Against the Person ...	193	44	62	26	137	449	13	462
Against Property—								
Breaking and Entering ...	101	28	57	18	180	376	8	384
Larceny ...	214	54	107	55	400	829	1	830
Stealing and Embezzle- ment ...	51	26	29	13	140	199	60	259
False Pretences ...	38	17	6	6	41	101	7	108
Receiving ...	22	3	11	4	62	102	...	102
Illegally using Motor Vehicle ...	116	28	56	7	69	275	1	276
Other ...	10	7	4	1	15	28	9	37
Total, Against Property ...	552	163	270	104	907	1,910	86	1,996
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness ...	377	50	383	122	2,895	3,359	468	3,827
Vagrancy ...	96	32	123	58	603	744	168	912
Riotous Behaviour, etc.	137	17	71	19	356	498	102	600
Other ...	104	25	35	10	142	280	36	316
Total, Against Good Order ...	714	124	612	209	3,996	4,881	774	5,655
Forgery and Currency Offences ...								
...	15	1	7	...	7	28	2	30
Breaches of Acts generally	429	35	123	46	217	844	6	850
Debtors ...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
Grand Total ...	1,928	367	1,074	385	5,264	8,137	881	9,018

\* Convictions for offences of any type.

Of the total prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1954-55, 5,655, or 63 per cent., were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness). Those imprisoned for offences against property numbered 1,996, or 22 per cent., and for offences against the person, 462, or 5 per cent. Only 13, or less than 2 per cent., of the women prisoners were sentenced for offences against the person, and only 86, or 10 per cent., for offences against property.

Only a small proportion of prisoners received into gaol under sentence have not previously been convicted. Of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1954-55, 1,928, or 21 per cent., had no previous convictions, and 5,264, or 58 per cent., had been previously imprisoned more than twice. Those convicted of offences against the person included 30 per cent. who had been previously imprisoned more than twice; the corresponding proportions in the case of offences against property and those against good order were 45 per cent. and 71 per cent., respectively.

Nearly half of the prisoners sentenced for offences against the person were convicted of assault. Prisoners sentenced for murder or manslaughter numbered 20, or 4 per cent., and sex offenders totalled 134, or 29 per cent.

The following table consists of an analysis of prisoners received under sentence in 1954-55 according to age group and principal type of offence:—

**Table 687.—Prisoners Received into Gaol under Sentence—Ages and Offences, 1954-55.**

Type of Offence.	Age in Years.								Total Prisoners
	Under 21.	21-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-49.	50 and over.	Not Stated.	
Against the Person ... ..	38	66	73	78	52	91	64	...	462
Against Property with Violence ...	83	84	87	48	38	27	17	...	384
Against Property without Violence	274	261	299	235	145	209	189	...	1,612
Forgery and Currency ... ..	3	3	5	3	2	11	3	...	30
Against Good Order ... ..	102	174	261	434	525	1,465	2,692	2	5,655
Breaches of Acts ... ..	45	67	74	84	56	89	67	24	506
Maintenance Confinées ... ..	2	18	51	83	81	91	43	...	369
Total ... ..	547	673	850	965	899	1,983	3,075	26	9,018

Persons under 30 years of age comprised 54 per cent. of those imprisoned for offences against property, but only 38 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively, of those sentenced for offences against the person and against good order.

Particulars of the marital status of prisoners received into gaol in 1954-55 and earlier years are given in the following table:—

**Table 688.—Prisoners Received into Gaol under Sentence—Marital Status.**

Marital Status.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.		
					Males.	Females.	Persons.
Single ... ..	5,834	5,680	6,235	5,221	5,938	338	6,276
Married ... ..	2,163	2,319	2,546	2,272	2,046	394	2,440
Widowed or divorced	232	229	199	192	131	149	280
Not stated ... ..	297	10	13	14	22	...	22
Total ... ..	8,526	8,238	8,993	7,699	8,137	881	9,018

The prisoners received into gaol in 1954-55 included only 2,440, or 27 per cent., who were married. The proportion of married women prisoners, viz., 45 per cent., was higher than that of men (25 per cent.).

*Birthplaces and Religions of Prisoners.*

Of the prisoners received under sentence during the year ended 30th June, 1955, 68 per cent. were natives of New South Wales, 13 per cent. were born in other States of the Commonwealth, 11 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, and the remainder, 6 per cent., were chiefly New Zealanders and other Europeans.

Particulars of birthplaces and religions of prisoners received in 1954-55, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 689.—Prisoners Received into Gaol—Birthplaces and Religions, 1954-55.**

Birthplace.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Religion.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
New South Wales ... ..	5,453	649	6,102	Church of England ... ..	2,842	342	3,184
Other Australian States ...	1,088	117	1,205	Roman Catholic ... ..	3,667	413	4,080
New Zealand ... ..	173	29	202	Methodist ... ..	504	57	561
United Kingdom ... ..	958	66	1,024	Presbyterian ... ..	215	24	239
Europe, Other ... ..	356	8	364	Salvation Army ... ..	33	29	62
Africa ... ..	13	1	14	Other Christian ... ..	181	4	185
Asia ... ..	42	3	45	Non-Christian ... ..	18	9	27
Canada ... ..	10	6	16	Unspecified ... ..	677	3	680
Other American ... ..	21	2	23				
Unspecified ... ..	23	...	23				
Total ... ..	8,137	881	9,018	Total ... ..	8,137	881	9,018

In general, the proportions of prisoners in each birthplace group and religious denomination show little variation from year to year. However, the number of prisoners of European origin (other than Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom) was 364, or 4 per cent., of the total in 1954-55, as compared with 191, or 2.4 per cent., in 1949-50, and 162, or 1.9 per cent., in 1948-49.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

The following table shows particulars of gross and net expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in the last five years, as well as the amount of fines and fees and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue:—

Table 690.—Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Salaries, etc., of Judiciary ... ..	96,549	126,054	161,488	190,724	213,517
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice ... ..	1,325,102	1,752,349	1,883,111	2,044,177	2,243,573
Police (including Traffic Services) ... ..	4,299,345	5,357,803	6,066,516	6,355,346	6,732,855
Prisons ... ..	737,558	955,772	1,064,691	1,120,028	1,139,408
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children ... ..	242,768	363,762	338,273	362,086	401,432
<b>Total Expenditure</b> ... ..	<b>6,701,322</b>	<b>8,555,740</b>	<b>9,514,079</b>	<b>10,072,361</b>	<b>10,730,785</b>
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	299,665	430,387	502,631	510,911	625,414
Fees ... ..	688,879	754,321	887,209	1,052,722	1,135,491
Proceeds of Prison Industries ... ..	169,122	229,484	279,344	278,014	310,152
Commonwealth Payments for Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol ... ..	512	183	219	663	1,358
Other ... ..	4,721	6,335	11,607	16,668	19,093
<b>Total Receipts</b> ... ..	<b>1,162,899</b>	<b>1,420,710</b>	<b>1,681,010</b>	<b>1,858,978</b>	<b>2,091,508</b>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE</b> ... ..	<b>5,538,423</b>	<b>7,135,030</b>	<b>7,833,069</b>	<b>8,213,383</b>	<b>8,639,277</b>

The cost of police services in 1954-55 was £6,732,855, or 63 per cent. of the total expenditure on maintenance of law and order. Expenditure on prisons was £1,139,408, or 11 per cent. of the total.

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and control of traffic is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see page 377).

# FACTORIES

## BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufactures of New South Wales were primarily goods for local use, consisting chiefly of food commodities, furniture, bricks, clothing made from imported materials, printing, the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and the preliminary treatment of primary products, such as wool-scouring and sawmilling.

Since 1901, the growth of manufacturing has been interrupted by only one major setback, viz., the economic depression of 1929-1932. The following table shows the level of manufacturing activity in significant years between 1901 and 1954-55:—

**Table 691.—Summary of Factories in New South Wales.**

Year.	Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power of Engines Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Value of Production.	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery.
	No.	No.	thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1901 ...	3,367	61,764†	57	4,945	10,011	13,699
1911 ...	5,039	104,551†	213	10,048	19,432	25,651
1920-21 ...	5,837	139,211	492	25,619	43,128	59,544
1928-29 ...	8,465	180,756	1,028	38,545	73,627	102,741
1931-32 ...	7,397	126,355	1,383	22,751	46,653	96,741
1935-36 ...	8,486	193,200	1,505	33,315	69,470	101,459
1938-39 ...	9,464	228,781	1,792	44,606	90,266	120,047
1945-46 ...	12,287	310,870	2,349	87,647	153,179	152,869
1946-47 ...	13,961	343,119	2,469	103,588	186,546	157,129
1947-48 ...	15,194	363,365	2,539	125,346	218,611	178,574
1948-49 ...	16,087	378,380	2,649	146,536	251,199	201,053
1949-50 ...	16,346	382,385	2,809	162,147	283,201	224,462
1950-51 ...	17,129	406,965	3,057	211,339	366,108	266,960
1951-52 ...	18,144	405,994	3,160	263,651	443,391	320,099
1952-53 ...	19,251	380,213	3,539	265,910	457,742	384,309
1953-54 ...	20,109	402,595	3,935	293,586	520,043	429,746
1954-55 ...	20,837	419,810	4,299	326,615	583,127	480,116

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.  
of working proprietors.

† Excluding drawings  
‡ Estimated.

After federation, a uniform protective customs tariff replaced the duties imposed by the States on overseas and interstate goods, and trade between the States became free. Economic conditions were favourable in the decade after federation, and factories expanded steadily. There was a slight recession in 1914, but after the outbreak of war, recovery soon occurred under the influence of the demand for war materials and the general increase in money incomes. Moreover, the curtailment or cessation of the supplies of many imported articles encouraged the expansion of manufactures from local resources.

Under these conditions, the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Large-scale iron and steel works, and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and during the nineteen-twenties, the scope and range of items manufactured increased considerably.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused a severe contraction in activity, but recovery commenced in 1933, and thereafter rapid expansion occurred in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. The recovery was due partly to improving economic conditions, and partly to changes in tariff policy designed to counteract the general depression, which resulted in increased protection for local



industries. Quotas ranging up to total prohibition were imposed on various classes of imports, and there were numerous increases in the rates of customs duties between November, 1929, and July, 1931, which, coupled with a primage duty imposed on imports from 10th July, 1930, and a depreciation of Australian currency from January, 1931, stimulated local industries. With the improvement of economic conditions, both internal and external, some customs and primage duties were gradually reduced. The net effect of all these influences was to promote substantial new development of local manufactures in the late nineteen-thirties; many overseas firms established subsidiary undertakings in Australia to manufacture their products, partly or wholly.

When war broke out in September, 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez, and in meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded, and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of munitions, aircraft, ships, machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan, the basing of Allied armed forces in Australia, and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific Area gave added impetus to these developments. The peak in employment during the war occurred in 1943-44, when an average of 323,032 persons was employed in factories. By 1945-46, when general demobilisation took place, employment had declined to 310,870 persons, although, owing to the opening of many small factories, the number of establishments had increased from 10,755 in 1943-44 to 12,287 in 1945-46.

The post-war development of factories, in common with other industries, was influenced by world-wide inflationary tendencies, and the shortage of supplies of many imported manufactures. Between 1945-46 and 1950-51 there was rapid growth of factory activity, retarded principally by shortages of labour and equipment.

Employment in factories (based on the average during the whole year) rose from 228,781 in 1938-39 to 406,965 in 1950-51, representing an increase of 80 per cent., as compared with an increase of approximately 20 per cent. in the total work force of the State in the same period. As the result of a minor recession in business and industrial activity, the figure fell by 6 per cent. to 380,213 in 1952-53, but it rose again to 402,595 in 1953-54. There was a further increase to 419,810 in 1954-55, this being the highest figure ever recorded. The value of production in factories and the amount of salaries and wages paid almost quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1954-55, partly owing to the steep rise in the level of prices and wages during this period.

The average number of employees per factory declined from twenty-four in 1920-21 to seventeen in the depression year 1931-32, but rose again during the recovery period to twenty-four in 1938-39. As a result of the increased employment and the wartime restrictions on the opening of new factories, the average number of employees rose to a peak of thirty-one in the war year 1942-43, but with the return to peace-time production and the inauguration of the period of post-war industrial expansion, many new small factories were opened, and the average number of employees per establishment fell to twenty-two in 1951-52 and twenty in 1954-55. Between 1945-46 and 1954-55, the number of factories increased by 70 per cent., as compared with an increase of 35 per cent. in factory employees.

The average horse-power per factory increased from 84 in 1920-21 to 122 in 1928-29, but with the elimination of some small establishments during the depression, it increased to 187 in 1931-32. There was little variation in the average horse-power per factory during the nineteen-thirties, but a substantial increase occurred during the war years, and the figure reached a peak of 211 in 1943-44. Thereafter it declined with the rapid increase in the number of new factories with little or no machinery, and in 1951-52 it was only 161. The average rose again, however, to 183 in 1952-53 and 206 in 1954-55. The average horse-power per employee was 7.9 in 1938-39, 7.7 in 1951-52 and 10.2 in 1954-55.

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFFS.

The Tariff Board, which is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, investigates proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties, and takes into consideration the effect of any changes on Australian industries. The Board reports to the Minister for Trade, and determinations of fiscal policy and the rates of customs and excise duties or bounties, are made by the Commonwealth Government. Further particulars relating to the Tariff Board are shown on page 251.

### INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION.

#### COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIES DIVISION.

The Industries Division of the Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the promotion of decentralisation and regional development of manufacturing industries in Australia. In particular, the division undertakes the systematic study of the structure, capacity and operation of these industries.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, which replaced the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in May, 1949, is governed by an Executive of five members who are nominated by the Commonwealth Government and assisted by an Advisory Council comprising, in addition to the Executive, the chairmen of the six State Advisory Committees and other persons co-opted by reason of their scientific knowledge. It is the function of the Organisation to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

#### THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA.

The Standards Association of Australia is governed by a council which comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific and professional organisations, and private industry. It receives financial support from private industry and from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Association acts as the national standardising organisation of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of

practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

#### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES.

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

#### THE STATE MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

#### PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

A summary of the law concerning patents, trade marks, designs, etc., is given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

#### BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES.

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

In December, 1956, the only bounties payable to Australian manufacturers were those on tractors and rayon yarn. The rate of bounty on tractors manufactured from Australian materials and parts ranged from £32 to £96 per tractor, according to the brake horse-power of the engine. The amount of this bounty paid to Australian manufacturers was £81,787 in 1954-55 and £55,034 in 1955-56. Since 1954, a bounty at the rate of 6d. per lb. has been payable on rayon yarn produced in Australian factories for sale and delivery in Australia; the amount of bounty paid was £11,890 in 1954-55 and £38,294 in 1955-56.

A bounty was paid on flax canvas made for use in Australia, between July, 1950, and July, 1952. Payment was based on the weight of flax fibre in the product, and was not to exceed £30,000 per annum. The amount paid to Australian manufacturers was £20,509 in 1950-51 and £4,105 in 1951-52.

In view of the high price of wool in the 1950-51 season, the Commonwealth Government subsidised the manufacture of woollen goods by a bounty on products manufactured in Australia between 28th August, 1950, and 31st December, 1951, from wool purchased after 28th August, 1950, and approved by the Wool Realisation Commission before 30th June, 1951. The amount paid was based on the proportion and type of clean wool in the product. The total amount of bounty paid to 30th June, 1954, was £17,130,527.

# DEFINITIONS IN FACTORY STATISTICS.

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers in terms of the Census Act of 1901. A return must be supplied in respect of every factory, which is defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. The scope of the statistics includes factories in educational and charitable institutions, reformatories, and other public institutions (except penitentiaries), but does not cover smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studios, florists and seedsmen, abattoirs, and plants treating or crushing ore, etc., at the site where the material was obtained. The last item was excluded from factory statistics for the first time in 1952-53.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with a wholesale or retail business, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment, a separate return is obtained for each industry. This rule has not applied to the generation of electricity in and solely for the use of a factory since 1936-37, when the practice of requiring separate returns covering electricity plant and other factory operations was discontinued. The cost of generating power is distributed amongst the industries conducted in the factory. Where one factory has two or more plants in different localities, each plant is treated as a separate establishment in the statistics.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars as to the number, sex and ages of their employees, wages and salaries paid, the value of premises and equipment, the horse-power of machinery, the value, and in most cases, the quantities of raw materials and fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials and articles produced. The returns obtained from manufacturers relate to a comprehensive range of items, but are not intended to be a complete record of the income or expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually. In addition to the annual returns, statistics of the production of certain factory commodities are collected monthly and published in the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* and the *Quarterly Bulletin*.

The average number of persons employed is quoted in this chapter on two different bases: the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). The latter, which is used where available, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factory (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year. The average proportion of the year worked by each employee is calculated for each industry, and the average weekly employment is reduced by the average proportion of the year not worked, to give the average employment during the whole year.

The *value of factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture, and may be regarded as the sum of the value of the raw materials used and the value added to these materials by the process of manufacture. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. The value of output also includes the value of work done, e.g., in establishments which undertake repairs. Where manufacturing operations consist only of assembling the manufactured parts of machines, etc., or of packaging, bottling and similar operations, the value of output includes the actual labour costs of assembling or packing the parts, etc., the cost of fuel and power used, any additional expenses of assembling and profit made on such work. Where factory work is done on commission the value of output is the amount charged the customers for making up or treating their materials.

The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of the raw materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel, and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges).

In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw materials of another, so that such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of raw materials. Examples are raw sugar passing from the mills to the refinery, metals from the smelters which become raw materials in establishments concerned in the production of metal goods, and timber from the sawmills used in furniture factories and in joinery. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason the value of production, and not the value of the output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

In the special case of government factories and workshops, the value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials and fuel used and other factory costs.

Where there is a separate department for selling the products, the value of the output as recorded in the returns furnished by the manufacturers is the nominal value at which the goods are transferred from the factory to the sales branch.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES.

In the compilation of statistical data relating to factories in New South Wales, a standard classification of manufacturing industries, formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised from time to time, was used until the year 1929-30. A new classification was introduced in 1930-31, and this, in turn, was revised and extended in accordance with decisions of the Statisticians' Conference, 1945. With some slight amendments, factory statistics for the years 1945-46 to 1954-55 were compiled on this revised basis, and for the greater part may be compared with those from 1930-31 onward.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factories are as follows. Where a sub-class is marked with an asterisk, there is no factory in that sub-class in operation in New South Wales.

CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Coke Works.

\* Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.

\* Carbide.

Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt.

Fibrous Plaster and Products.

Marble, Slate, etc.

Cement.

Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.

Other Cement Goods.

Other.

CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire-clay Goods.

Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terracotta.

Glass (other than Bottles).

Glass Bottles.

Other.

CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids. Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.

Explosives (including Fireworks).

White Lead, Paints, Varnish.

Oils, Vegetable.

Oils, Mineral.

Oils, Animal.

Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.

Soap and Candles.

Chemical Fertilisers.

Inks, Polishes, etc.

Matches.

Other.

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CONVEYANCES.

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel.

Foundries—Ferrous.

Plant, Equipment and Machinery.

Other Engineering.

Extracting and Refining of other Metals, Alloys.

Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.

Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—Construction and Assembly.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—Repairs.

Motor Bodies.

Horse-drawn Vehicles.

Motor Accessories.

Aircraft.

Cycles, Foot, etc., and Accessories.

Construction and Repair of Vehicles—Other.

Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.

Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.

Agricultural Machines and Implements.

Non-Ferrous Metals—

Rolling and Extrusion.

Foundries, Casting, etc.

Galvanised Iron-working and Tinsmithing—

Iron and Steel Sheets.

Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping.

Pipes, Tubes and Fittings—Ferrous.

Wire and Wire Netting (including Nails).

Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.

Gas Fittings and Meters.

Lead Mills.

Sewing Machines.

Arms, Ammunition (excluding Explosives).

Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus.

Other Metal Works.

CLASS V.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE.

Jewellery.

Watches and Clocks (including Repairs).

Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.).

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS).

\* Cotton Ginning.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving.

Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.

\* Silk, Natural.

Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic Fibres.

\* Flax Mills.

Rope and Cordage.

\* No factory in New South Wales.

**CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)—*continued*.**

Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.  
Bags and Sacks.  
Other.

**CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR).**

Furriers and Fur Dressing.  
Woolscouring and Fellmongery.  
Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing.  
Saddlery, Harness and Whips.  
Machine Belting.  
Bags, Trunks, etc.  
\*Other.

**CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED).**

Tailoring and Ready Made Clothing.  
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing.  
Dressmaking, Hemstitching.  
Millinery.  
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.  
Foundation Garments.  
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves.  
Hats and Caps.  
Gloves.  
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber).  
Boot and Shoe Repairing.  
Boot and Shoe Accessories.  
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.  
Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing).  
Other.

**CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.**

Flour Milling.  
Cereal Foods and Starch.  
Animal and Bird Foods.  
Chaffcutting and Corn Crushing.  
Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).  
Biscuits.  
Sugar Mills.  
Sugar Refining.  
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate).  
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning.  
Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar.  
Bacon Curing.  
Butter Factories.  
Cheese Factories.  
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories.  
Margarine.  
Meat and Fish Preserving.  
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.

Ice and Refrigerating.

\* Salt Refining.

Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.

Breweries.

Distilleries.

Wine Making.

\* Cider and Perry Making.

Malting.

Bottling.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.

Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.

Ice-cream.

Sausage Skins.

\* Arrowroot.

Other.

**CLASS X.—WOODWORKING AND BASKETWARE.**

Sawmills.

Plywood Mills (including Veneers).

Bark Mills.

Joinery.

Cooperage.

Boxes and Cases.

Wood-turning, Wood-carving, etc.

Basketware and Wickerware (including Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).

Perambulators.

Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plaster or Cement).

Other.

**CLASS XI.—FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.**

Billiard Tables, Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.

Bedding and Mattresses (not Wire).

Furnishing Drapery, etc.

Picture Frames.

Blinds.

\* Other.

**CLASS XII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.**

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Printing—

Government.

General, including Bookbinding.

Manufactured Stationery.

Stereotyping and Electrotyping.

Process and Photo Engraving.

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers.

Paper Bags.

Paper Making.

Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, Crayons.

Other.

\* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS XIII.—RUBBER.  
Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.  
Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
Gramophones and Gramophone Records.  
Pianos, Piano-Players, Organs.  
Other.

CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS  
PRODUCTS.  
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Oil Cloth, etc.  
\* Bone, Horn, Ivory and Shell.  
Plastic Moulding and Products.

Brooms and Brushes.  
Optical Instruments and Appliances.  
Surgical and other Scientific Instru-  
ments and Appliances.  
Photographic Material, including De-  
veloping and Printing.  
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.  
Artificial Flowers.  
Other.

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND  
POWER.  
Electric Light and Power.  
Gas Works.

\* No factory in New South Wales.

# FACTORIES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table contains particulars of the operations of factories in New South Wales in 1954-55, according to the class of industry:—

**Table 692.—Factories According to Class of Industry—Year ended 30th June, 1955.**

Class of Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—		
				Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Output.	Pro-duction.
£ thousand.						
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	434	8,312	119,135	7,436	38,202	13,175
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	328	11,462	59,277	9,587	27,280	15,909
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ...	554	18,434	128,070	16,063	124,547	49,967
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Im- plements and Conveyances ...	7,384	187,492	958,790	157,521	599,636	245,699
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate...	334	2,265	5,311	1,533	4,270	2,602
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ... ..	482	23,876	74,197	15,893	68,470	26,674
VII. Skins and Leather (not clothing or footwear) ... ..	368	5,656	22,202	4,252	19,611	6,544
VIII. Clothing (except knitted)... ..	3,396	45,458	33,067	24,888	82,312	40,352
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	2,700	38,940	254,081	28,138	220,625	64,433
X. Woodworking and Basketware ...	2,280	20,537	192,039	14,787	63,029	26,064
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. ... ..	780	8,085	20,876	5,649	20,832	9,495
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book- binding, etc. ... ..	937	25,040	92,034	19,833	77,862	37,043
XIII. Rubber ... ..	183	7,235	51,332	6,609	26,581	8,606
XIV. Musical Instruments ... ..	35	1,235	3,305	984	3,439	1,673
XV. Miscellaneous Products ... ..	518	8,863	25,123	6,629	22,398	11,736
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ... ..	124	6,920	2,260,393	6,813	47,625	23,155
Total ... ..	20,837	419,810	4,299,232	326,615	1,446,669	583,127

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.  
† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

The most important class is "industrial metals, machines, conveyances", which employed 187,492 persons in 1954-55, or 44.7 per cent. of the total number employed in factories. Next in order of employment are clothing factories, which, in 1954-55, employed in the aggregate 45,458 persons, or 10.8 per cent. of all factory employment. The third group in order of employment is "food, drink and tobacco"; in 1954-55 this class of industry employed 38,940 persons, or 9.3 per cent. of the total. Other important groups, with the proportion of total factory employment in 1954-55 shown



in brackets, are as follows:—Paper and printing (6.0 per cent.); textiles and textile goods (5.7 per cent.); woodworking (4.9 per cent.); chemicals, paint and oil (4.4 per cent.); and bricks, pottery and glass (2.7 per cent.).

Class XVI (heat, light and power) comprises electricity generating stations and gas works, which, despite the importance of their output, employ a relatively small number of persons (5,362 and 1,558, respectively in 1954-55).

Of the total value of factory production in 1954-55, metal and machinery works contributed £245,699,000 or 42 per cent., textile factories £26,674,000 or 5 per cent., and clothing factories £40,352,000 or 7 per cent. Proportions contributed by other important classes of industry were:—Food and drink factories, 11 per cent.; chemical and paint works, 8 per cent.; paper and printing establishments, 6 per cent.; and gas and electricity works, 4 per cent.

In 1954-55 the total horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories other than those included in Class XVI (heat, light and power) was 2,038,839. Of this figure, 958,790 (or 47 per cent.) belonged to metal and machinery works (Class IV), 254,081 (or 12 per cent.) to food and drink factories (Class IX), and 192,039 (or 9 per cent.) to woodworking establishments (Class X).

### SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the following statement, the factory establishments in New South Wales in 1954-55 and earlier years are grouped according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. Where two or more classes of manufacturing are conducted in one factory, each class is regarded in the compilation of factory statistics as being undertaken in a separate establishment.

**Table 693.—Size of Factories in New South Wales.**

Year.	Employing on the Average Persons numbering—							Total.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	Over 100.	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.								
1921	1,006	500	1,936	1,064	820	265	246	5,837
1928-29	2,466	782	2,387	1,221	963	355	291	8,465
1938-39	2,720	976	2,534	1,316	1,101	438	379	9,464
1945-46	3,536	1,118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,287
1949-50	4,771	1,399	4,585	2,434	1,998	661	598	16,346
1950-51	5,129	1,438	4,776	2,525	1,953	658	650	17,129
1951-52	5,926	1,552	4,876	2,549	1,960	653	628	18,144
1952-53	7,127	1,670	4,911	2,587	1,796	599	561	19,251
1953-54	7,788	1,655	5,043	2,646	1,825	648	594	20,199
1954-55	8,170	1,770	5,017	2,714	1,865	670	631	20,837
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION. (Including working proprietors.)								
1921	2,256	2,000	13,462	15,469	26,006	18,061	67,757	145,011
1928-29	4,997	3,128	16,556	17,720	30,631	24,331	87,770	185,142
1938-39	5,708	3,904	17,553	19,272	35,234	31,223	118,906	231,500
1945-46	7,302	4,472	22,902	26,395	46,458	36,155	172,090	315,774
1949-50	9,824	5,596	32,064	35,290	59,404	45,817	200,520	388,515
1950-51	10,543	5,752	33,323	37,066	61,556	45,944	216,372	410,556
1951-52	11,889	6,208	33,978	37,089	61,266	45,229	214,210	409,869
1952-53	13,888	6,680	34,080	37,667	56,069	41,613	193,985	383,982
1953-54	14,927	6,620	34,850	38,492	57,343	45,173	208,439	405,844
1954-55	15,560	7,080	34,938	39,906	58,753	46,917	219,972	423,126

In 1954-55, factories with more than 100 employees comprised 3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the aggregate number of persons employed by them represented 52 per cent. of total factory employment. Establishments with ten or fewer workers comprised 72 per cent. of the total number, but occupied only 14 per cent. of all factory employees. The distribution of factory employees according to size of establishments was almost the same in 1954-55 as in 1938-39.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are boot repairing establishments and motor repair works. In 1954-55 there were 916 boot repairing establishments (employing a total of 1,601 persons), including 845 with less than four persons employed in each case and an aggregate employment of 1,134. In the same year, there were 3,114 motor repair works with 20,428 persons employed, and they included 1,524 establishments in the "under four group" employing an aggregate of 3,033 persons.

In the following table, factories in 1954-55 are classified according to size and geographical location:—

**Table 694.—Size and Geographical Location of Factories, 1954-55.**

Average Number Employed during Period of Operation.	Number of Establishments.				Number of Persons Employed.*			
	Metro-polis.	Newcastle and Wollongong.	Re-mainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metro-polis.	Newcastle and Wollongong.	Re-mainder of State.	New South Wales.
Under 5	5,629	522	3,789	9,940	12,742	1,157	8,741	22,640
5 to 10	3,135	238	1,644	5,017	22,014	1,702	11,222	34,938
11 to 20	1,904	128	682	2,714	28,233	1,839	9,834	39,906
21 to 50	1,497	84	284	1,865	47,506	2,727	8,520	58,753
51 to 100	555	35	80	670	38,585	2,046	5,686	46,917
101 to 500	419	42	59	520	81,543	8,403	11,171	101,117
Over 500	86	19	6	111	85,193	28,116	5,546	118,855
Total ...	13,225	1,068	6,544	20,837	315,816	46,590	60,720	423,126

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

Factories in the metropolitan area in 1954-55 employed 315,816 persons, of whom 53 per cent. were in establishments with more than 100 workers, and only 11 per cent. in establishments with not more than ten workers. This concentration of employment in large industrial units is even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla industrial areas, but elsewhere in the State the small manufacturing unit predominates. In 1954-55 the proportion of establishments with more than 100 workers was 6 per cent. in Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla districts, and they employed 79 per cent. of all persons in factories in those districts.

## EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

Conditions of employment in factories are prescribed by the Factories and Shops Act, the provisions of which are outlined in the chapter "Employment" of this volume. Particulars of the technical training provided under the State education scheme, and of apprenticeship indenture and training are given in the chapters "Education" and "Employment", respectively.

## FACTORY EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries in 1928-29 and later years:—

Table 695.—Employment\* in Factories by Class.

Class of Industry.	1928-29.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1951-52.	1953-54.	1954-55.		
						Males.	Females.	Persons
Treatment of Non-metal- liferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	4,060	4,529	4,376	7,864	7,520	7,989	323	8,312
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	6,674	8,312	7,466	11,114	11,049	10,305	1,157	11,462
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	6,137	8,187	13,164	17,408	17,157	13,628	4,806	18,434
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	62,090	82,452	136,602	176,689	176,527	166,746	20,746	187,492
Precious Metals, Jewellery	775	979	1,110	1,953	2,214	1,679	586	2,265
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ...	8,894	15,089	18,341	23,224	24,288	9,670	14,206	23,876
Skins, Leather (not Cloth- ing or Footwear) ...	3,246	4,306	6,385	5,502	5,741	3,968	1,688	5,656
Clothing ...	28,473	32,019	37,651	46,975	44,892	12,815	32,643	45,458
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	22,490	28,514	35,474	39,941	38,614	27,422	11,518	38,940
Woodworking, Basketware	8,864	9,995	13,490	20,973	19,902	19,443	1,094	20,537
Furniture, Bedding ...	5,737	6,140	4,987	8,103	7,870	6,374	1,711	8,085
Paper, Printing ...	13,932	17,290	16,959	24,504	23,457	17,473	7,567	25,040
Rubber ...	2,775	3,538	3,990	6,60	6,856	5,619	1,616	7,235
Musical Instruments ...	1,257	286	311	1,271	1,176	923	312	1,235
Miscellaneous Products ...	1,504	3,981	6,407	7,925	8,659	5,752	3,111	8,863
Heat, Light, Power ...	3,848†	3,164	4,148	5,948	6,673	6,867	53	6,920
Total ...	180,756	228,781	310,870	405,994	402,595	316,673	103,137	419,810

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Includes some employment on maintenance work, not included in later years.

Employment in factories attained the pre-depression record number of 180,756 in 1928-29, and then declined rapidly to 126,355 in 1931-32. Recovery began in 1932-33, and by 1935-36 employment (193,200) surpassed the pre-depression level. Thereafter it rose steadily, and in 1938-39 there were 228,781 persons employed in factories, or 27 per cent. more

than in 1928-29. The expansion which commenced after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 accelerated on the entry of Japan into the war in 1941, and at the wartime peak in 1943-44 the number employed was 323,032, or 41 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. After 1943-44 there was a temporary decline in factory employment, but from 1945-46 onwards there was further rapid expansion. In 1950-51 employment in factories rose to 406,965, or 80 per cent. above the 1938-39 figure, but in 1952-53 it fell to 380,213, as the result of a minor business recession which began in November, 1951. Recovery began in 1953, and the number employed in 1954-55, viz., 419,810, was 12,845 more than in 1950-51.

The number of persons employed in the metals and machinery industry in 1954-55 was 37 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, whereas the number in the clothing industry was only 21 per cent. greater. The increase in employment in the food and drink industry in the same period was 10 per cent., in the paper and printing industry 47 per cent., and in the chemicals, paint and oil industry 40 per cent.

Twenty-five per cent. of the factory workers in 1954-55 were females. Of the total number, 15 per cent. were employed in textile factories, 32 per cent. in clothing factories, 20 per cent. in metal and machinery establishments, and 11 per cent. in the food, drink and tobacco industry.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

The following table contains a classification of the persons employed in factories in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

Table 696.—Nature of Employment in Factories.\*

Year ended 30th June.	Working Proprietors.			Managerial, Clerical and Technical Staff.			Foremen, Workers in Factory or Mill, Carters, etc.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1929†	6,464	421	6,885	12,471	4,697	17,168	120,169	40,920	161,089	185,142
1939†	7,202	502	7,704	15,961	7,584	23,545	146,350	54,201	200,551	231,800
1946	8,634	780	9,414	21,363	14,692	36,055	201,017	69,288	270,305	315,774
1948	11,801	982	12,283	25,570	14,948	40,518	238,235	75,814	314,049	366,850
1949	11,927	1,083	13,010	27,009	15,730	42,739	245,988	80,283	326,271	382,020
1950	11,942	1,122	13,064	28,352	16,221	44,573	248,095	82,783	330,878	388,515
1951	12,283	1,220	13,503	30,116	17,492	47,608	261,445	88,000	349,445	410,556
1952	12,955	1,358	14,313	30,906	17,734	48,640	263,652	83,264	346,916	409,869
1953	13,747	1,560	15,307	30,736	17,338	48,074	249,978	70,623	320,601	383,982
1954	14,116	1,752	15,868	32,229	18,137	50,366	261,081	78,529	339,610	405,844
1955	14,162	1,893	16,055	34,172	19,398	53,570	270,700	82,801	353,501	423,126

\* Average weekly employment during period of operation.

† See text below table.

The figures in Table 696 are based on the average weekly employment during the period of operation. Because of a change introduced in 1945-46 in the classification of overseers and technical staff, the figures for 1945-46 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

During 1954-55 there was an average of 423,126 persons employed in factories. Of these, 4 per cent. were working proprietors, 13 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical and technical staff, and the balance (83 per

cent.) consisted of persons engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the sorting and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers. These proportions were virtually the same as in the pre-war year 1938-39.

Of the females employed in factories in 1954-55, 1.8 per cent. were working proprietors, 18.6 per cent. comprised managerial, technical, and clerical staff, and the remainder (79.6 per cent.) were factory hands and overseers, etc. The corresponding proportions in the case of male workers were 4 per cent., 11 per cent. and 85 per cent., respectively.

The following statement shows the nature of employment in factories in 1954-55, according to the class of industry:—

**Table 697.—Nature of Employment in Factories, 1954-55.\***

Class of Industry.	Working Proprietors.	Managerial, Clerical, Technical Staff.	Foremen and Overseers.	Workers in Factory or Mill.	Carters, Messengers and Others.	Total.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ... ..	297	1,087	386	6,582	13	8,365
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	206	1,109	528	9,622	28	11,493
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ... ..	157	4,144	992	13,019	152	18,464
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ... ..	5,462	26,583	7,994	147,773	455	188,267
Precious Metals, Jewellery ... ..	308	254	77	1,628	22	2,289
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	305	2,032	993	20,385	259	23,974
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ... ..	293	546	249	4,599	15	5,702
Clothing ... ..	3,249	2,814	1,263	38,652	331	46,314
Food, Drink, Tobacco ... ..	2,220	5,709	1,462	29,854	278	39,523
Woodworking, Basketware ... ..	1,859	2,028	849	16,289	135	21,160
Furniture, Bedding ... ..	628	819	373	6,317	14	8,151
Paper, Printing ... ..	578	3,486	1,061	19,655	312	25,092
Rubber ... ..	113	995	271	5,671	198	7,248
Musical Instruments ... ..	22	192	61	960	...	1,235
Miscellaneous Products ... ..	343	1,182	430	6,868	83	8,906
Heat, Light, Power ... ..	15	590	477	5,743	118	6,943
Total ... ..	16,055	53,570	17,471	333,617	2,413	423,126

\* Average weekly employment during period of operation.

In classes of industry where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than the average, and a smaller than average proportion of managerial and clerical staff. In 1954-55, for instance, working proprietors comprised 7 per cent. of the persons employed in clothing factories, and 9 per cent. of those in wood-working establishments, as compared with the general average of 4 per cent. Classes with a smaller than average proportion of working proprietors included bricks, pottery and glass (1.8 per cent.), chemicals and paint (0.9 per cent.), and textiles (1.3 per cent.).

Among the classes of industry which had a higher than average proportion (13 per cent.) of managerial, clerical and technical staff in 1954-55 were chemicals and paint (23 per cent.), paper and printing (14 per cent.), and rubber (14 per cent.). The proportion in the clothing industry, viz., 6 per cent., was well below the average.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories, and the proportion of the mean male and female population working in factories in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

Table 698.—Sex of Persons Employed in Factories.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number Employed. *	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population.	Number Employed. *	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population.	Number Employed. *	Number per 1,000 Mean Population.
1920-21	107,700	101.0	31,511	30.8	139,211	66.6
1928-29	135,773	107.1	44,983	37.0	180,756	72.8
1938-39	167,172	121.1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83.6
1944-45	223,770	154.3	90,908	62.6	314,678	108.4
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0
1946-47	255,733	172.7	87,386	59.0	343,119	115.8
1947-48	272,600	181.6	90,765	60.5	363,365	121.1
1948-49	282,312	185.1	96,068	63.0	378,380	124.1
1949-50	284,055	180.1	98,330	62.7	382,385	121.6
1950-51	301,307	185.3	105,658	65.5	406,965	125.7
1951-52	304,808	183.0	101,186	61.5	405,994	122.6
1952-53	291,704	172.1	88,509	53.0	380,213	112.9
1953-54	305,040	178.1	97,555	57.6	402,595	118.2
1954-55	316,673	182.2	103,137	59.9	419,810	121.4

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The high proportion of the population employed in factories in recent years as compared with the pre-war period, is indicative of the expansion which has occurred in the manufacturing industries. In 1954-55, factories provided employment for 12.1 per cent. of the population of the State, as compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion of the male population employed in factories was 12.1 per cent. in 1938-39, and 18.2 per cent. in 1954-55, and the corresponding proportions of the female population were 4.5 per cent. and 6.0 per cent. respectively.

The number of females employed in factories in 1950-51, viz. 105,658, was 71 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and the highest figure recorded. The figure for 1954-55, viz., 103,137, was 2.3 per cent. below that for the peak year. The employment of males in factories reached a peak of 316,673 in 1954-55, representing an increase of 90 per cent. as compared with 1938-39.

The next table shows the proportion of females employed in the principal individual industries in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

**Table 699.—Females Employed in Factories.**

Industry.	Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed.					No. of Females Employed in 1954-55.
	1938-39.	1945-46.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
<b>Clothing—</b>						
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing ...	82	85	81	82	82	14,305
Dressmaking and Millinery ...	94	93	89	88	88	3,541
Shirts, Underclothing, etc. ...	92	90	87	90	90	6,274
Boots and Shoes (including Repairs) ...	45	41	40	42	42	3,845
<b>Textiles—</b>						
Cotton ...	59	56	52	54	54	2,343
Wool, Worsted, etc. ...	56	49	56	57	58	3,896
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods ...	76	77	74	75	75	5,815
<b>Industrial Metals and Machines—</b>						
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering ...	4	6	7	8	8	4,571
Electrical Machinery, Wireless ...	18	28	23	23	25	8,414
Motor Vehicles and Accessories ...	7	10	9	13	9	2,940
Galvanised Iron, Finishing ...	13	16	16	17	18	2,020
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>						
Biscuits ...	62	48	58	59	62	1,608
Confectionery ...	59	53	48	49	51	1,459
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ...	53	48	42	46	44	821
Condiments, Coffee, Spices ...	63	62	52	55	53	830
Tobacco, Cigars, etc. ...	62	61	51	49	46	1,073
<b>Other Industries—</b>						
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines ...	42	40	31	32	31	2,716
Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks ...	50	63	56	56	56	1,313
Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags, Cartons, etc. ...	60	46	41	42	42	3,286
Newspapers, Printing, Binding ...	24	26	23	24	25	3,825
Rubber ...	34	20	22	24	22	1,616
Miscellaneous ...	12	16	14	14	15	26,628
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>103,137</b>

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles and some foodstuffs, employ more females than males. In 1954-55, for instance, the proportion of females employed was 88 per cent. in dressmaking and millinery establishments, 90 per cent. in factories making shirts and underclothing, 75 per cent. in hosiery and knitting mills, and 62 per cent. in biscuit factories.

Since 1938-39, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of females employed in some industries, especially the metals and machinery group, together with a noticeable decline in the proportion in others, such as the food and tobacco group. For example, the proportion of females employed in smelting, foundry and heavy engineering establishments rose from 4 per cent. in 1938-39 to 8 per cent. in 1954-55, and the proportion in electrical machinery and wireless establishments from 18 per cent. to 25 per cent. In the same period, the proportion fell from 59 per cent. to 51 per cent. in the confectionery industry, from 60 per cent. to 42 per cent. in papermaking and stationery establishments, and from 34 per cent. to 22 per cent. in rubber factories.

AGES OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

The following statement shows factory employees classified by sex in three age-groups, viz., under sixteen years, sixteen and under twenty-one years, and adults. Until 1936-37, the numbers of factory employees in age groups were recorded as averages over the whole year, and working proprietors were included. From 1936-37, working proprietors were excluded and the ages of factory employees were recorded as at 15th June, but from 1951 the date was changed to the end of June.

Table 700.—Age and Sex of Factory Employees.

Year.	Under 16 Years.			16 and under 21 Years.			Adults.			Total, Factory Employ- ees.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES.										
Average over whole year (including working proprietors).										
1921	3,526	3,466	6,992	13,420	9,998	23,418	90,754	18,047	108,801	139,211
1928-29	3,958	5,054	9,012	23,354	17,663	41,017	108,461	22,266	130,727	180,756
1936-37	5,724	7,551	13,275	29,664	22,593	52,257	116,676	26,289	142,965	208,497
At 15th June (working proprietors excluded).*										
1937	5,888	7,539	13,427	30,601	22,630	53,231	113,509	25,659	139,168	205,826
1939	5,759	7,084	12,843	31,923	24,289	56,212	122,041	28,529	150,570	219,625
1946	2,451	2,265	4,716	30,089	23,353	53,442	203,801	56,701	260,502	318,660
1950	2,088	1,584	3,672	27,283	21,071	48,354	252,500	77,175	329,675	381,701
1951	2,184	1,767	3,951	26,306	20,373	46,679	264,411	84,014	348,425	399,955
1952	2,654	1,625	4,279	24,842	16,911	41,753	255,735	68,362	324,097	370,129
1953	2,563	2,221	4,784	27,223	18,745	45,968	253,341	68,604	321,945	372,697
1954	2,671	2,257	4,928	28,303	19,354	47,657	266,090	76,034	342,124	394,709
1955	2,579	1,982	4,561	28,730	19,953	47,783	275,398	80,341	355,739	408,083
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACTORY EMPLOYEES.										
Average over whole year (including working proprietors).										
1921	2.5	2.5	5.0	9.7	7.2	16.9	65.2	12.9	78.1	100.0
1928-29	2.2	2.8	5.0	12.9	9.8	22.7	60.0	12.3	72.3	100.0
1936-37	2.7	3.6	6.3	14.2	10.9	25.1	56.0	12.6	68.6	100.0
At 15th June (working proprietors excluded).*										
1937	2.9	3.7	6.6	14.9	11.0	25.9	55.1	12.4	67.5	100.0
1939	2.6	3.2	5.8	14.5	11.1	25.6	55.6	13.0	68.6	100.0
1946	0.8	0.7	1.5	9.4	7.3	16.7	64.0	17.8	81.8	100.0
1950	0.5	0.4	0.9	7.2	5.5	12.7	66.2	26.2	86.4	100.0
1951	0.5	0.4	0.9	6.6	5.1	11.7	66.3	21.1	87.4	100.0
1952	0.7	0.4	1.1	6.7	4.7	11.4	69.1	18.4	87.5	100.0
1953	0.7	0.6	1.3	7.3	5.0	12.3	68.0	18.4	86.4	100.0
1954	0.7	0.5	1.2	7.2	4.9	12.1	67.4	19.3	86.7	100.0
1955	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.0	4.7	11.7	67.5	19.7	87.2	100.0

\* At end of June, from 1951.

The table reveals a steep decline in the proportion of juniors among factory employees from 31.4 per cent. in 1939 to 12.5 per cent. in 1952, followed by a slight rise to 13.3 per cent. in 1954; in the following year, the proportion fell again to 12.8 per cent. The principal factor responsible was the small number of births in the depression years, but the gradual raising of the school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943 also assisted the decline. The number of employees under 16 years of age fell from 12,843 in 1939 to 3,672 in 1950, but, largely owing to the increase in births which occurred in the years immediately before the war, the number rose to 4,279 in 1952 and 4,928 in 1954; in 1955 the number fell by 7 per cent. to 4,561. The number of employees aged between 16 and 21 years fell from 56,212 in 1939 to 41,753 in 1952, but rose slightly to 47,783 in 1955. This, however, was still 15 per cent. below the pre-war figure.



In 1955 the proportion of females among the employees aged less than 16 years was 43 per cent., as compared with 40 per cent. in the case of those aged from 16 to 21 years and 23 per cent. in the case of adults.

#### CHILD LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover, the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The following table shows the number of certificates of fitness issued to children under 16 years of age in 1955 and earlier years:—

**Table 701.—Children under 16 Years of Age—Certificates of Fitness to Work in Factories.**

Year.	No. of Certificates Issued.			Year.	No. of Certificates Issued.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1939	6,023	6,175	12,198	1951	2,821	2,099	4,920
1946	3,461	3,695	6,556	1952	3,308	2,188	5,496
1948	2,870	2,419	5,289	1953	3,697	3,160	6,857
1949	2,623	2,104	4,727	1954	3,768	2,755	6,523
1950	2,656	2,175	4,831	1955	3,483	2,222	5,705

#### MONTHLY FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

Particulars of the number of employees on factory payrolls (excluding working proprietors) on the pay-day nearest the fifteenth of the month have been collected in respect of each month since July, 1932, but in 1950-51 the date was changed to the last pay-day in each month. The following table shows details of monthly employment in factories in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

**Table 702.—Monthly Factory Employment.**

Year.	Number of Employees on Factory Payrolls on the Last Pay-day in each Month (excluding working proprietors).*											
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
	thousands.											
1938-39	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1944-45	309.2	308.2	307.0	305.3	304.9	305.8	302.8	304.0	304.2	302.9	301.1	301.7
1945-46	302.3	302.9	297.4	290.7	286.7	270.5	294.6	305.2	311.4	313.1	316.8	318.7
1946-47	322.8	326.1	327.8	330.2	331.3	328.9	327.9	331.3	336.6	336.5	337.3	338.6
1947-48	342.5	345.2	347.9	348.2	348.5	348.1	347.6	351.6	353.8	354.9	354.2	355.4
1948-49	356.3	357.1	358.4	358.8	360.3	358.8	359.1	362.1	363.0	361.6	363.0	364.9
1949-50	290.3	333.9	361.9	367.4	369.8	368.5	371.3	376.2	379.0	377.6	380.7	381.7
1950-51	384.3	387.6	388.0	389.6	392.9	391.0	391.0	393.3	394.2	396.2	398.3	399.0
1951-52	399.2	400.7	401.4	402.3	403.4	396.7	393.3	390.7	388.0	380.1	371.8	370.1
1952-53	366.3	361.7	359.9	360.0	360.0	356.8	359.0	366.0	370.0	371.3	371.6	372.7
1953-54	373.6	375.5	378.8	383.2	386.2	384.3	387.1	391.6	393.9	393.0	393.8	394.7
1954-55	394.9	396.4	398.8	401.2	404.1	402.2	403.0	406.7	407.1	406.4	407.5	408.1
Males	297.0	297.8	298.9	299.9	302.1	301.6	303.6	305.0	305.3	305.4	306.3	306.7
Females	97.9	98.6	99.9	101.3	102.0	100.6	99.4	101.7	101.8	101.0	101.2	101.4

\* See text above table.

The sharp decline in factory employment from August to December, 1945, resulted from power and fuel restrictions accompanying extensive industrial disputes in the coal mining industry. The decline from 364,900 in June, 1949, to 290,300 in July, 1949, was the result of a seven weeks' coal strike which commenced on 27th June, 1949.

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are small. The level of female employment fluctuates rather more than male employment, and for the most part the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and, as regards females, to the fruit processing season.

### SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES.

The amounts of salaries and wages quoted throughout this chapter are exclusive of amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1954-55 and earlier years. Corresponding information in respect of individual industries is published in the "New South Wales Statistical Register".

**Table 703.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories.**

(Exclusive of Drawings by Working Proprietors.)

Year ended 30th June.	Salaries and Wages Paid.			Average per Employee.		
	To Males.	To Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
		£ thousand.		£	£	£
1921	22,766	2,852	25,618	220	91	190
1929	33,509	5,036	38,545	259	113	221
1932	19,259	3,492	22,751	226	99	189
1939	38,272	6,334	44,606	239	104	202
1945	73,935	15,308	89,243	343	170	292
1946	73,380	14,267	87,647	335	173	291
1947	87,123	16,465	103,588	355	190	312
1948	106,028	19,318	125,346	406	215	357
1949	123,263	23,273	146,536	456	245	401
1950	135,875	26,272	162,147	499	270	439
1951	176,031	35,308	211,339	609	338	537
1952	220,884	42,767	263,651	757	428	673
1953	224,746	41,164	265,910	808	473	728
1954	245,719	47,837	293,556	844	499	759
1955	274,467	52,148	326,615	907	515	808

Since 1938-39, the amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees has risen rapidly, reaching £327 million in 1954-55, or more than seven times the amount in 1938-39. The average salary or wage earned by male factory employees in 1954-55 was £907, or nearly four times the average of 1938-39. For females it was £515, or nearly five times the 1938-39 average.

Part of the increase in average earnings since the war has been due to the widespread working of overtime at penalty rates of pay, and the payment of wages above the award rates. The average has also been affected by the diminished proportion of junior employees.

The following table shows the salaries and wages paid in 1954-55 in the various classes of industry:—

**Table 704.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories, 1954-55.**

(Exclusive of Drawings by Working Proprietors.)

Class of Industry.	Salaries and Wages Paid.			Average per Employee.		
	To Males.	To Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	£ thousand.			£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ... ..	7,274	162	7,436	944	509	927
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	8,999	588	9,587	888	524	852
III. Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ... ..	13,556	2,507	16,063	1,004	525	879
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ... ..	146,564	10,957	157,521	907	534	865
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery ... ..	1,256	276	1,532	898	493	782
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)... ..	8,588	7,305	15,893	909	517	674
VII. Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ... ..	3,414	837	4,251	915	512	792
VIII. Clothing ... ..	9,041	15,847	24,888	862	498	589
IX. Food, Drink, Tobacco ... ..	22,367	5,771	28,138	872	519	765
X. Woodworking, Basketware ... ..	14,254	533	14,787	806	508	789
XI. Furniture, Bedding ... ..	4,810	839	5,649	831	502	757
XII. Paper, Printing ... ..	15,992	3,341	19,333	943	511	811
XIII. Rubber ... ..	5,730	880	6,610	1,039	548	928
XIV. Musical Instruments ... ..	805	179	984	891	578	811
XV. Miscellaneous Products ... ..	5,036	1,593	6,629	923	520	778
XVI. Heat, Light, Power ... ..	6,781	33	6,814	990	615	987
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>274,467</b>	<b>52,148</b>	<b>326,615</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>808</b>

Besides differences in wage rates, the average earnings received in different classes of industry are influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed. There may also be differences in working time.

In 1954-55 the rubber industry had the highest average earnings for males, viz., £1,039, while the lowest average earnings for males (£806) was received in woodworking establishments. The low average in the woodworking industry is largely due to the fact that many sawmills work less than a full year.

Particulars of an index of nominal wage rates are given on page 236.

### VALUE OF OUTPUT AND PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the value of output and the value of production of the manufacturing industries in 1954-55 and various earlier years, together with the amount of salaries and wages paid and the value of materials and fuel used. The bases of the values shown, and certain changes in statistical practice which affect the comparisons, are explained on page 826.

**Table 705.—Value of Factory Output by Components, and Value of Production.**

Year ended 30th June.	Salaries and Wages Paid (exclusive of drawings of working proprietors).	Value of Materials, Containers, etc., Used. ‡	Value of Fuel Consumed. *	Balance (i.e., Other Expenses, Profit, etc.).	Value of Factory Output.	Value of Production (Value added in manufacture).	Average Value of Production per Employee.†
	£ thousand.						£
1921	25,619	91,104	3,609	17,509	137,841	43,128	310
1929	38,544	105,357	6,314	35,083	185,298	73,627	407
1932	22,751	63,557	4,229	23,902	114,439	46,653	369
1939	44,606	120,502	7,651	45,660	218,419	90,266	394
1945	89,243	215,219	12,565	70,632	387,659	159,875	508
1946	87,647	201,706	12,207	65,532	367,092	153,179	493
1947	103,588	245,436	13,965	82,958	445,947	186,546	544
1948	125,346	292,557	17,314	93,265	528,482	218,611	602
1949	146,536	336,914	21,611	104,663	609,724	251,199	664
1950	162,147	384,467	25,535	121,054	693,203	283,201	741
1951	211,339	522,423	35,381	154,769	923,912	366,108	881
1952	263,652	647,291	48,664	179,739	1,139,346	443,391	1,092
1953	285,910	627,954	53,631	191,831	1,139,326	457,742	1,253
1954	293,586	721,311	58,447	226,457	1,299,801	520,043	1,344
1955	326,615	802,617	60,925	256,512	1,446,669	583,127	1,389

\* From 1931-32, includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

‡ Includes containers and packing (£34,738,110 in 1954-55) and tools replaced and repairs to plant (£26,516,502 in 1954-55).

Because of duplication of the value of products which are materials of one factory and output of another, it may be misleading to express salaries and wages and other components as a percentage of the value of output. Of the total value of production, however, salaries and wages in 1954-55 amounted to 56 per cent. In general, the balance of the value of production after deduction of salaries and wages paid is the proportion which accrues to the proprietors for their own work in the factories, and for miscellaneous expenses, including depreciation, taxation, advertising, workers' compensation, etc., and for profit. In some cases, the value of the output, as recorded, represents the value at which the products are passed from the factories to the sales departments (see page 826).

Particulars of the value of output and production according to class of industry are given in the next table:—

**Table 706.—Value of Factory Output and Production—Class of Industry.**

Class of Industry.	Value of Output.			Value of Production.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£ thousand.					
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	30,252	33,660	38,202	9,484	10,921	13,175
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	20,274	24,073	27,280	11,546	13,720	15,909
III. Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	95,230	108,089	124,547	35,522	42,025	49,967
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	452,639	514,536	599,636	193,042	213,011	245,699
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	2,734	3,765	4,270	1,734	2,367	2,602
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ...	58,402	70,974	68,470	22,408	27,276	26,674
VII. Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ...	17,835	20,686	19,611	5,705	6,398	6,544
VIII. Clothing ...	60,555	78,248	82,312	32,969	37,846	40,352
IX. Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	194,224	210,784	220,625	57,333	61,929	64,433
X. Woodworking, Basketware ...	48,581	56,934	63,029	20,546	23,719	26,064
XI. Furniture, Bedding ...	15,783	18,360	20,832	7,414	8,584	9,495
XII. Paper, Printing ...	61,030	69,586	77,862	28,308	33,052	37,043
XIII. Rubber ...	17,325	22,271	26,531	6,210	8,022	8,606
XIV. Musical Instruments ...	2,017	2,765	3,439	1,110	1,471	1,673
XV. Miscellaneous Products ...	16,382	20,779	22,398	8,604	10,821	11,736
XVI. Heat, Light, Power ...	40,063	44,291	47,625	15,807	18,881	23,155
Total ...	1,139,326	1,299,801	1,446,669	457,742	520,043	583,127

The proportion of the value of output represented by the value of production varies from one industry to another, partly owing to the differences in the extent to which the materials used in the particular industry have already been subjected to manufacturing processes. The greatest proportion of the value of factory production in 1954-55, viz., £245,699,000 (or 42 per cent.) of the total, was contributed by the metals and machinery industry, which also accounted for £599,636,000 (or 41 per cent.) of the total value of output.

### VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

Table 707 shows the variations since 1920-21 in the recorded value of premises used for manufacturing purposes and of factory plant and machinery. The recorded value of factory premises, machinery, etc., since 1927-28 has been its depreciated or book value, that is, the original cost less any depreciation reserve existing in respect of it; prior to 1927-28 some factory owners stated the value of their premises and plant at original cost. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been computed by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase. Rented plant and machinery have been valued by capitalising the rent paid, before the war at fifteen years' purchase, during the war at five years' purchase, and from 1945-46 at ten years' purchase.

**Table 707.—Value of Factory Premises, Machinery, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Establish- ments.	Value at end of Year.		Average Value per Establishment.	
		Land, Buildings and Fixtures.	Machinery, Tools and Plant.	Land, Buildings and Fixtures.	Machinery, Tools and Plant.
		£	£	£	£
1921	5,837	28,423,917	31,115,444	4,870	5,331
1929	8,465	51,375,003	51,365,710	6,069	6,068
1939	9,464	57,353,625	62,692,956	6,060	6,624
1945	11,359	81,058,876	73,039,252	7,136	6,430
1946	12,287	80,308,347	72,560,630	6,536	5,905
1947	13,961	81,894,595	75,234,273	5,866	5,339
1948	15,194	91,860,393	86,714,082	6,046	5,707
1949	16,087	101,240,784	99,812,061	6,293	6,205
1950	16,346	110,577,506	113,864,379	6,765	6,966
1951	17,129	130,467,686	136,491,646	7,617	7,968
1952	18,144	153,662,241	166,437,039	8,469	9,173
1953	19,251	176,576,101	207,733,435	9,172	10,791
1954	20,199	196,724,491	233,021,947	9,739	11,536
1955	20,837	221,519,239	258,596,716	10,631	12,410

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued at £165,748,894 in 1954-55 and rented premises (valued as described above) at £55,770,345.

Of the total value of factory premises and equipment in 1954-55, viz., £480,115,955, land, buildings and fixtures comprised 46 per cent., and machinery, tools and plant 54 per cent.

NEW INVESTMENT IN FACTORY PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

The figures in Table 707 refer to depreciated or book values, and do not indicate the expenditure during a year on new factory buildings and equipment and additions and replacements in existing factories. This expenditure, as recorded in annual statistical returns for 1938-39 and later years, is shown in the next table. Particulars of the cost of construction of new factories are included in respect of the year in which the establishment commenced to operate.

Table 708.—Cost of New Factories, Additions and Replacements.

Year ended 30th June.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1939	2,475	9,053	11,528	1950	8,388	25,041	33,429
1945	1,903	7,500	9,403	1951	11,891	33,894	45,785
1946	2,399	9,329	11,728	1952	16,847	40,010	56,857
1947	3,960	11,714	15,674	1953	20,411	59,301	79,712
1948	4,920	15,908	20,828	1954	16,267	45,192	61,459
1949	6,499	19,029	25,528	1955	22,596	50,274	72,870

Of the total value of new factories and additions, etc., in 1954-55, viz., £72.9 million, plant and machinery represented 69 per cent., and land and buildings 31 per cent.

The principal industries in which additions and replacements of plant and machinery were effected in 1954-55 and earlier years are shown in the following table:—

Table 709.—Cost of Additions and Replacements of Factory Plant and Machinery.\*

Year ended 30th June.	Industry.						Total.
	Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances.	Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.	Heat, Light and Power.	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	All Other Industries.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1939	3,714,615	665,225	1,923,835	1,080,413	338,841	1,330,009	9,052,938
1946	3,566,391	295,994	1,036,811	1,161,606	341,066	2,927,389	9,329,257
1950	7,951,838	810,205	3,688,061	2,989,938	1,736,426	7,864,641	25,041,109
1951	11,973,753	1,202,634	4,326,132	3,966,134	2,724,420	9,700,651	33,893,724
1952	16,563,646	1,755,169	4,543,936	4,930,735	2,198,406	10,017,809	40,009,701
1953	16,608,894	3,899,810	15,795,004	5,281,989	2,122,879	15,592,573	59,301,149
1954	14,408,559	2,340,379	8,863,942	5,931,682	1,925,814	11,721,435	45,191,811
1955	20,249,859	2,014,783	6,748,021	5,309,136	2,692,182	13,259,935	50,273,916

\* Includes the plant and machinery of new factories in respect of the year in which the new factory began to operate.

Of the total value of additions and replacements of factory plant and machinery in 1954-55, £20,249,859, or 40 per cent., was in respect of iron and steel works and other metal and machinery establishments.

## MOTIVE POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the total horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in electricity generating stations as well as other factories.

Prior to 1936-37, occupiers of factories were asked to state in their annual returns (1) the full capacity of their machinery, and (2) the average horse-power in use during the period of operation. Since 1936-37, the details have been collected on a slightly different basis, viz. (1) the horse-power of machinery ordinarily in use, and (2) the horse-power of machinery in reserve or idle. Certain establishments which generated electricity for their own use furnished a separate return of the generation of electricity prior to 1936-37; in that and later years, particulars of the generation of electricity have been included in the return covering the general operations of the establishment. The effect of this change was to increase (by approximately 50,000 h.p. in 1936-37) the horse-power of prime-movers, principally steam, in factories, and reduce by an equivalent amount the horse-power of engines in electricity generating stations.

The following table shows the number of factory establishments (including electricity generating stations) in which power-driven machinery was used and the full capacity of engines and electric motors installed in 1954-55 and earlier years. The horse-power is the combined total of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle, and represents the total power available for manufacturing purposes, whether actually in use or not; obsolete engines are excluded. The total includes both the horse-power of electric motors and the horse-power of the prime-movers in generating stations which supply their electricity, but electric motors in generating stations are excluded.

Table 710.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories.

(Including Electricity Generating Stations.)

Year ended 30th June.	Establishments using Manual Labour only.	Establishments using Power Driven Machinery.	Horse-power of Engines Installed.					
			Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Water.	Elec- tricity.	Total.
Number.			Horse-power.					
1921	835	5,002	319,564	19,072	3,032	38	149,870	491,576
1929	805	7,660	648,285	18,861	20,265	19,564	321,237	1,028,212
1939	443	9,021	1,058,592	10,942	78,343	41,938	601,999	1,791,814
1945	306	11,053	1,289,807	9,045	99,333	37,781	865,669	2,301,635
1946	271	12,016	1,291,834	8,118	99,199	37,641	912,319	2,349,111
1947	285	13,676	1,346,558	7,578	104,193	37,443	972,767	2,468,539
1948	264	14,930	1,327,384	6,556	110,562	47,969	1,046,186	2,538,657
1949	157	15,930	1,317,602	6,470	142,462	47,285	1,134,821	2,648,640
1950	90	16,250	1,350,959	6,520	192,199	48,104	1,211,381	2,809,163
1951	59	17,070	1,425,617	6,359	261,976	46,812	1,316,481	3,057,245
1952	47	18,097	1,446,641	5,381	314,026	45,577	1,348,327	3,159,952
1953	24	19,227	1,727,051	3,864	348,813	51,568	1,407,526	3,538,822
1954	26	20,173	1,996,527	2,578	352,409	54,135	1,529,820	3,935,469
1955	20	20,817	2,164,973	1,746	345,883	138,435	1,648,195	4,299,232

The horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in electricity generating stations and other factories rose by 31 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1945-46 and by 83 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1954-55, the total increase between 1938-39 and 1954-55 being 140 per cent. These figures reflect the expansion of the mechanical equipment of factories.

Most of the steam power (89 per cent. in 1954-55) is used in electricity generating stations. Of the total horse-power in 1954-55, steam represented 50.3 per cent., electricity 38.3 per cent., oil 8.1 per cent., water 3.2 per cent., and gas 0.1 per cent.

In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the use of oil engines, the figure for 1954-55 being three and a half times that for 1945-46. This expansion has been partly due to the greater use of oil engines in electricity generating stations, and (up to 1951-52) partly to the installation of emergency generators in other factories to augment restricted power supplies. The number of establishments employing only manual labour declined from 443 in 1938-39 to 271 in 1945-46 and 20 in 1954-55.

MOTIVE POWER—CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table contains an analysis of the horse-power of engines installed in factories (other than electricity generating stations) according to class of industry:—

**Table 711.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories—  
Class of Industry.**

(Excluding Electricity Generating Stations.)

Class of Industry.	Horse-power Installed.			Horse-power per Employee.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ... ..	115,960	117,234	119,135	15.2	15.6	14.3
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	53,148	57,960	59,277	5.4	5.2	5.2
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ... ..	110,657	117,445	128,070	7.0	6.8	6.9
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances... ..	820,607	881,557	958,790	4.9	5.0	5.1
Precious Metals, Jewellery ... ..	5,359	5,338	5,311	2.9	2.4	2.3
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ... ..	73,484	75,250	74,197	3.4	3.1	3.1
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ... ..	21,527	22,561	22,202	4.0	3.9	3.9
Clothing ... ..	32,967	33,227	33,067	0.8	0.7	0.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco ... ..	227,138	252,942	254,081	6.0	6.6	6.5
Woodworking, Basketware ... ..	185,887	188,433	192,039	9.6	9.5	9.4
Furniture, Bedding ... ..	20,401	20,790	20,876	2.7	2.6	2.6
Paper, Printing ... ..	87,422	89,839	92,034	3.9	3.8	3.7
Rubber ... ..	51,077	51,926	51,332	9.1	7.6	7.1
Musical Instruments ... ..	2,827	3,160	3,305	3.0	2.7	2.7
Other (excluding Electricity Generating) ... ..	44,204	47,020	53,562	4.8	4.6	5.1
<b>Total (excluding Electricity Generating)</b>	<b>1,852,665</b>	<b>1,964,682</b>	<b>2,067,278</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>

The relatively high average of 14.3 horse-power per employee in establishments treating non-metalliferous mine quarry products is mainly due to the coke and cement works in this class. The classes of industry next in order in 1954-55 were woodworking, with an average of 9.4 horse-power, mainly in sawmills, and rubber with 7.1. The lowest average horse-power per employee exists in the clothing industry (0.7 in 1954-55).



## MOTIVE POWER—CLASS OF ENGINE OR MOTOR.

A further analysis of the motive power available for use in electricity generating stations and other factories in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the following table:—

Table 712.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories.

Class of Engine or Motor.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS—					
Horse-power.					
Steam: Reciprocating ... ..	16,950	14,686	6,711	6,196	4,119
Turbine ... ..	831,945	1,076,876	1,490,902	1,764,413	1,935,823
Gas ... ..	5,250	3,839	1,722	980	800
Light oils ... ..	778	1,130	1,103	1,233	1,696
Heavy oils ... ..	57,024	69,063	134,346	144,032	151,283
Water... ..	41,540	37,500	51,373	53,933	138,233
Total, Electricity Generating Stations...	953,487	1,203,094	1,686,157	1,970,787	2,231,954
OTHER FACTORIES—					
Steam: Reciprocating ... ..	147,937	131,814	123,378	122,095	113,511
Turbine ... ..	61,760	68,458	106,060	103,823	111,520
Gas ... ..	5,692	4,279	2,142	1,598	946
Light oils ... ..	3,682	9,310	107,025	113,545	110,177
Heavy oils ... ..	16,859	19,696	106,339	93,599	82,727
Water... ..	398	141	195	202	202
Total, Prime Movers ... ..	236,328	233,698	445,139	434,862	419,083
Electric Motors driven by—					
Purchased Electricity ... ..	509,797	822,269	1,315,274	1,444,882	1,569,542
Electricity generated in own works ...	92,202	90,050	92,252	84,938	78,653
Total, Electric Motors ... ..	601,999	912,319	1,407,526	1,529,820	1,648,195
TOTAL POWER, ALL FACTORIES ... ..	1,791,814	2,349,111	3,538,822	3,935,469	4,299,232

Approximately half the total horse-power available for use is in electricity generating stations, the proportion declining from 53 per cent. in 1938-39 to 44 per cent. in 1951-52, and rising again to 52 per cent. in 1954-55. The generators in electricity generating stations are driven mainly by turbine steam engines, which represented 87 per cent. of the horse-power installed in the stations in 1938-39 and 87 per cent. in 1954-55; heavy oil engines provided 7 per cent., and water-driven machinery 6 per cent.

In other factories, electric motors are the predominant type of power machinery. In 1954-55, 80 per cent. of the total horse-power available in these factories was electrical, as compared with 72 per cent. before the war; over the same period, steam horse-power decreased from 25 per cent. to 11 per cent. of the total.

MOTIVE POWER—ENGINES IN USE AND RESERVE.

Table 713 shows the horse-power of engines ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than generating stations in 1953-54 and 1954-55:—

Table 713.—Factories other than Generating Stations—Engines in Use and in Reserve.

Class of Engine or Motor.	1953-54.			1954-55.		
	Ordinarily In Use.	In Reserve or Idle.	Total Engines Installed.	Ordinarily In Use.	In Reserve or Idle.	Total Engines Installed.
Horse-power.						
Steam—Reciprocating ... ..	100,496	21,599	122,095	87,630	25,881	113,511
Turbine ... ..	85,536	18,287	103,823	93,745	17,775	111,520
Gas ... ..	1,300	298	1,598	476	470	946
Light Oils ... ..	48,097	65,448	113,545	41,512	68,665	110,177
Heavy Oils ... ..	47,809	45,790	93,599	34,621	48,106	82,727
Water ... ..	202	...	202	202	...	202
Electric Motors driven by—						
Purchased Electricity ... ..	1,314,681	130,201	1,444,882	1,438,460	131,082	1,569,542
Electricity Generated in Own Works	75,737	9,201	84,938	68,589	10,064	78,653
Total Horse-power ... ..	1,673,858	290,824	1,964,682	1,765,235	302,043	2,067,278

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS—CAPACITY.

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed and the quantity of electricity generated in electricity generating stations in 1954-55 and earlier years are shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is given on page 921.

Table 714.—Generators in Electricity Generating Stations.

Year-ended 30th June.	Number of Works.	Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed.							Electricity Generated.
		Steam.		Gas.	Light Oils.	Heavy Oils.	Water.	Total.	Thous. Units.
		Recipro- cating.	Turbine.						
1939 ...	106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684	1,948,489
1945 ...	102	10,497	807,097	2,841	987	47,357	25,790	894,569	2,877,336
1946 ...	100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201	2,831,801
1947 ...	99	10,036	877,222	2,125	929	45,812	25,561	961,685	3,228,670
1948 ...	93	7,237	875,822	1,695	1,569	43,127	33,238	962,688	3,398,991
1949 ...	91	7,237	861,872	1,789	1,289	48,503	33,155	953,845	3,567,598
1950 ...	91	5,237	884,197	1,815	442	56,525	32,655	980,871	3,616,910
1951 ...	90	4,977	940,447	1,672	475	61,813	32,655	1,042,039	4,114,533
1952 ...	85	4,927	956,022	1,464	358	67,309	32,655	1,062,735	4,457,172
1953 ...	86	4,927	1,127,772	1,044	680	88,712	35,030	1,258,165	4,724,481
1954 ...	84	4,577	1,283,772	655	993	94,974	36,980	1,421,951	5,282,777
1955 ...	85	3,027	1,435,272	520	1,025	98,927	96,980	1,635,751	5,769,458

Steam turbines accounted for 88 per cent. of the kilowatt capacity of the electricity generators in 1954-55.

## FUEL CONSUMED IN FACTORIES.

Particulars of the value of the various types of fuel consumed in factories in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 715.—Value of Fuel Consumed in Factories.\*

Year ended June.	Coal. †	Coke.	Wood.	Fuel Oil.	Electricity.	Gas.	Other (Including Tar Fuel).	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	3,972,052	2,045,978	239,217	1,044,834	2,939,851	839,920	200,873	11,282,725
1950	8,723,158	4,232,695	372,302	3,570,280	5,622,259	1,178,437	342,386	24,041,517
1951	12,641,324	6,300,554	370,780	5,007,311	7,291,515	1,520,940	426,404	33,558,823
1952	18,625,984	8,887,857	406,760	5,657,993	10,389,050	1,998,164	581,106	46,546,914
1953	20,399,043	10,975,165	414,591	5,016,115	11,829,240	1,993,194	738,544	51,365,892
1954	21,171,329	11,580,997	422,875	4,382,552	14,708,579	2,245,254	1,419,821	55,931,407
1955	21,301,431	11,353,672	440,653	4,413,551	16,570,016	2,593,035	1,487,045	58,159,403

\* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke and gas is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

Of the total value of fuel consumed in factories in 1954-55, viz., £58.2 million, coal comprised 37 per cent., electricity 28 per cent., coke 19 per cent., and fuel oil 8 per cent. The increase in the total value from £11.3 million in 1945-46 to £58.2 million in 1954-55 has been partly due to the greater quantities of fuel consumed and partly to higher prices.

## VALUE OF FUEL CONSUMED—CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table contains particulars of the value of the principal types of fuel consumed in 1954-55, according to class of industry:—

Table 716.—Value of Fuel Consumed in Factories, 1954-55.\*

Class of Industry.	Coal. †	Coke.	Wood.	Fuel Oil.	Electricity.	Gas.	Other (Incl. Tar Fuel).	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Treatment of Non-metaliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	967,979	34,340	7,787	104,744	839,093	59,986	38,788	2,052,717
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	1,573,391	43,848	96,230	327,021	628,203	300,153	66,496	3,035,402
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ...	888,762	142,137	17,532	512,681	1,629,101	63,213	123,218	3,376,644
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	1,713,393	9,495,621	18,782	1,457,654	6,992,171	1,587,618	468,075	21,733,314
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) ...	314,395	5,180	8,057	51,004	830,997	5,823	61,324	1,276,780
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) ...	133,910	2,273	832	22,636	187,582	3,066	40	350,339
Clothing ...	61,938	30,332	46,244	130,568	486,238	42,161	2,942	800,423
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	1,681,993	133,648	205,051	441,355	2,442,382	306,900	111,199	5,322,528
Woodworking, Basketware ...	111,124	673	31,093	151,811	730,946	5,441	181,029	1,212,117
Furniture, Bedding ...	1,256	80	3,032	8,564	123,115	5,302	1	141,350
Paper, Printing ...	349,194	6,644	611	44,450	585,455	50,232	11,292	1,047,908
Rubber ...	200,658	9,650	2,785	53,999	597,596	4,470	30	869,188
Heat, Light, Power ...	13,250,188	1,447,235	1,333	1,077,247	90,278	127,532	422,411	16,416,224
Other ...	53,250	2,011	1,254	29,817	406,799	31,138	200	524,469
Total ...	21,301,431	11,353,672	440,653	4,413,551	16,570,016	2,593,035	1,487,045	58,159,403

\* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† Value of coal used for making coke and gas is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

More than half the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, pottery, and glass, in metal and machinery works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. Most of the firewood is used in bakeries and butter factories, and the bulk of the oil in electricity works, metal and machinery works, glass, brick and chemical works, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Electricity is used in substantial quantities in all classes of industry, but metal and machinery works and food, drink and tobacco factories together consume more than half the total.

FUEL CONSUMED—QUANTITIES.

A comparative statement of the total quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in the factories in 1954-55 and earlier years is shown below:—

Table 717.—Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	Coal.		Coke as fuel.	Wood as fuel.	Oil as fuel.	Tar Fuel.
	Fuel.	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works.				
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	gal.	gal.
1939 ...	2,509,664	2,239,978	1,344,208	172,963	24,215,828	*
1945 ...	3,031,800	2,520,069	1,473,041	169,754	22,488,989	*
1946 ...	2,959,244	2,252,343	1,180,805	176,962	23,511,329	15,407,405
1947 ...	3,500,435	2,653,729	1,356,140	201,378	28,806,069	17,730,889
1948 ...	3,758,674	2,965,446	1,496,361	223,841	35,899,953	19,118,286
1949 ...	3,971,666	2,723,527	1,348,143	207,940	55,702,187	18,563,076
1950 ...	3,890,688	2,813,335	1,436,851	227,562	73,640,735	18,802,494
1951 ...	4,568,893	3,459,098	1,733,811	194,350	86,368,395	20,892,993
1952 ...	4,914,387	3,720,177	1,705,684	196,424	74,409,626	20,620,231
1953 ...	4,888,084	3,966,210	1,930,789	195,647	59,299,853	24,045,951
1954 ...	5,210,688	4,156,484	1,985,446	197,975	58,223,827	29,608,680
1955 ...	5,369,666	4,266,797	2,015,603	214,363	64,633,765	33,153,098

\* Not available.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries in general and the electric light and power works in particular. Large quantities are also used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. In 1954-55, factories consumed 103 per cent. more coal than in 1938-39 and 85 per cent. more than in 1945-46. The consumption of oil fuel rose from 23.5 million gallons in 1945-46 to a peak of 86 million gallons in 1950-51, but it declined when the supply of electricity from the generating stations became sufficient to meet all demands, and in 1954-55 it was only 64.6 million gallons. The quantity of coke consumed as fuel in 1954-55 was 50 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

The raw materials used in gas works include oil as well as coal.

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in the last three years:—

**Table 718.—Coal, Coke, and Oil Used as Fuel in Factories.**

Class of Industry.	1952-53.			1953-54.			1954-55.		
	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.
	thous. tons.	thous. tons.	thous. gal.	thous. tons.	thous. tons.	thous. gal.	thous. tons.	thous. tons.	thous. gal.
Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	369	2	467	366	2	606	372	5	1,509
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	377	2	3,231	432	7	4,604	384	7	5,029
Chemicals, Paint, Oil ...	153	18	9,172	194	19	9,207	185	19	10,922
Metals, Machines, Conveyances and ...	480	1,540	15,682	455	1,668	17,297	433	1,687	22,093
Textiles and Textile Goods ...	58	3	885	72	...	795	67	1	717
Skins, Leather ...	29	...	235	31	...	176	25	...	378
Clothing ...	12	6	1,224	13	6	1,352	13	5	1,557
Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	313	24	5,197	326	19	4,769	332	21	5,546
Woodworking, etc. ...	47	1	1,255	25	1	1,257	29	...	1,214
Furniture, Bedding ...	...	...	113	...	...	102	...	...	142
Paper, Printing ...	49	1	650	60	1	574	70	1	652
Rubber ...	35	1	374	39	2	473	41	2	591
Heat, Light and Power ...	2,954	332	20,532	3,188	260	16,747	3,407	267	13,936
Other ...	12	...	283	10	...	265	11	...	346
Total used as Fuel ...	4,888	1,930	59,300	5,211	1,985	58,224	5,370	2,016	64,634

In addition to the quantities used as fuel, 3,282,316 tons of coal were used as raw material in coke works in 1954-55 and 984,481 tons in gas works.

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES.

The following table shows particulars of the factories operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1954-55:—

**Table 719.—Factories in Statistical Divisions, 1954-55.**

Division.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. •	Value of—				
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
£ thousand.							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis ... ..	13,225	315,816	320,211	245,805	566,873	1,006,247	439,374
Balance ... ..	279	5,046	6,185	3,425	8,659	14,790	6,131
North Coast ... ..	1,012	8,369	12,745	5,088	19,441	28,030	8,589
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle ... ..	690	29,402	21,295	26,310	108,001	149,492	41,491
Balance ... ..	1,089	13,689	21,092	9,310	22,021	38,732	16,711
South Coast—							
Wollongong ... ..	378	17,188	46,848	15,514	86,232	117,336	31,104
Balance ... ..	439	3,218	6,838	2,085	6,919	10,985	4,066
Northern Tablelands ...	296	1,826	1,886	1,030	1,742	3,659	1,917
Central Tablelands ...	743	9,281	12,237	6,154	13,212	24,851	11,638
Southern Tablelands ...	301	2,481	6,494	1,483	2,545	5,680	3,134
North-western Slopes ...	336	2,267	3,580	1,425	4,241	6,907	2,667
Central-western Slopes ...	377	2,272	2,389	1,298	2,739	4,920	2,182
South-western Slopes ...	707	6,049	5,770	3,689	9,897	16,363	6,466
Northern Plain... ..	182	1,033	1,036	596	1,584	2,767	1,183
Central Plain ... ..	139	520	713	262	440	937	497
Riverina ... ..	449	3,340	7,348	2,203	7,299	11,479	4,180
Western Division ... ..	195	1,329	3,449	938	1,697	3,494	1,797
Total ... ..	20,837	423,126	480,116	326,615	863,542	1,446,669	583,127

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the metropolitan area, where 63 per cent. of the total number of factories were situated in 1954-55. These factories absorbed 75 per cent. of the total number of factory employees and contributed 75 per cent. of the total value of production. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields—at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning Division and at Wollongong in the South Coast Division. Iron and steel works in each of these centres are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products. Non-ferrous metals are also treated at Port Kembla. Factories in these centres in 1954-55 employed approximately 11 per cent. of the total number of factory workers and accounted for approximately 12 per cent. of the total value of production. Practically the only large-scale factories outside these areas and the metropolitan area are cement works, sawmills, food processing plants and ore treatment plants, whose sites are determined by the distribution of raw materials. A post-war movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some textile and clothing factories in country towns, but the predominance of the metropolis in these industries has not been disturbed. The most widely distributed factory activities in country towns are printing, baking, motor repairs, manufacture of aerated waters, the generation of electricity, and undertakings which serve purely local needs.

# FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1954-55, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

**Table 720.—Factory Employment—Class of Industry and Statistical Division, 1954-55.**

Class of Industry.	No. of Persons Employed*—Statistical Division.						
	Cumber-land.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	South Coast.	Table-lands.	Western Slopes.	Plains. †
I Treatment of Non-metal-liferous Mine and Quarry Products ...	4,102	88	1,427	1,432	984	246	86
II Bricks, Pottery, Glass ...	9,246	82	1,178	554	188	181	64
III Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	15,881	95	1,552	383	74	93	386
IV Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ...	137,308	1,764	25,267	12,642	5,490	3,993	1,803
V Precious Metals, Jewellery ...	2,185	8	48	13	10	22	3
VI Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ...	19,640	78	2,704	245	823	481	3
VII Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ...	5,615	2	28	14	26	7	10
VIII Clothing ...	38,787	387	2,106	1,746	1,767	1,105	416
IX Food, Drink, Tobacco ...	27,523	2,357	2,931	1,229	1,456	2,168	1,859
X Woodworking, Basketware ...	9,542	2,966	3,512	1,095	1,577	1,487	981
XI Furniture, Bedding ...	7,352	49	415	53	207	57	18
XII Paper, Printing ...	22,824	246	761	196	399	437	229
XIII Rubber ...	6,573	62	130	248	91	118	26
XIV Musical Instruments ...	1,214	...	14	2	1	4	...
XV Miscellaneous Products	8,719	34	82	23	20	24	4
XVI Heat, Light, Power ...	4,351	151	936	531	475	165	334
Total ...	320,862	8,369	43,091	20,406	13,588	10,588	6,222
							423,126

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Includes Riverina and Western Division.

## FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

The following table contains particulars of factories and persons employed in the various statistical divisions in 1938-39 and the last three years:—

Table 721.—Factories in Statistical Divisions—Persons Employed.

Division.	No. of Establishments.				Persons Employed.*			
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Cumberland ... ..	6,123	12,599	13,125	13,504	186,748	288,545	307,208	320,802
North Coast ... ..	443	984	1,004	1,012	4,179	7,951	8,223	8,369
Hunter and Manning—								
† Newcastle ... ..	701	{ 629	602	690	19,162	{ 28,228	28,752	29,402
† Balance ... ..		{ 1,021	1,059	1,089		{ 12,628	13,455	13,689
South Coast—								
† Wollongong ... ..	355	{ 270	362	378	7,400	{ 13,634	15,512	17,188
† Balance ... ..		{ 482	432	439		{ 4,016	3,150	3,218
Northern Tablelands ...	157	246	283	296	865	1,554	1,782	1,826
Central Tablelands ...	321	670	727	743	3,712	9,292	9,054	9,281
Southern Tablelands ...	147	265	281	301	1,302	2,455	2,455	2,481
North-western Slopes ...	156	275	327	336	1,013	2,076	2,268	2,267
Central-western Slopes ...	178	352	368	377	946	2,079	2,189	2,272
South-western Slopes ...	348	617	672	707	2,528	5,620	5,665	6,049
Northern Plains ... ..	102	162	174	182	658	971	1,003	1,033
Central Plains ... ..	80	133	128	139	373	529	503	520
Riverina ... ..	240	390	421	449	1,662	3,237	3,382	3,340
Western Division ... ..	113	156	174	195	1,252	1,167	1,243	1,329
Total ... ..	9,464	19,251	20,199	20,837	231,800	383,982	405,844	423,126

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Particulars for 1953-54 and 1954-55 not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

The increase in the total factory employment in the State between 1938-39 and 1954-55 was 82 per cent. During the same period, factory employment in the Cumberland Division increased by 72 per cent.

Since 1938-39, factory employment has more than doubled in the divisions of Hunter and Manning (which includes the industrial city of Newcastle), South Coast (which includes the industrial city of Greater Wollongong), Central Tablelands and North Coast.

## GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories and workshops under government control in New South Wales include railway, tramway and omnibus workshops, post office workshops, electric light and power workshops, printing works, dockyards, aircraft and munitions factories, clothing and furniture factories, and plant for the treatment of by-products at abattoirs. A large proportion of the work done at government factories consists of repair work.

The following table contains particulars of the operations of establishments under the control of the State and Commonwealth governments in 1954-55 and earlier years. The figures do not include factories controlled by local government bodies, which are classified as private establishments.

Table 722.—Government Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Number Employed during Period of Operation.			Value of—				
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Production.
							*	*
				£ thousand.				
1939	15,764	442	16,206	4,087	13,248	3,648	9,286	5,618
1945	29,415	4,574	33,989	11,866	30,378	9,358	24,231	14,873
1946	27,205	1,957	29,162	9,494	24,454	8,689	21,189	12,500
1947	26,647	1,378	28,025	9,408	19,836	8,934	21,165	12,231
1948	29,133	797	29,930	12,152	27,152	9,454	25,214	15,760
1949	30,106	838	30,944	13,633	29,572	10,178	27,894	17,716
1950	30,562	841	31,403	15,074	29,298	12,414	31,650	19,236
1951	30,778	915	31,693	18,630	31,799	14,893	38,024	23,131
1952	33,048	1,282	34,330	24,844	48,074	24,506	57,128	32,622
1953	33,534	1,079	34,613	26,405	63,014	26,321	61,938	35,617
1954	33,921	1,012	34,933	26,806	69,953	27,332	66,374	38,542
1955	33,896	1,030	34,926	29,367	77,369	27,269	71,303	44,034

\* For basis of estimation, see page 826.

Employment in government factories expanded rapidly during the war years with the production of munitions and other war supplies by government undertakings. Although many of these wartime establishments were sold or leased to private enterprise after the war, employment in government factories remained at a high level, and in 1954-55 it was 34,926 or more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Government factories in 1954-55 accounted for 8 per cent. of all factory employment, 9 per cent. of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory workers, and 7 per cent. of the total value of production. Females comprised only 3 per cent. of government factory employment in 1954-55, as compared with 25 per cent. of total factory employment.

### INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

In the following pages, particulars are given of the structure and production of certain of the more important individual secondary industries of New South Wales. The basis of classification of factory establishments by industry is indicated on page 826. The appropriate classification of each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the particular establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries. The quantities of principal articles produced in these individual secondary industries are therefore only the quantities produced by the establishments classified thereto; *the total production of these articles by all establishments* in New South Wales, however classified, is given in Tables 812 to 828, inclusive.

Particulars of certain industries, though included in their appropriate class totals, are not available for publication separately. The principal industries concerned are matches, sugar mills, sugar refineries and distilleries, paper-making, and linoleum.

### CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class I are given in Tables 723 to 726, inclusive. These industries together represented 67 per cent. of both the aggregate employment and the aggregate value of production in Class I in 1954-55.



*Coke Works.*

Most of the coke produced in New South Wales is manufactured in coke works for use as fuel in blast furnaces, but substantial quantities are produced in gas works as a residue from the gasification of coal. Particulars of the coke works in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 723.—Coke Works.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	7	842	18,767	3,221,668	256,433	1,534,646	2,042,466	507,820
1945	8	1,081	21,658	2,131,028	419,015	2,237,840	3,184,667	946,827
1946	7	1,036	21,220	2,029,556	404,763	1,988,818	2,721,451	732,633
1947	7	1,134	21,599	1,714,185	466,076	2,352,980	3,312,904	959,924
1948	7	1,175	21,520	1,775,866	599,302	3,167,106	4,165,599	998,493
1949	7	1,218	22,796	2,060,766	718,278	3,388,494	4,442,300	1,053,806
1950	7	1,209	21,705	2,108,153	771,275	3,895,834	5,114,937	1,219,103
1951	7	1,524	21,878	2,247,504	1,121,607	5,811,755	7,601,772	1,790,017
1952	7	1,707	22,008	2,669,440	1,450,470	8,666,639	10,803,451	2,136,812
1953	7	1,836	23,337	3,395,102	1,661,210	10,760,523	13,201,760	2,441,237
1954	7	1,786	23,460	4,119,444	1,729,753	11,716,140	14,404,291	2,688,151
1955	7	1,783	31,339	4,050,837	1,928,541	11,456,219	14,440,333	2,984,114

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1954-55 there were seven coke works in the State, with a total of 1,783 employees, representing an average of 255 per establishment. In the pre-war year, 1938-39, the number of works was the same, but the number of employees was only 842, or 120 per establishment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in coke works in 1954-55 was 48 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and amounted to 4,477 horse-power per establishment and 17.6 per employee.

The total quantity of coke produced in all factories in New South Wales in 1954-55 was 2,549,529 tons, including 520,646 tons produced in gas works.

*Fibrous Plaster and Products.*

The chief product of the fibrous plaster industry is fibrous plaster sheets for the ceilings and interior wall linings of buildings. Particulars of the industry in each year since 1945-46 are given below:—

**Table 724.—Fibrous Plaster and Products.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	86	459	370	169,202	108,417	130,896	299,559	168,663
1947	129	830	450	224,128	224,826	282,412	626,875	344,463
1948	145	1,052	609	310,372	303,316	404,964	866,183	461,219
1949	150	1,160	740	351,527	385,016	526,403	1,127,867	601,464
1950	153	1,083	820	383,875	393,649	571,269	1,152,973	581,704
1951	158	1,107	852	460,041	493,757	844,586	1,548,765	704,179
1952	163	1,069	896	561,102	605,484	1,104,095	1,977,315	873,220
1953	165	1,060	859	563,428	655,288	1,105,461	1,942,974	897,513
1954	177	1,100	1,045	640,087	718,628	1,247,415	2,333,965	1,086,550
1955	186	1,145	1,135	724,572	824,848	1,394,788	2,653,625	1,258,837

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

With the post-war expansion in building construction, the number of fibrous plaster factories increased from 86 in 1945-46 to 186 in 1954-55, and the number of employees from 459 (representing an average of 5 per factory) to 1,145 (or 6 per factory). In the same period, the aggregate horse-power of engines installed trebled; in 1954-55 there was an average of 6.1 horse-power per establishment and 1.0 per employee, as compared with 4.3 and 0.8, respectively, in 1945-46.

The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets produced in New South Wales in 1954-55 was 6,036,283 square yards, valued at £2,163,247, and the value of other fibrous plaster products was £382,785. The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets manufactured in 1938-39 was 2,671,076 square yards, and in 1945-46 it was 1,632,041 square yards.

The quantity of plaster of paris used in the industry in 1954-55 was 58,608 tons, and the quantity of sisalhemp and substitutes used was 2,312 tons.

*Cement Works.*

In New South Wales there are extensive deposits of limestone and shale suitable for making cement, and there were six cement works in 1954-55 situated close to the sources of raw material and in proximity to coal mines. Particulars of these cement works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

**Table 725.—Cement Works.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	5	931	48,495	1,646,114	<b>246,400</b>	588,389	1,453,599	865,210
1945	4	589	43,833	1,063,708	204,524	551,111	1,002,168	451,057
1946	4	633	43,779	1,020,260	191,461	586,426	1,016,973	430,547
1947	4	722	42,918	1,012,704	254,359	657,819	1,315,552	657,733
1948	4	801	37,841	1,056,789	312,696	838,028	1,492,151	654,123
1949	5	908	50,898	1,480,088	455,851	1,098,198	1,846,123	747,925
1950	5	1,091	59,851	1,554,746	551,636	1,301,086	2,436,689	1,135,808
1951	5	1,198	61,653	1,719,212	721,773	1,627,534	2,869,655	1,242,121
1952	5	1,244	64,070	2,064,559	868,168	2,283,323	3,748,166	1,464,843
1953	6	1,421	69,255	4,321,289	1,111,891	3,392,038	5,395,649	2,003,611
1954	6	1,327	68,721	4,798,393	1,180,278	3,184,003	5,518,024	2,334,021
1955	6	1,349	61,572	5,493,052	1,223,450	3,698,705	6,463,630	2,764,925

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of employees in cement works declined from 931 in 1938-39 to 573 in the war year 1943-44, but thereafter it rose steadily to 1,421 in 1952-53; in 1953-54 it fell by 7 per cent. to 1,327, but it rose slightly to 1,349 in 1954-55. The average number of employees per establishment was 186 in 1938-39 and 225 in 1954-55.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 41 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. There was an average of 10,262 horse-power per establishment and 45.7 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 10,945 and 69.2, respectively, in 1945-46. The horse-power figures contain an element of duplication insofar as in most cases they include the horse-power of steam turbines (18,700 in 1954-55) used for generating electricity on the premises, as well as the horse-power of the electric motors (23,878 in 1954-55) driven by such power.

The materials used in the manufacture of portland cement are limestone, shell and coral, clay materials, gypsum and ironstone. The quantities of limestone and gypsum used in 1954-55 were 1,045,959 tons and 45,573 tons, respectively.

The quantity of portland cement produced was 432,487 tons in 1938-39, 320,556 tons in 1945-46, and 815,603 tons in 1954-55.

#### *Asbestos Cement Sheets.*

The following table gives particulars of factories engaged in the production of asbestos cement products, mainly sheets, which are used extensively in building construction for external walls and roofs:—

**Table 726.—Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1947	3	1,344	2,840	265,941	447,897	740,483	1,358,272	617,789
1948	3	1,165	3,288	297,908	461,644	759,260	1,433,874	674,614
1949	3	1,133	3,116	346,415	504,743	807,860	1,506,739	698,879
1950	3	1,127	4,228	372,165	562,421	940,589	1,665,251	724,662
1951	3	1,229	5,337	617,628	727,844	1,249,828	2,209,352	959,524
1952	3	1,286	6,937	717,784	1,012,466	1,699,249	3,080,426	1,381,177
1953	3	1,218	7,347	925,883	1,049,460	1,831,622	3,255,345	1,423,723
1954	3	1,143	6,898	952,166	995,739	1,865,520	3,355,179	1,489,659
1955	3	1,316	6,841	956,852	1,200,171	2,275,234	3,947,557	1,672,323

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1954-55 there were three factories engaged in the production of asbestos cement sheets, with a total of 1,316 employees, representing an average of 439 per establishment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in asbestos cement works in 1954-55 was 141 per cent. greater than in 1946-47, and amounted to 2,280 horse-power per establishment and 5.2 per employee.

The quantity of asbestos used in the production of asbestos cement products in 1954-55 was 12,931 tons, and the quantity of cement used was 68,303 tons. Articles produced in the same year included 10,476,547 square yards of asbestos cement building sheets.

CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class II are given in Tables 727 to 729, inclusive. These industries together represented 82 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class II in 1954-55, and 85 per cent. of the value of production.

*Brick and Tile Works.*

Brickworks have been established in many parts of the State, and in some cases they are associated with tile-making and the manufacture of earthenware pipes. Particulars of the brick and tile works in 1938-39 and later years are given below:—

Table 727.—Brick and Tile Works.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	147	3,910	17,246	1,884,061	864,110	614,053	2,057,515	1,443,462
1945	73	1,577	14,178	1,417,822	476,062	381,817	1,049,857	668,046
1946	112	2,532	17,979	1,737,885	709,039	566,119	1,513,324	953,205
1947	125	3,696	20,377	2,140,905	1,168,208	841,065	2,507,953	1,666,888
1948	129	4,178	22,417	2,348,127	1,523,036	1,056,756	3,178,246	2,121,490
1949	129	4,420	26,485	2,458,080	1,863,450	1,275,101	3,749,407	2,474,306
1950	133	4,313	26,719	3,002,104	2,078,358	1,486,018	4,171,581	2,685,563
1951	135	4,728	28,306	3,613,403	2,734,172	2,015,275	5,612,089	3,596,814
1952	137	4,847	29,045	4,073,710	3,494,975	2,717,865	7,518,520	4,800,655
1953	128	4,536	30,469	4,452,957	3,600,254	2,890,656	8,113,419	5,222,763
1954	124	4,859	32,016	4,713,776	4,060,016	3,404,578	9,490,157	6,085,579
1955	124	4,834	32,779	4,997,817	4,124,305	3,585,875	9,798,668	6,212,793

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of brick and tile works in 1938-39 was 147, with a total of 3,910 employees, or 27 per establishment. During the war years, production was restricted under government policy, and in 1943-44 the number of works was only 66 and the number of employees 1,300. In the following year, employment and production in the industry began to expand, and in 1954-55 there were 124 factories employing 4,834 persons, representing an average of 39 per establishment.

In 1954-55, the horse-power of engines used in the industry aggregated 32,779, or 90 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 264 horse-power per establishment and 6.7 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 117 and 4.4, respectively, in 1938-39.

In pre-war years, the local factories supplied all the clay bricks and terra-cotta roofing tiles required for use in New South Wales, but the failure of the industry to meet all demands in the post-war years resulted

in the manufacture of considerable quantities of cement bricks and tiles by the cement goods industry, particularly in 1950-51 and 1951-52. A significant quantity of the floor and wall tiles used is imported.

The production of clay bricks reached a peak of 437 million in 1928-29, but fell to negligible proportions in the depression year 1931-32. It rose to 379 million in 1938-39, but declined steeply during the war. Although production increased rapidly in the post-war period, the highest figure recorded, viz. 383 million in 1954-55, was only slightly more than the quantity produced in 1938-39. Apart from the depression and the war years, the production of terra-cotta roofing tiles, remained fairly constant at 20-23 million, until the last three years, when it approximated 30 million. Particulars of the principal articles produced by the brick and tile industry are as follows:—

**Table 728.—Output of Bricks and Tiles.**

Year ended 30th June.	Clay Bricks.		Firebricks.	Tiles.			
	Quantity.	Value.		Roofing (Terra-cotta).		Floor and Wall.*	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	thousands.	£	£	thousands.	£	sq. yd.	£
1929	437,158	1,625,464	103,985	20,414	332,284	†	40,896
1932	28,521	81,765	71,292	1,094	13,790	†	6,313
1939	379,236	1,265,555	310,895	20,129	305,980	82,154	39,468
1947	249,533	1,277,385	608,511	19,523	366,897	54,085	34,230
1948	303,221	1,727,911	669,238	21,594	460,943	69,869	45,736
1949	314,323	2,029,474	790,421	22,783	556,612	90,403	67,057
1950	300,356	2,144,719	958,223	22,124	589,255	213,622	198,594
1951	341,994	2,980,419	1,323,690	22,590	726,589	204,741	167,937
1952	354,545	3,939,866	1,016,281	22,765	925,477	179,478	218,643
1953	300,328	3,821,456	2,301,902	28,034	1,273,142	174,635	238,050
1954	375,593	4,839,812	2,463,636	30,431	1,373,788	263,498	396,894
1955	382,902	5,066,422	2,538,960	29,778	1,308,475	239,915	373,427

\* Glazed and unglazed.

† Not available.

To help overcome the post-war shortage of bricks and tiles, the State Government commenced production at the State Brickworks in August, 1946, and opened the State Tileworks in October, 1949. From October, 1952, a private company assumed control and maintenance of the State Tileworks as agent of the Minister for Public Works.

#### *Glass and Glass Bottle Works.*

In the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939, there was substantial progress in the manufacture of glass and glassware in New South Wales, and, during the war, production was extended to new types such as glassware for scientific purposes. Articles produced by the glass and glass bottle industries include the following: plate and sheet glass, glass bricks, bottles and jars, cut crystal and scientific glass. The glass industry also includes a number of relatively small establishments carrying out further treatment of glass, such as bevelling, cutting, silvering and mirror-making.

In 1954-55 there were three establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass bottles and jars, and 81 in the manufacture and treatment of glass. The aggregate employment in the three glass bottle manufacturing establishments in 1954-55 was 1,523. One of the three glass bottle factories operates on a very large scale. Four of the 81 factories manufacturing and treating glass accounted for 69 per cent. of the employment in that sub-class.

Further particulars of the glass and glass bottle industries are given in the following table:—

Table 729.—Glass and Glass Bottle Works.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	39	3,214	9,073	1,190,167	672,740	852,297	2,024,036	1,171,739
1945	40	3,919	10,502	1,723,380	1,115,996	1,571,698	3,319,059	1,747,361
1946	44	4,099	13,464	1,767,930	1,272,367	1,606,599	3,610,064	2,003,465
1947	51	4,416	12,909	1,880,464	1,414,320	2,226,848	4,714,748	2,487,909
1948	58	4,465	13,899	1,854,208	1,685,336	2,526,720	5,083,736	2,557,016
1949	61	4,711	14,335	1,945,823	1,977,348	3,207,755	6,066,385	2,858,630
1950	62	4,800	15,452	2,064,665	2,011,086	3,479,189	6,884,230	3,405,041
1951	62	4,899	18,223	2,361,826	2,768,881	4,483,800	8,766,095	4,282,295
1952	72	4,880	18,262	2,733,256	3,475,543	6,011,892	11,296,123	5,284,231
1953	76	3,831	16,798	2,927,704	2,936,946	5,224,302	10,011,767	4,787,465
1954	80	4,296	19,732	3,048,565	3,313,971	6,032,487	11,507,215	5,474,728
1955	84	4,603	19,759	3,452,956	3,855,804	6,793,755	14,154,692	7,360,937

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1954-55 the number of glass and bottle works rose from 39 to 84. The number of employees rose from 3,214 in 1938-39 to 4,899 in 1950-51, declined to 3,831 in 1952-53, and rose again to 4,603 in 1954-55. The total horse-power of engines installed more than doubled between 1938-39 and 1954-55.

Materials used in glass and bottle works in 1954-55 included 65,316 tons of sand and 23,937 tons of soda ash. In addition to glass bottles and jars, the industry also produces substantial quantities of window glass, plate glass and glassware of various kinds.

#### CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class III are given in Tables 730 to 734, inclusive. These industries together represented 78 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class III in 1954-55, and 83 per cent. of the value of production.

*Industrial and Heavy Chemicals.*

The industrial and heavy chemicals industry underwent considerable development during and after the war. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the next table:—

**Table 730.—Industrial and Heavy Chemicals.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	77	2,598	17,676	2,826,452	926,556	2,683,424	4,794,502	2,111,078
1947	87	2,861	19,387	2,918,798	1,108,700	3,367,823	5,741,254	2,373,431
1948	91	3,341	30,184	6,353,383	1,399,617	4,444,408	7,424,847	2,980,439
1949	98	3,478	22,787	3,646,313	1,594,513	5,229,173	8,651,778	3,422,605
1950	101	3,529	28,125	4,376,805	1,860,671	6,116,778	10,340,903	4,224,125
1951	110	4,255	35,415	6,442,057	2,554,886	9,920,207	16,203,493	6,283,286
1952	112	4,384	35,208	7,975,159	3,529,840	12,634,335	20,346,052	7,711,717
1953	119	4,098	45,515	16,921,510	3,422,655	11,266,090	18,643,381	7,377,291
1954	121	4,722	48,456	20,665,833	4,184,799	15,399,330	25,093,607	9,694,277
1955	130	5,491	52,800	22,538,719	5,313,318	18,576,473	30,874,835	12,298,362

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in factories producing industrial and heavy chemicals has increased each year since the war, except for a temporary decline in 1952-53. In 1954-55 the figure was 5,491 or more than twice as great as in 1945-46.

The total horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1954-55 was 52,800, or more than three times the horse-power in 1945-46. The 1954-55 figure represented an average of 9.6 horse-power per employee.

*Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.*

Articles produced by the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations industry include proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical drugs, dentifrices, skin creams and lotions, cosmetics and hair preparations. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 731.—Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	142	3,008	2,817	1,156,475	700,899	2,852,054	6,035,652	3,183,598
1947 ...	144	3,207	2,859	1,228,302	836,023	3,271,317	6,725,723	3,454,406
1948 ...	140	3,068	3,071	1,355,339	896,287	3,274,668	6,569,757	3,345,089
1949 ...	141	3,158	3,495	1,384,958	1,052,504	3,713,412	7,482,168	3,768,756
1950 ...	130	2,974	3,764	1,413,556	1,052,811	3,413,667	7,917,226	4,503,559
1951 ...	125	3,115	4,057	1,591,812	1,356,077	4,433,078	10,481,791	6,048,713
1952 ...	127	3,107	4,182	1,902,367	1,670,876	5,381,210	12,163,676	6,782,466
1953 ...	123	2,640	4,421	2,086,793	1,641,855	5,207,364	11,905,297	6,697,933
1954 ...	121	3,066	4,457	2,288,745	1,865,322	6,179,310	14,613,066	8,433,756
1955 ...	122	3,164	5,190	3,465,509	2,084,279	6,619,410	16,104,951	9,485,541

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1945-46, employment in factories making pharmaceutical and toilet preparations has remained fairly stable, except for a temporary decline of 15 per cent. in 1952-53. In 1954-55 it was 3,164, or slightly more than in 1945-46.

The total horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1954-55 was 5,190 or 84 per cent. more than in 1945-46. The 1954-55 figure represented an average of 1.7 horse-power per employee.

Particulars of some of the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations made by the industry are given in Tables 825 and 827.

*White Lead, Paints and Varnish.*

The following table contains particulars of paint and varnish factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 732.—White Lead, Paints and Varnish.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	48	1,702	5,683	783,049	421,810	1,832,401	3,100,087	1,267,686
1945 ...	54	1,773	8,075	940,430	584,570	3,106,360	4,561,660	1,455,300
1946 ...	58	2,180	8,601	936,913	721,122	3,133,799	4,776,482	1,642,683
1947 ...	63	2,491	9,536	1,043,343	881,083	3,705,254	5,759,088	2,053,834
1948 ...	67	2,691	9,611	1,568,308	1,084,747	4,983,136	7,380,076	2,396,940
1949 ...	67	2,720	11,387	1,638,937	1,195,730	5,519,294	8,108,324	2,589,030
1950 ...	64	2,836	11,409	1,765,544	1,329,250	6,328,255	9,402,973	3,074,718
1951 ...	65	3,048	13,397	2,336,066	1,715,030	7,940,125	11,870,152	3,930,027
1952 ...	69	3,044	14,472	2,602,007	2,030,103	9,340,597	13,830,148	4,489,551
1953 ...	77	2,654	15,468	2,736,334	1,921,736	7,762,118	12,375,350	4,613,232
1954 ...	77	2,768	15,468	2,977,392	2,119,824	10,026,355	14,776,489	4,750,134
1955 ...	78	2,970	15,788	3,519,600	2,687,591	11,474,870	17,773,219	6,298,349

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1945-46 and 1954-55, the number of paint and varnish factories rose by 34 per cent. and the number of employees by 36 per cent. In 1954-55, there were 78 factories with a total of 2,970 employees (or 38 per factory), as compared with 58 factories and 2,180 employees (or 37 per factory) in 1945-46. The proportion of females employed in the industry in 1954-55 was 20 per cent. of the total.

During the same period, the horse-power of engines installed in the industry almost doubled. The total horse-power in 1954-55 represented an average of 202 per factory and 5.3 per employee, as compared with averages of 148 and 3.9, respectively, in 1945-46.

Materials used in the paint and varnish industry include pigments, oils (especially linseed), gums and resins, solvents (especially mineral turpentine and petroleum solvents), varnishes, pig lead and zinc. In the post-war years, a decline in the proportion of paint based on linseed oil has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of ready-mixed and water paints based on synthetic resins. Particulars of the production of paints, enamels, varnishes, etc., in all factories in New South Wales are given in Table 816.



*Mineral Oil Treatment Plants.*

Since 1938-39, there has been a very considerable expansion in mineral oil treatment plants in New South Wales. A large plant producing fuel oil and bitumen was opened at Matraville in 1948, and a petroleum refinery at Kurnell costing £25 million was in full operation in 1956. Particulars of imports of crude oil are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade", and details of oil plants in the State in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 733.—Mineral Oil Treatment Plants.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
1939 ...	13	231	528	£ 288,810	£ 51,475	£ 567,981	£ 953,360	£ 385,379
1945 ...	22	929	3,758	1,470,110	321,188	1,207,350	1,572,434	365,084
1946 ...	20	857	5,042	1,751,809	312,853	1,286,474	1,896,346	609,872
1947 ...	23	923	3,257	2,017,598	349,680	2,805,052	3,614,522	809,470
1948 ...	22	883	9,491	2,060,501	378,775	4,588,694	5,394,785	806,091
1949 ...	26	1,142	13,191	3,134,954	556,830	6,704,375	8,409,294	1,704,919
1950 ...	27	1,143	14,380	3,116,477	618,202	8,008,140	11,100,140	3,092,000
1951 ...	27	1,099	14,871	3,206,462	721,724	11,231,389	15,867,751	4,636,362
1952 ...	29	1,115	15,478	3,676,606	892,153	16,018,955	21,697,946	5,678,991
1953 ...	31	874	6,702	3,405,503	751,076	15,638,981	21,063,771	5,424,790
1954 ...	28	954	7,709	3,705,792	864,359	13,334,209	20,255,521	6,921,312
1955 ...	28	1,079	8,242	4,925,937	1,036,055	14,477,300	22,996,209	8,518,909

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1954-55, the number of mineral oil plants more than doubled, and the number of employees more than quadrupled. In 1954-55 there were 28 plants with a total of 1,079 employees, as compared with 13 plants and 231 employees in 1938-39.

During the same period, the horse-power of engines installed increased from 528 to 8,242. The total horse-power in 1954-55 represented an average of 7.7 per employee, as compared with 2.3 in 1938-39. The decline from 15,478 horse-power in 1951-52 to 6,702 in 1952-53 was due to the cessation of production at the Glen Davis works of National Oil Pty. Ltd. (see page 969).

The quantity of refined motor spirit produced in New South Wales in 1954-55 was 107,980,931 gallons, as compared with only 7,914,459 gallons in 1945-46.

*Soap and Candle Factories.*

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps and soap extracts and powders is produced in New South Wales, as well as the comparatively small quantity of candles required for local use. Since the war (1939-1945), production of these items (excluding candles) has undergone considerable expansion.

Particulars of soap and candle factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

**Table 734.—Soap and Candle Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	27	1,460	3,952	559,919	284,580	826,837	1,825,877	999,040
1945 ...	34	1,642	4,336	534,911	440,541	1,690,781	3,230,507	1,539,728
1946 ...	40	1,721	4,280	537,967	495,275	1,736,800	3,408,769	1,671,969
1947 ...	41	1,867	4,342	560,948	555,515	1,663,173	3,328,880	1,665,707
1948 ...	50	1,896	4,460	574,068	676,146	2,463,301	4,363,984	1,900,683
1949 ...	50	2,117	4,717	607,971	870,273	3,015,929	5,467,044	2,451,115
1950 ...	47	2,227	4,890	1,073,094	972,888	3,351,864	6,240,160	2,888,296
1951 ...	51	2,099	4,729	1,280,982	1,214,121	3,869,262	6,691,288	2,822,026
1952 ...	49	2,042	5,512	1,375,293	1,625,365	4,864,101	7,842,185	2,978,084
1953 ...	47	1,805	5,645	1,582,323	1,566,784	5,264,038	9,570,522	4,306,484
1954 ...	48	1,884	5,861	1,534,180	1,631,281	5,972,229	10,291,706	4,319,477
1955 ...	43	1,768	5,480	1,552,315	1,631,295	6,816,848	11,559,849	4,743,001

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1954-55, the number of soap and candle factories increased from 27 to 43, and the number of employees from 1,460 (or an average of 54 per establishment) to 1,768 (or 41 per establishment). In the same period, the aggregate horse-power of engines installed rose by 38 per cent.; in 1954-55 there was an average of 128 horse-power per factory and 3.1 per employee, as compared with 146 and 2.7, respectively, in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 478, or 27 per cent. of the total employment.

Materials treated in the industry in 1954-55 included 579,932 cwt. of tallow, 227,288 cwt. of alkali, and 55,162 cwt. of coconut oil. The quantity of soap and soap extracts and powders produced in the industry in 1954-55 was 1,156,063 cwt. as compared with 605,082 cwt. in 1946-47 and 534,435 cwt. in 1938-39. Further particulars of articles produced (including quantities produced in other industries) are given in Table 815.

#### CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES, ETC.

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales, representing 35 per cent. of the total number of factories and 45 per cent. of all factory employment in 1954-55. During the war years, development was accelerated, and munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced, but with the transition of production to a peace-time basis, activity in these wartime industries declined. During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards, however, there has been considerable further expansion in the metals and machinery industries, although, for some time, prices and costs of production rose rapidly and labour and many basic materials were in short supply. The number of establishments in this industrial group in 1954-55, viz. 7,384, was 109 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and the number of employees (187,492) was 37 per cent. greater.

Particulars of metal and machinery works in 1920-21 and later years are given below:—

**Table 735.—Metal and Machinery Works.**

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
£ thousand.							
1921 ...	1,262	45,603	132,263	9,897	23,789	37,064	13,275
1929 ...	2,170	62,090	199,475	15,045	31,922	54,995	23,073
1932 ...	1,956	38,981	234,910	7,845	16,332	27,730	11,398
1939 ...	2,634	82,452	383,350	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
1945 ...	3,296	151,076	537,033	48,040	92,038	164,697	72,659
1946 ...	3,530	136,602	549,596	42,478	77,319	139,890	62,571
1947 ...	4,066	143,652	571,062	47,444	94,185	168,721	74,536
1948 ...	4,486	153,367	603,223	58,279	113,293	204,190	90,897
1949 ...	4,792	156,844	639,634	66,844	123,145	224,762	101,617
1950 ...	4,931	157,987	686,398	73,200	142,270	255,330	113,060
1951 ...	5,297	172,256	770,276	98,474	204,004	356,042	152,038
1952 ...	5,856	176,689	786,233	125,979	261,982	452,180	190,198
1953 ...	6,444	168,247	820,607	127,031	259,600	452,642	193,042
1954 ...	7,010	176,527	881,557	137,660	301,522	514,534	213,012
1955 ...	7,384	187,492	958,790	157,520	353,937	599,636	245,699

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of females employed in the group in 1954-55 was 20,746 or 11 per cent. of all employment in these industries, and 20 per cent. of all females employed in factories.

The total horse-power installed in 1954-55 was 46 per cent. of the total horse-power of engines installed in all factories except electricity generating establishments. There was an average of 5.1 horse-power per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 4.0 in 1945-46.

The following table shows particulars of the principal industries in the metal and machinery group in 1954-55:—

**Table 736.—Metal and Machinery Works—Individual Industries, 1954-55.**

Industries.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Production.
					£ thousand.		
Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling	18	16,102	365,295	16,588	106,992	138,593	31,601
Foundries (Ferrous) ...	90	2,830	13,538	2,486	2,232	5,604	3,372
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings ...	17	3,690	22,153	3,488	11,777	17,490	5,713
Wireworking ...	105	4,434	23,889	3,969	11,789	18,625	6,836
Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working ...	275	11,196	47,034	9,882	25,429	41,285	15,855
Plant, Equipment, Machinery and other Engineering ...	1,734	30,819	113,694	26,076	38,528	80,284	41,755
†Extracting and Refining, Non-ferrous ...	28	1,505	10,002	1,420	13,904	16,151	2,247
Rolling and Extrusion, Non-ferrous ...	7	3,278	31,655	3,233	23,538	29,136	5,598
Founding, Casting, etc., Non-ferrous ...	180	4,239	19,418	3,561	8,445	14,064	5,619
Electrical and Wireless Equipment ...	614	33,804	76,155	27,197	57,236	101,755	44,519
Motor Vehicles and Cycles ...	3,758	32,068	58,786	22,586	28,998	66,107	37,109
Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock ...	52	18,625	58,470	15,506	11,710	30,383	18,673
Ship and Boat Building ...	133	10,868	66,661	9,609	4,238	15,760	11,522
Aircraft ...	29	5,365	13,991	4,674	2,315	8,042	5,727
Other ...	344	8,669	38,049	7,245	6,806	16,359	9,553
Total, Metal and Machinery Works ...	7,384	187,492	958,790	157,520	353,937	599,636	245,699

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † See note † to Table 746.

The largest establishments are in the iron and steel smelting and rolling works. Other industries with a high average employment per establishment were electrical and wireless equipment and railway and tramway rolling stock. Small establishments predominate in the plant and machinery and the motor vehicle and cycle industries.

Further particulars of the industries listed in Table 736 are given in Tables 737 to 754 inclusive. Owing to changes effected in the factory classification in 1945-46, comparable particulars for some of the individual industries are not available for earlier years.

*Iron and Steel Smelting and Rolling.*

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up with the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales. A brief review of the history of the industry is presented in the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book on page 628.

The principal iron and steel works are at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the northern and southern coalfields respectively. These works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which owns the coke works and iron and steel furnaces, large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials. The iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla, in addition to smelting iron ore, produce an almost complete range of basic steel shapes, viz., ingots, castings, blooms, billets and slabs, plates and sheets, structural steel shapes, rails, bars and rods, hoop, band, strip, etc.

Details of the smelting and rolling works in each year since 1945-46 are shown below:—

**Table 737.—Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.*	Persons Employed.†	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	16	9,213	214,346	6,754,325	3,736,678	21,281,903	28,131,968	6,850,065
1947 ...	16	11,131	215,093	6,677,751	4,610,609	24,629,604	34,924,753	10,295,149
1948 ...	17	11,246	217,695	6,966,006	5,177,738	28,184,678	39,288,670	11,103,992
1949 ...	17	11,058	218,219	7,916,364	5,907,752	29,917,687	40,738,228	10,820,541
1950 ...	16	10,226	228,753	9,138,482	6,228,555	33,706,515	45,312,832	11,006,317
1951 ...	17	12,173	230,237	11,768,885	8,369,530	46,645,987	61,822,671	15,176,684
1952 ...	17	12,861	232,822	18,354,945	10,783,823	61,667,447	80,106,173	18,438,726
1953 ...	18	14,726	269,654	24,648,253	13,213,672	87,748,726	112,232,940	24,484,214
1954 ...	19	15,218	307,230	29,314,597	14,302,365	100,831,551	126,275,380	25,443,829
1955 ...	18	16,102	365,295	31,419,929	16,588,476	106,992,050	138,592,782	31,600,732

\* See text below.

† Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Although the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla are completely integrated, the blast furnace, steel furnace and rolling mill sections are counted as separate establishments.

Between 1945-46 and 1949-50, the development of the smelting industry was uneven, largely because of shortages of labour and coal and the dislocations caused by industrial disputes, but in the next five years there was a substantial increase in employment and production. The number of persons employed in 1954-55 was 16,102, as compared with 9,213 persons in 1945-46. The total horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1954-55 was 365,295.

The expansion in the value of land, buildings, plant, etc., in the last four years was largely due to the construction of extensive new rolling mills at Port Kembla.

*Iron and Steel—Production, Prices, etc.*

The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in New South Wales since 1925-26:—

**Table 738.—Production of Iron and Steel.**

Year ended May.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.	Year ended May.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.
	tons.	tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.	tons.
1926 ...	430,597	385,231	339,463	1948 ...	1,029,998	1,343,153	1,116,187
1932 ...	190,132	221,488	178,740	1949 ...	899,160	1,175,922	1,005,540
1939 ...	1,104,605	1,168,305	972,799	1950 ...	970,617	1,213,786	1,020,641
1942 ...	1,376,893	1,696,606	1,388,620	1951 ...	1,163,558	1,440,872	1,197,812
1943 ...	1,276,395	1,625,829	1,266,768	1952 ...	1,234,065	1,514,996	1,263,806
1944 ...	1,192,803	1,523,489	1,217,201	1953 ...	1,484,637	1,799,568	1,480,209
1945 ...	1,117,709	1,345,626	1,089,509	1954 ...	1,624,871	2,111,419	1,639,259
1946 ...	852,197	1,054,483	853,431	1955 ...	1,676,397	2,206,905	1,766,124
1947 ...	925,679	1,311,959	1,099,514				

The divergence of iron and steel output in the early war years reflects the commencement in May, 1941, of the Whyalla blast furnace in South Australia, which supplies pig iron, in addition to that produced in Newcastle and Port Kembla, for conversion to steel in New South Wales. The production of iron and steel reached record heights during the war (1939-45), but for some years thereafter it was seriously affected by inadequate and irregular supplies of coal, shortage of labour, and industrial disputes. However, by 1950-51 these difficulties had been largely overcome, the result being that production since that year has been well above pre-war levels.

The quantities of iron and steel produced in 1954-55 were the highest ever recorded. The production of pig iron in that year was 1.7 million tons, or 52 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and the production of steel ingots was 2.2 million tons, or 90 per cent. more than in the pre-war year. The quantity of steel rails, bars and sections produced was 1.8 million tons, or 82 per cent. more than before the war.

Particulars of oversea exports of iron and steel (excluding scrap iron) from Australia in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table, together with imports from oversea:—

Table 739.—Iron and Steel—Oversea Exports and Imports, Australia.

Year ended 30th June.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£A. f.o.b.	tons.	£A. f.o.b.
1939 ... ..	197,062	1,802,697	141,377	4,267,524
1946 ... ..	171,401	2,713,582	81,902	4,052,689
1947 ... ..	333,195	4,491,211	110,039	5,530,367
1948 ... ..	129,608	2,561,197	118,701	7,313,399
1949 ... ..	102,345	2,430,897	156,727	10,588,946
1950 ... ..	56,122	1,528,667	540,085	27,881,831
1951 ... ..	43,379	1,355,669	810,531	45,636,242
1952 ... ..	50,931	2,102,297	825,739	68,921,870
1953 ... ..	309,876	9,559,556	334,330	30,554,232
1954 ... ..	337,479	11,525,853	215,638	20,973,325
1955 ... ..	145,089	5,104,776	642,759	47,394,807
1956 ... ..	148,395	6,065,471	560,183	43,834,273

As a result of the shortage of steel in Australia, the quantity of iron and steel exported oversea declined by 61 per cent. in 1947-48 compared with the previous year and diminished further in later years, when exports were practically restricted to New Zealand. The quantity exported rose again from 50,931 tons in 1951-52 to 337,479 tons in 1953-54, but declined to 148,395 tons in 1955-56.

Since the war (1939-45), the quantity of iron and steel imported from oversea has fluctuated considerably from year to year. The figure reached a peak of 825,739 tons in 1951-52, declined to 215,638 tons in 1953-54, and rose again to 560,183 tons in 1955-56. The bulk of the iron and steel imported comes from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Japan, France and the United States.

The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron, steel merchant bars and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America in 1956 and earlier years:—

Table 740.—Prices of Iron and Steel, Australia and Overseas.\*  
(Rate per long ton.)

At 30th June.	Pig Iron.			Steel Merchant Bars.			Structural Steel.		
	Aus- tralia.	United King- dom.	U.S.A.	Aus- tralia.	United King- dom.	U.S.A.	Aus- tralia.	United King- dom.	U.S.A.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1938 ... ..	4-500	8-00	5-08	10-13	14-31	12-81	10-13	12-85	11-96
1946 ... ..	5-750	10-53	8-28	12-63	22-10	17-51	12-63	19-35	16-46
1947 ... ..	6-750	10-88	10-47	14-13	22-69	18-20	14-13	19-66	17-50
1948 ... ..	6-750	12-50	12-34	14-13	24-38	20-12	14-13	21-13	19-37
1949 ... ..	7-875	14-78	14-51	15-88	27-88	23-41	15-88	25-22	22-71
1950 ... ..	9-875	15-03	20-88	17-88	27-88	34-69	17-88	25-22	34-19
1951 ... ..	12-875	15-47	23-57	20-38	28-44	37-21	20-38	25-72	36-70
1952 ... ..	18-125	16-97	23-71	28-63	39-72	37-42	27-63	35-44	36-92
1953 ... ..	18-125	20-75	24-89	29-88	40-28	41-51	29-88	36-22	41-01
1954 ... ..	18-125	22-16	25-19	31-20	40-44	41-45	29-98	37-16	40-95
1955 ... ..	19-625	22-66	25-22	34-12	39-97	43-00	32-66	37-16	42-50
1956 ... ..	21-125	26-72	27-01	39-49	45-19	46-50	39-49	42-03	46-00

\* Source—Annual Report of Australian Tariff Board.

Note.—Prices are in Australian currency net c.i.f. State capital ports for Australia; delivered consumers' works (net) for United Kingdom; and f.o.b. basing points for U.S.A.

Although the prices of Australian iron and steel have more than trebled since 1946, they have remained substantially lower than oversea prices, except in 1952, when Australian pig iron was slightly dearer (7 per cent.)

than that of the United Kingdom. In 1956, the Australian price of steel merchant bars was 12 per cent. less than the United Kingdom price, and 15 per cent. less than the United States price. There were similar differences in 1956 between the Australian and oversea prices of structural steel.

### *Foundries (Ferrous).*

Particulars of the iron foundries in New South Wales in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 741.—Iron Foundries.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	60	1,243	3,221	373,461	393,962	303,861	867,196	563,335
1947 ...	68	1,526	3,450	432,546	541,411	417,211	1,193,889	776,078
1948 ...	76	2,568	6,240	699,520	1,083,259	672,294	2,182,765	1,510,471
1949 ...	92	2,735	8,163	871,924	1,233,024	837,891	2,473,891	1,636,000
1950 ...	93	2,650	8,358	915,274	1,299,252	954,951	3,060,501	2,105,550
1951 ...	96	3,137	11,381	1,151,252	1,899,858	1,604,337	4,230,460	2,626,123
1952 ...	91	2,964	12,475	1,280,892	2,299,068	2,069,289	5,276,609	3,207,320
1953 ...	93	2,522	12,197	1,616,236	2,045,101	1,727,311	4,486,716	2,759,405
1954 ...	91	2,599	12,649	1,868,423	2,110,312	1,717,192	4,497,925	2,780,733
1955 ...	90	2,830	13,538	1,869,046	2,486,051	2,232,172	5,604,375	3,372,203

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since the war, employment in iron foundries has undergone considerable expansion. The number of persons employed rose from 1,243 in 1945-46 to a peak of 3,137 in 1950-51; the number fell to 2,522 in 1952-53, but increased again to 2,830 in 1954-55. There was an average of 31 employees per establishment in 1954-55, as compared with 21 in 1945-46.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than four times as great as in 1945-46. There was an average of 150 horse-power per establishment and 4.8 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 54 and 2.6, respectively, in the earlier year.

### *Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.*

Particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel pipes and tubes, and fittings therefor, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 742.—Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	14	3,265	13,928	682,806	1,062,755	2,096,536	3,753,538	1,657,002
1947 ...	14	3,624	14,166	769,652	1,331,838	2,492,572	4,747,422	2,254,850
1948 ...	14	3,175	13,670	744,896	1,332,004	2,651,910	4,690,240	2,038,330
1949 ...	18	3,339	15,439	1,108,411	1,585,477	3,051,201	5,281,171	2,229,970
1950 ...	21	3,611	19,573	1,339,327	1,703,481	3,610,964	5,897,486	2,286,522
1951 ...	17	3,692	21,457	1,464,275	2,182,548	5,253,781	8,470,118	3,216,337
1952 ...	17	3,540	21,338	4,331,163	2,753,715	6,762,356	10,912,684	4,150,328
1953 ...	16	3,413	21,519	4,109,246	2,963,574	8,060,504	13,056,236	4,995,732
1954 ...	15	3,443	21,337	3,916,089	3,087,647	10,058,616	14,945,577	4,886,961
1955 ...	17	3,690	22,153	3,858,051	3,487,601	11,777,154	17,490,615	5,713,461

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In spite of some fluctuation in employment, there appears to have been relatively little change in the structure of the pipe and tube industry since the war. The number of persons employed in 1954-55 was 3,690. The number of females employed was 230, or 6 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 59 per cent. more than in 1945-46. There was an average of 6.0 horse-power per employee, as compared with 4.3 in 1945-46.

Most of the pipes, tubes and fittings manufactured in New South Wales are for plumbing installations—galvanised for water pipes and black for gas pipes. Spun and cast iron pipes and large diameter pipes of welded mild steel plate are also made for water and gas mains, etc. The quantity of iron and steel tubes manufactured in 1954-55 was 253,527 tons, as compared with 135,000 tons in 1947-48. The value of iron and steel tubes produced in 1954-55 was £13,693,689 and the value of parts and fittings of tubes £2,478,707.

*Wireworking (including Nails).*

The next table shows particulars of wireworking establishments in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 743.—Wireworking (including Nails).**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	43	2,812	11,922	1,049,593	659,791	2,115,517	3,276,708	1,161,191
1945 ...	51	2,697	14,736	1,078,929	937,353	2,635,592	4,129,528	1,493,936
1946 ...	72	2,931	16,869	1,214,806	939,238	2,087,815	3,511,485	1,423,670
1947 ...	83	3,690	17,197	1,408,650	1,381,844	3,168,736	5,370,163	2,201,427
1948 ...	91	3,739	17,708	1,393,523	1,438,770	3,411,610	5,798,957	2,387,347
1949 ...	99	3,711	18,687	1,561,389	1,594,162	3,485,252	6,078,830	2,593,578
1950 ...	99	3,617	18,185	1,552,461	1,662,450	4,111,293	6,942,201	2,830,908
1951 ...	103	3,918	20,301	1,754,045	2,263,435	5,754,340	9,832,358	4,078,018
1952 ...	103	4,038	21,396	1,896,937	2,975,273	7,436,214	12,451,187	5,014,973
1953 ...	110	4,227	22,871	2,099,747	3,282,612	8,955,340	14,365,858	5,410,518
1954 ...	111	4,536	23,146	2,220,815	3,800,567	10,397,611	16,636,360	6,238,749
1955 ...	105	4,434	23,889	2,569,022	3,487,601	11,788,735	18,624,957	6,836,222

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The wireworking industry consists of two large establishments drawing steel wire from rod, and manufacturing black and galvanised wire, barbed wire, wire netting and nails, and a large number of small establishments making miscellaneous wire products, including wire rope, wire fences, nails, gates and mattresses. The manufacture of non-ferrous wire is not included here but in non-ferrous rolling and extrusion, nor is the manufacture of covered cable, which is classed under "Electrical machinery, cables and apparatus".

Employment in the wireworking industry increased from 2,812 in 1938-39 to 3,094 in 1943-44, but in the following year it fell by nearly 400. However, there were substantial increases in 1945-46 and later years, and in 1954-55 the total number employed, viz. 4,434, was 58 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 488 or 11 per cent. of the total.



The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was slightly more than double the 1938-39 figure. There was an average of 5.4 horse-power per employee in 1954-55.

Particulars of wire manufactured are not available for publication, but the quantity and value of nails produced are shown in Table 820.

### *Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working.*

The manufacture of iron and steel sheets is classed with sheet metal working in the statistics given in Table 744, because separation would disclose the particulars of a single establishment. For this reason, no significant comparisons of average employment or average horse-power can be made. The sheet rolling mills, located at Newcastle and Port Kembla, produce plain, galvanised and corrugated sheet, supplying the Australian building industry, and motor body, refrigeration, and other factories using these types of sheet metal. Tinplate is not yet manufactured in Australia.

The principal articles produced in the sheet metal working industry are metal cans and canisters, their production in 1954-55 being valued at £7,921,634. This includes the output of some establishments ancillary to factories in industries such as food and paint. The industry also produces crown seals for bottles, petrol tanks, wheelbarrows, metal tiles, guttering, downpipe, water tanks, etc. Motor body factories are in a separate sub-class.

Employment in the steel sheet and sheet metal working industries increased from 6,481 in 1938-39 to 9,616 in 1946-47, but declined slightly in each of the next three years. However, there was a substantial rise in 1950-51, and in 1954-55 it reached the record figure of 11,196, or 71 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

**Table 744.—Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	106	6,481	23,637	2,493,199	1,332,522	3,883,720	6,110,242	2,226,522
1945 ...	140	8,660	29,714	2,609,291	2,646,447	6,912,427	10,901,892	3,989,465
1946 ...	183	9,165	33,525	2,973,726	2,717,459	6,857,856	10,918,970	4,061,114
1947 ...	206	9,616	32,505	3,021,023	3,079,740	7,935,764	12,723,876	4,788,112
1948 ...	218	9,411	34,046	3,279,751	3,540,101	9,084,053	14,725,305	5,641,252
1949 ...	216	9,308	33,578	3,354,442	3,927,110	9,169,433	15,111,516	5,942,083
1950 ...	233	9,214	36,620	4,651,391	4,161,012	10,880,091	17,706,602	6,826,511
1951 ...	263	10,090	40,454	5,829,374	5,672,346	14,203,107	23,286,612	9,083,505
1952 ...	268	10,169	41,972	6,860,243	7,168,334	18,919,169	29,889,813	10,970,644
1953 ...	274	9,519	42,458	7,121,387	7,469,194	20,889,825	32,151,218	11,264,393
1954 ...	273	10,323	45,831	8,333,124	8,598,884	22,665,920	36,425,066	13,759,146
1955 ...	275	11,196	47,034	12,724,875	3,969,328	25,429,298	41,284,582	15,855,284

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 2,020, or 18 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 99 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

*Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering.*

The sub-classes plant, equipment and machinery, and other engineering, together have more employees than any individual industry in the manufacturing classification (see page 864). Between 1945-46 and 1954-55, the number of establishments in the industry increased from 930 to 1,734, or by 87 per cent., and the number of persons employed from 26,264 to 30,819, or by 18 per cent. Particulars since 1945-46 are shown below:—

**Table 745.—Plant, Equipment, Machinery and Other Engineering.**

Year ended 30th June	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	930	26,264	58,899	9,422,607	8,024,927	9,143,020	21,012,456	11,869,436
1947 ...	1,127	28,218	62,273	9,829,654	9,079,205	11,657,771	25,102,457	13,444,686
1948 ...	1,231	30,128	69,665	11,889,984	11,177,849	15,092,123	32,034,965	16,942,842
1949 ...	1,301	30,868	80,322	14,559,236	12,936,552	17,127,866	36,674,291	19,546,425
1950 ...	1,314	31,145	90,080	15,324,386	14,321,216	20,590,753	42,855,522	22,264,769
1951 ...	1,389	33,169	134,874	17,631,231	19,227,674	29,160,517	60,268,646	31,108,129
1952 ...	1,523	34,517	120,829	21,065,651	25,095,457	38,166,689	79,348,660	41,181,071
1953 ...	1,608	31,393	119,742	23,330,235	23,979,461	34,139,893	72,630,033	38,490,140
1954 ...	1,696	29,653	115,408	24,703,291	23,078,858	32,522,693	69,296,985	36,774,292
1955 ...	1,734	30,819	113,694	26,799,785	26,076,646	38,527,506	80,282,634	41,755,128

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1954-55 there was an average of 18 employees per establishment in the plant, machinery and engineering industry, as compared with 28 per factory in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 9 per cent. of the total employment.

Between 1945-46 and 1954-55, the total horse-power of engines installed rose by nearly 100 per cent. In 1954-55 there was an average of 66 horse-power per factory and 3.7 per employee, as compared with 62 and 2.2, respectively, in 1945-46.

Particulars of the production of machinery and other plant are given in Table 819.

*Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals.*

The main operations in this sub-class are the electrolytic refining of copper at Port Kembla, and the recovery of metal from scrap. Refining of silver-lead-zinc concentrates takes place at Port Pirie, South Australia, and zinc concentrates at Risdon, Tasmania. Since 1952-53, the sub-class has not included plants treating or crushing ore, etc., at the site where the material was obtained.

The following table shows particulars of the industry since 1938-39. Employment increased considerably during the war years, contracted temporarily in 1944-45 and 1945-46, but continued to expand each year thereafter until 1952-53, when it was affected by the exclusion of the plants mentioned in the previous paragraph. In spite of this, and largely because of the growth in the number of small works (treating scrap metals), there were nearly three times as many establishments as in 1938-39, and 41 per cent. more employees.

Table 746.—Extraction and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	10	1,071	33,682	1,185,588	313,143	9,995,133	11,261,700	1,266,567
1945	16	1,408	35,500	1,467,899	506,722	8,278,930	9,812,589	1,533,659
1946	17	1,372	38,430	1,435,165	506,885	8,161,191	10,113,113	1,951,922
1947	18	1,570	38,175	1,453,236	638,884	11,723,436	15,120,801	3,397,365
1948	21	1,684	38,426	1,407,974	825,182	14,266,465	17,539,312	3,272,847
1949	22	1,720	41,199	1,522,237	1,016,898	16,931,218	22,104,570	5,173,352
1950	28	1,863	40,405	1,962,898	1,131,224	16,887,177	21,745,633	4,858,456
1951	29	2,051	40,563	2,277,297	1,554,265	26,149,011	31,524,460	5,375,449
1952	29	2,113	35,783	2,424,765	2,011,569	30,875,224	37,243,642	6,368,418
† 1953	25	1,457	14,269	1,304,404	1,289,666	10,664,453	13,168,232	2,503,779
† 1954	27	1,363	11,045	1,354,200	1,253,657	10,536,121	12,641,459	2,105,338
† 1955	28	1,505	10,002	1,654,210	1,420,481	13,903,645	16,150,948	2,247,303

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes plants treating or crushing ore, etc., at the site where the material was obtained.

In 1954-55 there were twenty-eight establishments engaged in extracting and refining non-ferrous metals, with a total of 1,505 employees, as compared with ten establishments and 1,071 employees in 1938-39.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 10,002.

Details of non-ferrous metals extracted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Mining Industry".

#### *Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals.*

This industry produces brass, aluminium and copper pipes, tubes, rods, sheets and wire, as well as zinc sheet and strip. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 747.—Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	3	2,425	17,512	1,588,308	810,086	2,813,372	4,273,906	1,460,534
1947	6	2,666	18,979	1,667,504	989,784	4,432,172	6,326,973	1,894,801
1948	7	3,105	19,729	1,785,750	1,336,659	5,970,587	8,680,169	2,709,582
1949	7	2,932	19,255	1,889,710	1,366,206	5,790,287	7,948,147	2,157,860
1950	5	2,699	19,474	1,840,229	1,371,675	5,848,719	8,417,403	2,568,684
1951	5	2,947	22,729	2,501,856	1,832,396	9,315,781	12,183,695	2,867,964
1952	5	2,956	24,308	2,689,409	2,304,302	12,715,245	15,753,418	3,038,173
1953	5	2,621	25,015	2,919,784	2,249,512	12,677,469	16,062,271	3,384,802
1954	6	2,741	27,123	3,307,422	2,503,174	12,601,694	16,616,983	4,015,289
1955	7	3,278	31,655	3,819,586	3,233,123	23,539,456	29,136,186	5,596,730

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1954-55 there were seven establishments engaged in the rolling and extrusion of non-ferrous metals, as compared with three in 1945-46. The number of persons employed in the industry reached 3,105 in 1947-48, and after a decline, rose again in 1954-55 to 3,278, the highest on record.

Between 1945-46 and 1954-55, the horse-power of engines installed rose by 81 per cent. In 1954-55 there was an average of 9.7 horse-power per employee.

*Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals.*

The founding and casting of non-ferrous metals includes the manufacture of aluminium kitchenware, and the moulding and finishing of brassware such as taps and other steam, gas and water fittings, valves and parts, as well as window and door fittings, furniture fittings, etc. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 748.—Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	116	2,077	6,518	767,057	618,491	1,277,832	2,285,224	1,007,392
1947	130	2,772	9,136	966,263	885,765	1,930,776	3,302,177	1,371,401
1948	137	2,980	9,450	1,101,051	1,205,210	2,640,974	4,455,725	1,814,751
1949	152	3,047	10,247	1,169,496	1,264,350	2,892,844	4,929,300	2,036,456
1950	159	2,971	11,680	1,406,397	1,327,254	3,537,935	5,702,067	2,164,132
1951	162	3,307	13,246	1,190,888	1,793,027	4,823,871	7,834,522	3,010,651
1952	166	3,329	15,671	2,116,579	2,349,279	6,701,106	10,116,929	3,415,823
1953	175	3,354	17,484	2,562,007	2,390,008	5,531,872	9,265,561	3,733,689
1954	180	3,717	19,828	3,139,339	2,887,986	7,020,019	11,584,920	4,564,901
1955	180	4,239	19,418	3,705,162	3,561,198	8,444,730	14,063,546	5,618,816

\*Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of establishments engaged in the founding and casting of non-ferrous metals rose each year from 116 in 1945-46 to 180 in 1954-55. During the same period, the number of persons employed in the industry also increased in each year, except 1949-50, when there was a slight decline, and in 1954-55 it was more than double the 1945-46 figure.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was three times as great as in 1945-46, and represented an average of 4.6 horse-power per employee.

*Electrical and Wireless Equipment Factories.*

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical and wireless equipment in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 749.—Electrical and Wireless Equipment.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	194	10,102	9,970	2,164,045	1,844,011	3,156,607	6,263,839	3,107,232
1945	275	27,207	18,002	4,168,171	6,054,370	7,616,319	15,976,740	8,360,421
1946	324	21,516	21,604	2,761,919	5,879,235	7,280,026	15,651,748	8,371,722
1947	392	22,986	25,197	5,295,706	6,861,821	9,588,903	19,460,849	9,871,946
1948	432	25,051	29,170	5,991,275	8,535,657	12,161,847	24,509,434	12,947,587
1949	449	26,199	33,515	7,026,110	10,197,157	14,327,424	29,467,324	15,139,900
1950	458	27,180	42,521	8,132,841	11,782,778	18,869,912	36,727,221	17,857,309
1951	501	30,831	50,431	10,049,866	16,204,704	27,638,872	53,600,629	25,961,757
1952	524	30,082	55,225	11,609,429	20,055,783	33,299,416	64,083,395	30,783,979
1953	548	24,865	60,691	13,668,869	18,069,859	29,828,891	58,957,123	29,128,232
1954	588	30,565	69,992	16,625,201	23,473,985	48,322,072	87,599,849	39,277,777
1955	614	33,804	76,155	21,317,517	27,196,723	57,235,970	101,755,278	44,519,308

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

These statistics relate to the two sub-classes "electrical machinery, cables", and "wireless and amplifying apparatus" in the manufacturing

classification given on page 827. Some wireless equipment is also manufactured in the sub-class "gramophones and records", and some electrical domestic appliances are manufactured in various other sub-classes.

Employment in electrical and wireless equipment factories increased rapidly from 10,102 in 1938-39 to 27,207 in 1944-45, but in the following year it fell by nearly 6,000 as a result of the change to peace-time production. Thereafter, employment in the industry began to increase again, and in 1950-51 it rose to 30,831, or more than three times the figure for 1938-39. It fell to 24,865 in 1952-53, but rose again to 33,804 in 1954-55, the highest figure ever recorded.

The particulars shown in Table 749 in respect of 1954-55 relate to 515 electrical factories, with 28,424 employees, and 99 wireless factories, with 5,380 employees. The share of each industry in their combined value of production in 1954-55 was: electrical, £39,217,143, or 88 per cent.; and wireless, £5,302,165, or 12 per cent. Electrical factories accounted for 88 per cent. of the combined value of output, and wireless factories for 12 per cent.

Details of articles produced in electrical and wireless factories are shown in Tables 817 and 818.

### *Motor Vehicles and Cycles.*

Factory activity in the motor vehicle industry in New South Wales is mainly repair work, with some assembly of chassis and manufacture of motor bodies and accessories. Table 750 below shows particulars of production in the motor vehicle and cycle industries in 1938-39 and later years. The figures exclude factories manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories, but they include motor and cycle repair shops and assembly works, motor body works, and most motor accessory works.

The motor assembly and motor accessory works include a high proportion of large establishments; 30 per cent. of the assembly works in 1954-55 accounted for 92 per cent. of the total employment in such works, while 10 per cent. of the accessory factories accounted for 69 per cent. of the employment in all such factories. Small establishments predominate among the motor repair works and motor body factories.

**Table 750.—Motor Vehicles and Cycles.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,295	11,186	9,980	4,297,382	2,051,854	1,956,096	5,275,202	3,319,106
1945	1,237	11,043	11,240	3,878,643	2,450,201	3,008,732	6,924,680	3,915,948
1946	1,369	11,414	12,616	4,688,434	2,772,166	3,816,262	8,101,255	4,284,993
1947	1,580	15,097	16,512	5,693,697	4,117,186	3,516,893	10,790,879	7,273,986
1948	1,795	17,778	20,203	7,657,195	5,750,595	5,723,524	15,400,877	9,676,853
1949	1,973	19,534	23,886	8,758,456	7,080,149	7,771,255	19,007,655	11,236,400
1950	2,054	21,162	27,863	10,178,135	8,372,239	9,660,030	23,009,626	13,349,596
1951	2,236	23,665	33,516	12,833,849	11,771,950	15,705,877	33,862,386	18,156,509
1952	2,604	25,912	43,440	17,686,155	15,813,947	21,491,752	45,456,013	23,964,261
1953	3,039	26,613	48,423	23,878,174	16,677,422	19,486,516	45,990,359	26,503,843
1954	3,450	28,470	53,073	26,486,020	18,763,850	24,194,434	55,102,056	30,907,622
1955	3,758	32,068	58,786	30,909,081	22,586,305	28,997,976	66,107,135	37,109,159

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the motor vehicle and cycle industries fell from 11,186 in 1938-39 to 8,682 in 1941-42, mainly owing to the decline in private motoring caused by wartime factors, such as petrol rationing, but there was an increase in the next two years as a result of the conversion of some establishments to wartime production. From 1945-46, the first post-war year, the number of persons employed rose each year, and in 1954-55 it was 32,068, or nearly three times the pre-war figure. The proportionate increase in employment in each sub-class between 1945-46 and 1954-55 was as follows: Motor vehicle assembly, 249 per cent.; motor repairs, 150 per cent.; motor bodies, 260 per cent.; motor accessories, 377 per cent. Foot cycles and accessories declined by 2 per cent.

The aggregate horse-power of engines installed in the motor vehicle industries in 1954-55 was almost six times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 1.9 horse-power per employee, as compared with 0.9 in the pre-war year.

Particulars of the sub-classes combined in Table 750 are given below in respect of the year 1954-55:—

**Table 751.—Motor Vehicles and Cycles—Individual Industries, 1954-55.**

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£ thousand.			
Motor Vehicle Assembly ..	20	4,022	6,470	3,468	5,876	12,265	6,389
Motor Repairs ... ..	3,114	20,223	24,509	13,026	13,034	32,831	19,797
Motor Bodies ... ..	500	3,571	7,723	2,520	5,861	11,283	5,422
Motor Accessories ... ..	89	3,915	19,268	3,365	3,831	8,966	5,135
Foot Cycles and Accessories	35	337	816	207	396	762	366
Total ... ..	3,758	32,068	58,786	22,586	28,998	66,107	37,109

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Of the total employment in the motor vehicle and cycle industries in 1954-55, motor repair shops accounted for 63 per cent. Next in order were motor vehicle assembly works with 12 per cent., motor accessory factories with 12 per cent. and motor body works with 11 per cent. Of the aggregate horse-power, 42 per cent. was installed in motor repair shops and 33 per cent. in motor accessory establishments.

Particulars of the motor bodies built and motor parts and accessories made are given in Table 819. Details of the quantity and value of tyres and tubes manufactured are shown in Table 821.

*Tramway and Railway Rolling Stock.*

Particulars of tramway and railway rolling stock establishments are shown in the next table:—

**Table 752.—Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	41	13,262	30,596	6,345,393	3,257,453	2,715,295	6,593,144	3,877,849
1945 ...	41	17,075	37,092	6,618,191	5,566,379	3,692,769	10,283,716	6,590,947
1946 ...	41	17,882	35,437	6,902,157	5,502,339	4,143,558	10,621,705	6,478,147
1947 ...	41	18,887	37,821	7,298,139	6,297,268	4,596,153	11,969,614	7,373,461
1948 ...	54†	19,327	41,132	8,262,438	7,808,521	5,345,180	14,871,339	9,526,159
1949 ...	54	18,988	42,328	9,013,202	8,382,745	4,879,766	14,771,831	9,892,065
1950 ...	57	18,982	44,631	9,565,164	9,015,102	5,952,420	16,801,121	10,848,701
1951 ...	56	19,112	45,216	10,658,915	11,098,329	7,513,354	21,020,746	13,507,392
1952 ...	56	19,199	49,146	12,334,316	14,161,866	10,409,812	27,396,816	16,987,004
1953 ...	54	18,721	51,570	13,183,987	14,155,943	9,236,228	26,166,607	16,930,379
1954 ...	54	19,190	56,293	14,888,324	14,362,715	8,878,968	26,756,625	17,877,657
1955 ...	52	18,625	58,470	16,001,732	15,506,450	11,709,571	30,382,668	18,673,097

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Tramway and omnibus depots included for first time.

This industry comprises 42 government and 10 private establishments, the former having 85 per cent. of the employees. Most of the government establishments are railway and tramway repair and maintenance shops, situated at Eveleigh, Chullora, Enfield, Randwick (trams), Goulburn, Newcastle, and other country centres.

There was a steady expansion in employment in railway and tramway rolling stock establishments from 13,262 in 1938-39 to 19,327 in 1947-48, since when the number has varied only slightly. An increase in the number of establishments occurred in 1947-48 as a result of the inclusion of tramway and omnibus depots for the first time.

In 1954-55 the total horse-power of engines installed was 91 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 3.0 horse-power per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 2.1 in 1938-39.

The number of railway cars and wagons made in 1954-55 was 1,417, as compared with 744 in 1938-39.

*Ship and Boat Building.*

The ship and boat building establishments in 1954-55 included five government undertakings with a total of 4,817 employees—namely Captain Cook Graving Dock, Sydney Harbour Transport Board, Maritime Services Board (two), and the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle.

The following table contains particulars of establishments engaged in ship and boat building in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 753.—Ship and Boat Building.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	51	4,820	8,622	3,097,922	1,292,256	688,878	2,258,519	1,569,641
1945 ...	82	13,126	33,529	4,097,125	5,270,071	3,099,541	9,402,372	6,302,831
1946 ...	87	13,160	43,889	4,359,628	4,891,907	2,769,824	8,972,977	6,203,153
1947 ...	98	10,425	50,959	4,376,672	3,865,998	2,131,099	6,789,138	4,658,039
1948 ...	104	11,071	54,599	4,336,557	4,694,055	2,476,620	8,337,549	5,860,929
1949 ...	107	11,217	58,749	4,432,178	5,358,137	2,455,387	8,808,080	6,352,693
1950 ...	111	10,633	59,048	4,761,286	5,397,041	2,658,016	8,807,797	6,149,781
1951 ...	115	10,664	60,599	5,126,702	6,739,482	3,155,965	10,947,771	7,791,806
1952 ...	114	10,671	64,866	5,486,673	8,311,443	3,565,055	13,444,319	9,879,264
1953 ...	132	11,623	65,870	5,747,303	9,370,457	3,925,730	14,867,275	10,941,545
1954 ...	133	11,316	67,666	5,989,358	9,079,628	3,934,207	14,671,271	10,737,064
1955 ...	133	10,868	66,661	6,267,227	9,609,025	4,238,257	15,759,688	11,521,431

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Under wartime influences, there was a rapid increase in employment in the ship and boat building industry from 4,820 in 1938-39 to 13,160 in 1945-46, but in the following year employment fell to 10,425. Thereafter there was some degree of fluctuation, but the number in 1954-55, viz. 10,868, was still more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Between 1945-46 and 1954-55, the total horse-power of engines installed increased by 52 per cent. The average per employee rose from 3.3 to 6.1.

The major activity of shipbuilding establishments consists of repairs and alterations. Vessels built in 1954-55 included 19 of wood (aggregating 368 tons), and 904 small boats of not less than five tons gross, as compared with 43 wooden vessels (aggregate 554 tons) and 370 small boats in 1938-39. Four steel vessels were completed in 1954-55 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,292, as compared with four steel vessels, aggregating 962 tons, in 1938-39.

#### *Aircraft Factories.*

Relatively few complete aircraft are either manufactured or assembled in New South Wales, the main activity of the industry being the repair and maintenance of aircraft and aircraft engines.

Prior to the war, the aircraft industry in New South Wales was of negligible importance, but after the outbreak of war, considerable expansion took place, and in 1944-45 the number of persons employed was 10,412, as compared with 130 in 1938-39. The change to peace-time production caused employment to fall to 6,400 in 1945-46 and 3,523 in 1947-48, but thereafter it began to increase again, and in 1954-55 the number was 5,365, including 566 females.



Further particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 754.—Aircraft Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	8	130	47	29,200	27,039	44,168	82,800	38,632
1945 ...	33	10,412	10,182	2,520,332	3,375,846	5,849,456	11,359,087	5,509,631
1946 ...	25	6,400	9,904	2,868,015	2,029,704	2,945,346	5,547,861	2,602,515
1947 ...	17	3,664	7,129	1,113,838	1,233,349	3,473,554	5,016,575	1,543,021
1948 ...	16	3,523	9,298	1,247,736	1,378,170	2,635,312	4,662,379	2,027,067
1949 ...	18	3,988	10,012	1,465,179	1,629,478	1,163,988	3,196,638	2,032,650
1950 ...	20	3,921	11,761	1,558,567	1,880,246	1,355,458	3,720,655	2,365,197
1951 ...	24	4,392	12,068	1,651,173	2,695,045	1,348,256	4,436,187	3,087,931
1952 ...	27	5,109	12,361	1,670,905	3,475,449	1,671,164	5,594,553	3,923,389
1953 ...	32	5,189	12,358	1,718,581	3,755,713	1,889,349	6,560,015	4,670,666
1954 ...	29	4,968	12,874	1,884,464	3,717,997	2,017,081	6,730,393	4,713,312
1955 ...	29	5,365	13,991	2,493,821	4,673,627	2,314,743	8,042,038	5,727,295

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The average horse-power of engines installed in the aircraft industry in 1954-55 amounted to 2.6 per employee.

#### CLASS VI.—TEXTILES.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VI are given in Tables 755 to 761, inclusive. These industries together represented 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class VI in 1954-55 and 81 per cent. of the value of production.

##### *Cotton Spinning and Weaving.*

During the war years, the cotton spinning and weaving industry expanded rapidly, and its range of products was extended to include duck, drills, canvas, towelling, tyre cord and tyre cord fabric. Employment rose from 1,716 in 1938-39 to 4,116 in 1942-43, but fell to 3,381 in 1945-46. It rose again to 4,365 in 1950-51, fell to 3,750 in 1952-53 and rose to 4,327 in 1954-55.

Further particulars of the industry are given in the next table:—

**Table 755.—Cotton Mills (Spinning and Weaving).**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	13	1,716	3,395	549,053	217,003	641,053	1,046,892	405,839
1945 ...	39	3,946	8,835	1,502,455	872,166	2,807,450	4,554,404	1,746,954
1946 ...	40	3,381	8,805	1,270,610	776,932	2,391,679	3,804,932	1,413,253
1947 ...	42	3,615	9,591	1,369,653	1,018,669	3,035,597	4,747,245	1,711,648
1948 ...	41	3,525	9,453	1,453,552	1,137,289	3,117,317	5,022,168	1,904,851
1949 ...	45	3,854	11,294	2,159,888	1,331,975	3,795,157	5,960,689	2,165,532
1950 ...	42	4,075	14,230	3,227,209	1,510,387	4,907,061	8,025,765	3,118,704
1951 ...	40	4,365	14,769	3,346,926	2,033,703	8,164,111	11,842,399	3,678,288
1952 ...	43	4,122	15,620	3,931,934	2,378,581	9,384,465	14,080,307	4,695,842
1953 ...	43	3,750	19,938	4,160,825	2,338,365	7,626,008	11,491,992	3,865,984
1954 ...	45	4,237	19,993	4,255,825	2,914,282	9,092,559	14,241,896	5,149,337
1955 ...	46	4,327	20,739	4,706,472	3,056,917	9,581,481	14,479,425	4,897,944

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The average number of employees per establishment in this industry was 132 in 1938-39 and 94 in 1954-55. Females comprised 54 per cent. of employees in the latter year.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than six times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 451 horse-power per establishment and 4.8 per employee, as compared with 261 and 1.9, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The quantity of cotton piecegoods produced in 1954-55 was 15,973,936 square yards, as compared with only 1,909,000 square yards in 1938-39. This was small, however, in comparison with the quantity of cotton piecegoods imported from overseas into New South Wales, which amounted to 133 million square yards in 1954-55. Most of the State's requirements in the finer and lighter piecegoods such as dress materials and shirtings are still imported. Sheetting is not made in New South Wales, but is imported from South Australia and from overseas.

*Wool Carding, Spinning and Weaving.*

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured in Australia. Woollen mills have been established in Sydney, St. Mary's, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow and Orange. In some of the factories, all the processes are carried out, from scouring of the greasy wool to weaving of the cloth. Others are concerned with topmaking, or spinning, or weaving only. Tops are made for export as well as for local use.

Under the influence of the wartime demands of the armed services, the number of persons employed in woollen and worsted mills reached a peak of 9,382 in 1942-43, but with the contraction of wartime demands it fell to 6,801 in 1945-46. Since then, the number has fluctuated from year to year, and in 1954-55 it was 6,696, or slightly less than in 1938-39. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

**Table 756.—Wool Carding, Spinning and Weaving.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	22	6,712	11,845	1,748,311	974,382	2,643,000	4,299,710	1,656,710
1945 ...	37	7,021	13,753	2,010,777	1,626,473	4,022,880	6,666,216	2,643,336
1946 ...	37	6,801	14,778	2,235,822	1,655,356	4,139,343	6,884,484	2,745,141
1947 ...	46	7,577	15,036	2,237,376	1,906,997	4,900,288	8,323,671	3,423,383
1948 ...	52	8,107	15,688	2,651,178	2,404,414	5,255,048	9,269,076	4,014,028
1949 ...	52	8,378	16,354	2,808,675	2,738,624	6,935,400	11,818,063	4,382,663
1950 ...	57	7,987	19,219	3,242,083	2,900,595	9,683,923	14,005,877	4,321,954
1951 ...	62	8,225	23,118	4,022,615	3,758,972	15,883,714	21,771,051	5,887,337
1952 ...	64	7,198	24,396	4,779,302	3,769,233	12,947,919	18,123,217	5,175,298
1953 ...	62	6,421	25,051	5,033,904	3,911,400	10,993,098	16,525,439	5,532,341
1954 ...	56	7,133	26,557	5,482,955	4,523,982	14,510,239	21,984,970	7,474,671
1955 ...	48	6,696	25,372	5,409,907	4,339,321	12,648,006	19,509,102	6,861,096

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Numerous small woollen mills were opened in the post-war years, and the number of mills in 1954-55, viz., 48, was more than double the number in 1938-39. The average number of persons employed was 305 per mill in 1938-39 and 139 in 1954-55. Females in 1954-55 represented 58 per cent. of all employees.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than double the figure for 1938-39. In 1954-55 there was an average of 529 horse-power per establishment and 3.8 per employee, as compared with 538 and 1.8, respectively, in 1938-39.

The quantity of scoured wool processed for different purposes in New South Wales factories—in woollen and worsted mills and other textile factories and in hat and cap factories—in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best merinos and comebacks for worsteds to broader comebacks and crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

**Table 757.—Scoured Wool Processed in N.S.W. Factories.**

Year ended 30th June—	Used in Textile Factories for Making—		Used in Textile Factories for Making Felt, etc.	Used in Hat and Cap Factories.	Total Scoured Wool Processed.
	Wool Tops and Noils.	Woollen Yarns and Mixture.			
	thousand lb.				
1939	11,865	2,286	1,610	186	15,947
1946	10,361	2,918	3,845	155	17,279
1947	10,786	3,693	4,457	184	19,120
1948	12,524	4,136	4,602	190	21,452
1949	11,111	4,053	4,336	173	19,673
1950	8,640	3,715	3,272	11°	15,740
1951	8,131	3,509	2,583	108	14,331
1952	8,052	2,811	1,621	41	12,525
1953	8,681	2,216	1,682	45	12,624
1954	10,062	2,956	2,462	52	15,532
1955	9,048	2,638	2,275		13,961

The production of wool tops and noils and woollen and worsted yarn in textile factories during 1938-39 and later years is recorded in the following table. The total production shown comprises the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn, as well as the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

**Table 758.—Production of Wool Tops and Noils, and Woollen and Worsted Yarn.**

Item.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
<b>Tops and Noils—</b>						
For sale or addition to stocks	7,045,824	6,793,533	3,613,300	4,976,669	5,671,654	4,937,732
For further processing in the mills ... ..	3,986,637	5,585,538	4,329,287	3,651,409	4,347,299	4,260,463
<b>Total—Tops ... ..</b>	<b>10,121,972</b>	<b>11,009,293</b>	<b>6,947,186</b>	<b>7,613,793</b>	<b>8,798,394</b>	<b>8,103,877</b>
<b>Noils ... ..</b>	<b>910,489</b>	<b>1,369,778</b>	<b>995,451</b>	<b>1,014,285</b>	<b>1,220,559</b>	<b>1,094,318</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11,032,461</b>	<b>12,379,071</b>	<b>7,942,587</b>	<b>8,628,078</b>	<b>10,018,953</b>	<b>9,198,195</b>
<b>Yarn, Woollen and Worsted*—</b>						
For sale or addition to stocks	4,052,071	4,804,296	3,048,332	2,880,857	4,175,597	4,027,690
For further processing in the mills ... ..	6,439,379	7,915,182	6,692,718	5,939,047	6,542,728	6,741,113
<b>Total—Woollen* ... ..</b>	<b>2,375,934</b>	<b>4,122,394</b>	<b>3,284,393</b>	<b>2,524,594</b>	<b>3,693,129</b>	<b>3,476,584</b>
<b>Worsted* ... ..</b>	<b>8,115,516</b>	<b>8,597,084</b>	<b>6,456,657</b>	<b>6,295,310</b>	<b>7,025,196</b>	<b>7,292,219</b>
<b>Total* ... ..</b>	<b>10,491,450</b>	<b>12,719,478</b>	<b>9,741,050</b>	<b>8,819,904</b>	<b>10,718,325</b>	<b>10,768,803</b>

\*Including mixtures of wool.

In recent years there has been a marked increase in the manufacture of yarns containing a mixture of wool and other substances such as rayon or nylon. The production of woollen yarns in 1954-55 was 3,476,584 lb., of which 456,316 lb. (or 13 per cent.) consisted of mixtures. The production of worsted yarns in the same year was 7,292,219 lb., including 1,283,045 lb. (or 18 per cent.) of mixtures.

Particulars of the production of woollen and worsted textiles are given in Table 814.

*Hosiery and Knitting Mills.*

The following table shows particulars of hosiery and knitting mills in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 759.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	78	5,298	2,857	1,324,263	697,004	1,519,611	2,619,764	1,100,153
1945	97	5,100	3,413	1,207,586	997,553	2,504,968	4,360,564	1,855,596
1946	104	5,049	3,990	1,268,113	1,086,669	2,444,984	4,279,576	1,834,592
1947	112	5,581	4,420	1,396,028	1,267,001	3,020,793	5,529,227	2,508,434
1948	120	5,911	4,804	1,604,982	1,608,754	3,752,710	6,614,347	2,861,637
1949	130	6,208	5,462	1,917,266	1,960,721	4,688,460	8,023,157	3,334,697
1950	143	6,471	6,462	2,213,168	2,243,082	5,484,604	9,220,795	3,736,191
1951	154	7,095	7,675	2,757,030	3,014,544	7,932,726	13,029,793	5,097,067
1952	162	6,883	8,908	3,368,359	3,616,752	8,315,586	14,513,915	6,198,329
1953	180	6,690	8,975	3,771,031	3,872,813	7,892,806	14,832,881	6,940,075
1954	194	7,567	9,513	4,272,463	4,627,712	10,282,883	18,378,450	8,095,567
1955	203	7,758	9,353	4,597,641	4,861,414	10,091,911	19,088,342	8,996,431

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1938-39, there has been a steady increase in the number of hosiery and knitting mills, the number in 1954-55, viz., 203, being more than double the figure for 1938-39. The number of employees declined slightly during the war, but increased from 5,049 in 1945-46 to 7,758 in 1954-55. The average number of persons employed per establishment was 68 in 1938-39 and 38 in 1954-55. Females comprised 75 per cent. of the employees in 1954-55.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 46 horse-power per establishment and 1.2 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 37 and 0.5, respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars of the yarn used in hosiery and knitting mills are given in the next table:—

**Table 760.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills—Yarns Used.**

Year ended 30th June.	Woollen and Worsted.	Cotton.	Silk.	Rayon.	Nylon.	Year ended 30th June.	Woollen and Worsted.	Cotton.	Silk.	Rayon.	Nylon.
thousand lb.						thousand lb.					
1929	1,274	1,942	103	2,283	*	1951	1,632	4,368	44	4,605	139
1932	1,170	2,020	127	1,351	*	1952	1,338	3,426	36	4,504	156
1939	1,537	2,579	224	3,031	*	1953	1,409	3,139	7	4,006	265
1947	2,252	4,051	29	2,701	*	1954	1,887	4,574	11	4,374	361
1949	1,626	5,223	67	3,326	49	1955	1,957	4,253	*	2,991	675
1950	1,707	4,605	46	3,348	97						

\* Not available

The most significant feature of Table 760 is the increase in recent years in the quantity of cotton, rayon, and nylon yarns used in hosiery and knitting mills, and the steep decline in the quantity of silk yarns used. In addition to the yarns shown in the table, the industry used 572,000 lb. of mixed yarns in 1954-55.

Particulars of the production of hosiery and knitted apparel are given in Table 814.

*Rayon and Nylon, etc.*

Certain quantities of rayon and nylon piecegoods are produced in New South Wales factories, but in relation to demand the output is small. Most of the rayon and nylon cloth consumed in this State is imported from overseas and Victoria. Important quantities of rayon tyre cord fabric were produced in New South Wales in the last three years.

The following table contains particulars of factories engaged in the production of rayon and nylon piecegoods and ribbons in each year since 1947-48, the first year for which they are available:—

**Table 761.—Rayon, Nylon, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1948	8	1,118	2,127	1,048,944	373,217	671,990	1,694,901	1,022,911
1949	7	1,076	2,808	1,273,599	404,846	857,084	1,759,670	902,586
1950	7	1,128	2,653	1,278,262	517,735	921,739	2,125,300	1,203,561
1951	8	1,342	2,905	1,543,372	646,228	1,258,298	2,701,467	1,443,109
1952	7	1,162	3,243	1,549,126	706,303	1,457,257	2,666,073	1,208,810
1953	7	1,131	3,534	1,164,407	747,502	1,836,331	3,477,050	1,640,719
1954	9	1,297	3,661	1,131,622	905,151	1,992,742	3,450,083	1,457,341
1955	9	1,018	3,565	1,328,088	733,881	1,389,301	2,271,863	882,562

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in rayon and nylon weaving mills increased from 1,118 in 1947-48 to 1,342 in 1950-51, but declined to 1,018 in 1954-55, representing an average of 113 employees per establishment. The proportion of females employed in 1954-55 was 34 per cent.

The average horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 396 per establishment and 3.5 per employee.

CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR).

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VII are given in Tables 762 to 766 inclusive. These industries together represented 89 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class VII in 1954-55, and 91 per cent. of the value of production.

*Woolscouring and Fellmongering.*

The woolscouring and fellmongering industry in 1954-55 consisted of 9 works scouring only, on commission or for sale, and 12 works fellmongering and woolscouring. Woolscouring by woollen mills or topmakers is not included here.

Most of the scoured wool produced in New South Wales is required for local woollen mills. Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used.

Under wartime conditions, there was a substantial increase in employment in woolscouring and fellmongering works, viz., from 871 in 1938-39 to 1,500 in 1943-44, but thereafter the number declined, and in 1954-55 it was only 942, or 8 per cent. more than in the pre-war year. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

Table 762.—Woolscouring and Fellmongering.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.†	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	29	871	3,590	313,500	208,292	1,074,827	1,344,895	270,068
1945	30	1,388	4,261	384,065	482,993	1,363,666	1,958,240	594,574
1946	31	1,310	4,606	396,925	438,840	1,406,148	2,018,145	611,997
1947	32	1,302	5,050	405,862	439,011	3,013,337	3,805,449	792,112
1948	29	1,148	4,843	389,163	506,753	3,414,843	4,354,877	940,034
1949	29	1,128	4,957	381,617	569,403	3,919,336	4,787,337	868,001
1950	26	1,133	5,279	468,725	628,384	6,149,045	7,447,980	1,298,935
1951	29	1,125	5,455	709,455	761,281	13,088,704	14,724,882	1,636,178
1952	25	926	5,554	818,475	709,496	6,919,617	7,944,708	1,025,091
1953	26	974	5,832	1,139,895	801,478	6,064,324	7,473,931	1,409,607
1954	24	1,081	6,180	1,338,374	976,178	7,338,821	8,963,479	1,624,658
1955	21	942	5,980	1,098,904	880,935	5,935,256	7,427,529	1,492,273

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes value of large quantities of wool and skins treated on commission basis.

In 1954-55 there was an average of 45 employees per establishment, as compared with 30 in 1938-39.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 represented an average of 285 per establishment and 6.3 per employee, as compared with averages of 124 and 4.1, respectively, in 1938-39.

Materials treated in woolscouring and fellmongering works in 1954-55 comprised 37,908,860 lb. of virgin greasy wool, 210,161 lb. of slipe or pie wool, 498,642 lb. of waste wool, 2,886,771 skins and 913,958 lb. of skin pieces. Articles produced in these establishments in 1954-55 included 30,354,870 lb. of scoured wool and 2,065,768 pelts, as compared with 30,025,000 lb. of scoured wool and 1,752,626 pelts in 1938-39.

Scoured wool is also produced in the wool-washing plants of woollen mills for sale, for addition to stocks, and for further processing in the mills. Particulars of the total quantity of scoured wool produced in New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 763.—Scoured Wool Produced in New South Wales Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	Produced in Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works from—			Total Produced in Woollen Mills.	Total Scoured Wool Produced.
	Scouring.	Fell-mongering.	Total.		
	thousand lb.				
1939	18,120	11,905	30,025	5,917	35,942
1946	17,772	15,469	33,241	10,517	43,758
1947	28,544	13,459	42,003	10,769	52,772
1948	25,720	10,150	35,870	10,599	46,469
1949	20,996	9,931	30,927	10,932	41,859
1950	23,901	11,955	35,856	10,199	46,055
1951	22,445	9,932	32,377	8,549	40,926
1952	16,215	7,483	23,698	7,468	31,166
1953	16,528	10,010	26,538	6,014	32,552
1954	18,483	11,382	29,865	6,746	36,611
1955	20,105	10,250	30,355	6,158	36,513

Since the war, there has been considerable fluctuation in the quantity of scoured wool produced in New South Wales factories. In 1946-47 the quantity was 53 million lb., or 47 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but in 1954-55 it was only 37 million lb., or 2 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

#### *Tanneries.*

The tanning industry is able to meet almost all local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughterings, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of the seasons.

The following table shows particulars of New South Wales tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 764.—Tanneries.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	60	1,632	5,180	506,338	357,210	1,335,197	1,910,085	574,888
1945	76	1,880	6,910	672,082	610,547	2,234,979	3,234,137	999,158
1946	76	1,945	7,462	719,054	631,168	2,263,852	3,293,731	1,029,879
1947	77	2,005	8,602	762,103	741,559	2,622,647	3,847,996	1,225,349
1948	74	1,969	9,718	832,611	818,405	2,604,927	3,805,662	1,200,735
1949	71	1,969	12,214	951,403	945,031	2,762,883	4,238,091	1,475,208
1950	71	1,901	13,014	1,096,642	1,001,042	2,831,603	4,337,125	1,505,522
1951	69	1,845	13,037	1,239,246	1,173,258	3,675,240	5,444,054	1,768,814
1952	69	1,829	13,927	1,365,750	1,470,113	3,932,090	6,037,821	2,105,731
1953	68	1,874	13,821	1,437,856	1,548,004	3,941,451	6,127,038	2,155,587
1954	69	1,989	14,511	1,574,305	1,732,081	4,445,019	6,877,801	2,432,782
1955	69	1,950	14,499	1,827,077	1,756,878	4,500,186	6,971,302	2,471,116

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of employees in tanneries in 1954-55 was 1950, or five more than in 1945-46. The average number of employees per establishment in 1954-55 was 28 as compared with 26 in 1945-46. Females employed in 1954-55 comprised 18 per cent. of the total employment.

Since 1945-46, the total horse-power of engines installed has almost doubled. In 1954-55 there was an average of 210 horse-power per establishment and 7.4 per employee, as compared with 98 and 3.8, respectively, in 1945-46.

The next table shows details of materials used and articles produced in tanneries in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

Table 765.—Tanneries—Materials Treated and Leather Produced.

Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated, etc.					Articles Produced.		
	Hides and Skins.				Bark Used.	Tanning Extract (veg.) Used.	Leather.	
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goat.	Other.			Sold by Area.*	Sold by Weight.†
	thousands.				tons.	tons.	thousand sq. ft.	thousand lb.
1932	928	3,630	364	4	9,265	†	18,325	9,840
1939	1,254	3,010	989	2	8,092	1,731	26,059	11,120
1947	1,590	3,207	824	49	3,724	5,544	38,448	13,442
1948	1,436	3,265	1,113	57	3,788	4,992	39,934	13,022
1949	1,407	2,512	980	66	3,723	4,760	37,282	13,453
1950	1,470	2,655	851	63	3,960	4,149	35,424	12,445
1951	1,377	2,704	775	56	3,561	3,971	34,830	12,802
1952	1,520	2,492	650	45	3,493	4,542	35,113	13,197
1953	1,560	2,205	297	45	3,501	3,251	32,717	12,350
1954	1,834	2,082	425	58	3,990	3,111	38,298	11,757
1955	1,728	2,198	522	34	3,289	2,767	36,188	10,838

\* Dressed and upper from hides and skins and upholstery leather.

† Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides.

‡ Not available.



Since the war, the number of cattle skins treated in tanneries has been consistently higher than in 1938-39, the number in 1954-55 being 38 per cent. higher than in the pre-war year. The number of sheep skins treated was less than the 1938-39 figure in each of the last seven years. In the post-war period, a steep decline in the quantity of bark consumed by the industry was accompanied by a substantial increase in the consumption of tanning extract.

The production of leather sold by area was 36 million square feet in 1954-55, or 39 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the production of leather sold by weight in the same year was 11 million lb., or slightly less than in the pre-war year.

### *Bags, Trunks, etc.*

The industry "bags, trunks, etc.", includes only establishments working in leather and leather substitutes such as fibre, board and plastic sheeting. Besides the few relatively large factories making travelling bags, suitcases, etc., there is a number of establishments making mainly ladies' handbags, belts, etc. Many of the latter have commenced since the war.

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of bags, trunks, etc., rose from 1,179 in 1938-39 to a peak of 2,772 in 1946-47, but this high level was not sustained, and in 1954-55 the number was only 2,177, although this figure was still 85 per cent. higher than that for 1938-39. Further particulars of the industry are shown in the next table:—

**Table 766.—Bags, Trunks, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	47	1,179	377	178,402	160,015	276,967	521,295	244,328
1945 ...	98	1,965	658	411,628	401,728	826,419	1,607,478	781,059
1946 ...	118	2,438	611	480,691	518,571	1,002,005	1,916,620	914,615
1947 ...	136	2,772	787	567,696	662,484	1,282,079	2,410,274	1,128,195
1948 ...	142	2,566	787	569,207	698,307	1,308,304	2,435,894	1,127,560
1949 ...	142	2,682	858	585,997	823,939	1,446,149	2,890,974	1,444,825
1950 ...	147	2,732	951	634,889	936,341	1,582,070	3,213,260	1,631,190
1951 ...	163	2,651	1,197	670,564	1,064,698	1,751,577	3,437,086	1,685,509
1952 ...	174	2,179	1,298	740,752	1,048,778	1,618,371	3,174,333	1,555,962
1953 ...	175	2,066	1,225	772,810	1,053,358	1,752,661	3,417,894	1,665,233
1954 ...	177	2,132	1,203	825,657	1,181,274	1,996,015	3,832,648	1,836,633
1955 ...	197	2,177	1,146	950,711	1,255,539	1,976,971	3,964,289	1,987,318

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1954-55 there was an average of 11 employees per establishment, as compared with 25 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1954-55 was 59 per cent. of the total employment.

Between 1938-39 and 1954-55, the horse-power of engines installed trebled. In 1954-55 there was an average of 5.8 horse-power per establishment and 0.5 per employee, as compared with 8.0 and 0.3, respectively, in the pre-war year.

Particulars of bags and trunks manufactured are shown in Table 821.

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VIII are given in Tables 767 to 772, inclusive. These industries together represented 98 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class VIII in 1954-55, and 95 per cent. of the value of production.

*Clothing Factories (excluding Boots and Shoes).*

The next table contains particulars of the clothing factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, excluding (a) establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of boots and shoes, which are treated in Tables 769 and 771, and (b) hosiery and knitting establishments, which belong to Class VI and are treated in Table 759.

**Table 767.—Clothing Factories (excluding Knitted Goods and Boots and Shoes).**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	819	23,281	3,875	3,227,757	2,681,594	4,436,311	8,646,110	4,209,799
1945 ...	1,033	24,543	5,843	4,391,053	4,379,964	8,950,537	16,237,697	7,287,160
1946 ...	1,164	26,747	7,040	5,034,671	4,910,432	8,689,922	17,109,219	8,419,297
1947 ...	1,350	31,230	8,039	5,951,913	6,458,227	12,188,342	22,279,292	10,090,950
1948 ...	1,457	27,414	9,211	6,410,519	7,604,071	15,048,315	26,919,987	11,871,672
1949 ...	1,560	34,635	11,504	7,268,378	9,244,126	18,259,962	32,825,654	14,565,692
1950 ...	1,546	33,705	13,897	7,611,876	9,963,339	20,603,864	36,183,344	15,579,480
1951 ...	1,594	35,154	15,934	8,542,842	12,639,334	27,455,041	47,446,689	19,991,648
1952 ...	1,649	32,665	17,460	9,699,159	14,413,969	28,754,634	50,739,297	21,984,663
1953 ...	1,623	28,380	16,228	9,645,268	13,588,845	25,538,538	47,006,920	21,468,382
1954 ...	1,671	30,390	16,127	10,506,935	15,657,390	31,537,901	56,427,333	24,889,432
1955 ...	1,715	30,881	15,824	11,291,734	16,451,653	32,867,719	59,566,543	26,698,824

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

During the war years, employment in clothing factories remained fairly stable, but since the war considerable expansion has taken place, although there has been some degree of fluctuation from one year to another. The number reached a peak in 1950-51, but in 1954-55 was still 26 per cent. higher than in 1944-45. Females in 1954-55 comprised 84 per cent. of the persons employed. Since the war, the clothing industry has undergone some degree of decentralisation, the proportion of employees in the metropolitan area having declined from 95 per cent. in 1938-39 to 85 per cent. in 1954-55.

Since 1938-39, there has been a steady increase in the number of establishments, and the number in 1954-55, viz., 1,715, was more than double the pre-war figure. The average number of employees per establishment was 29 in 1938-39 and 18 in 1954-55.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than four times the 1938-39 figure. There was an average of 9.2 horse-power per establishment and 0.5 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 4.7 and 0.2, respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars of the individual industries comprised in Table 767 are shown below in respect of the year 1954-55:—

**Table 768.—Clothing Factories\*—Individual Industries, 1954-55.**

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. †	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Pro-duction.
				£ thousand.			
Tailoring, Ready-made Clothing ... ..	946	17,362	7,198	9,219	17,715	32,213	14,498
Clothing (Waterproof and Oil-skin) ... ..	22	737	267	406	983	1,798	815
Dressmaking ... ..	331	2,377	578	992	1,560	3,174	1,614
Millinery ... ..	129	1,634	391	866	1,301	2,821	1,520
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing...	154	4,274	2,802	2,277	6,032	9,762	3,730
Foundation Garments ...	41	1,495	1,041	823	2,189	3,936	1,747
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves...	44	1,199	436	658	1,646	2,726	1,080
Hats and Caps ... ..	24	1,334	2,851	955	1,029	2,280	1,251
Gloves ... ..	24	469	260	256	413	857	444
Total ... ..	1,715	30,881	15,824	16,452	32,868	59,567	26,699

\* Excluding hosiery and other knitted goods (Class VI) and boots and shoes (Table 769).

† Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important industry among the clothing group is tailoring and ready-made clothing, which accounted for 56 per cent. of the total employment in the group in 1954-55, and 54 per cent. of the value of production. Shirt and underclothing factories accounted for 13 per cent. of the employment in 1954-55, dressmaking and millinery establishments for 13 per cent., and foundation garments for 5 per cent.

#### *Boot and Shoe Factories.*

Employment in boot and shoe factories was fairly stable during the war, but many new factories were opened in the post-war period, and there was a substantial increase in employment. The number of persons employed rose from 5,741 in 1938-39 to 8,111 in 1950-51, but fell to 7,213 in 1954-55.

Further details of the boot and shoe industry are given in the next table. Factories making rubber shoes and goloshes are classified as rubber works, and therefore are not included below. The figures also exclude boot and shoe repairing works (which produce a small quantity of boots, shoes and slippers), and factories producing boot accessories.

Table 769.—Boot and Shoe Factories.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	101	5,741	2,323	669,182	848,733	1,385,946	2,610,578	1,224,632
1945 ...	119	5,742	2,816	895,746	1,279,481	2,457,029	4,386,196	1,929,167
1946 ...	134	6,053	3,349	947,621	1,432,430	2,370,873	4,437,680	2,066,807
1947 ...	183	7,415	3,711	1,118,638	1,914,165	2,928,322	5,788,868	2,860,546
1948 ...	188	7,626	4,000	1,180,435	2,214,984	3,180,988	6,347,017	3,166,029
1949 ...	202	7,923	5,169	1,291,815	2,577,929	3,374,766	7,079,044	3,704,278
1950 ...	196	7,779	6,538	1,436,167	2,732,956	3,809,134	7,882,385	4,073,251
1951 ...	201	8,111	7,664	1,744,333	3,393,162	4,756,418	9,762,873	5,006,455
1952 ...	200	7,596	8,068	1,854,753	4,124,451	5,479,693	11,376,870	5,897,177
1953 ...	187	6,733	7,679	1,879,373	4,023,161	5,694,141	11,371,593	5,677,452
1954 ...	191	7,544	7,543	2,046,153	4,735,496	6,409,320	12,986,825	6,577,505
1955 ...	191	7,213	7,347	2,101,275	4,666,567	6,414,360	12,932,042	6,517,682

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1954-55 there was an average of 37 employees per establishment, as compared with 57 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1954-55 was 51 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 38 horse-power per establishment and 1.0 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 23 and 0.4, respectively, in 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of materials treated and articles produced in boot and shoe factories in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 770.—Boot and Shoe Factories—Materials Used and Articles Produced.

Year ended 30th June.	Materials Used.					Articles Produced.	
	Sole Leather.	Upper Leather.	Ready-made Soles.*	Ready-made Heels.*	Felt Piecegoods.	Boots, Shoes and Sandals.	Slippers.
	thous. lb.	thous. sq. ft.	thous. prs.	thous. prs.	thous. sq. yds.	thous. prs.	thous. prs.
1939 ...	5,079	9,100	†	†	140	4,762	3,107
1946 ...	6,980	12,045	1,193	1,179	350	6,137	2,197
1947 ...	8,012	14,164	1,677	2,059	666	7,196	3,041
1948 ...	7,461	14,466	1,768	3,104	639	6,245	3,139
1949 ...	6,020	11,538	1,957	2,220	554	6,111	2,802
1950 ...	5,586	13,570	1,663	2,486	370	6,021	2,821
1951 ...	5,286	14,693	1,910	1,742	289	6,278	2,754
1952 ...	5,778	14,693	1,907	1,965	231	6,126	2,465
1953 ...	5,969	14,270	1,907	1,458	196	5,871	2,444
1954 ...	5,731	14,458	1,631	1,992	123	6,666	2,902
1955 ...	5,011	13,644	2,465	2,248	191	6,461	2,007

\* Includes articles of rubber, composition, etc. † Not available.

The quantity of boots and shoes produced in boot and shoe factories in 1954-55, viz., 6.5 million pairs, was slightly greater than in 1945-46, but the quantity of slippers (2.0 million pairs) was slightly smaller than in that year. Particulars of boots, shoes, etc., produced in all New South Wales factories are given in Table 821.

*Boot and Shoe Repairing.*

The following statement contains particulars of boot and shoe repairing establishments in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 771.—Boot Repairing Establishments.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Value of—		Materials Used.			
			Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Sole Leather.	Upper Leather.	Ready-made Soles.	Ready-made Heels.
			£	£	lb.	sq. ft.	pairs.	pairs.
1939	621	1,091	138,209	414,961	836,925	13,551	†	†
1945	779	1,459	255,345	768,622	1,244,031	24,033	117,615	49,312
1946	793	1,526	266,249	768,350	1,302,634	17,189	156,266	71,989
1947	794	1,614	290,735	858,668	1,275,722	29,428	219,224	176,973
1948	793	1,587	325,384	941,289	1,382,531	32,515	181,938	66,835
1949	796	1,554	336,917	1,014,665	1,402,639	23,005	180,957	124,673
1950	762	1,498	376,530	1,085,997	1,466,629	16,545	211,289	121,945
1951	758	1,489	446,313	1,265,461	1,670,321	21,853	188,861	195,843
1952	779	1,425	510,701	1,460,681	1,463,461	14,970	282,797	224,222
1953	862	1,502	587,111	1,726,005	1,522,932	14,171	278,548	262,664
1954	914	1,553	605,533	1,816,438	1,452,204	19,251	375,896	373,917
1955	916	1,540	656,406	1,967,467	1,454,843	22,069	462,012	448,297

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Includes articles of rubber, composition, etc. ‡ Not available.

The number of persons employed in boot repairing establishments rose from 1,091 in 1938-39 to a peak of 1,614 in 1946-47, but it declined each year thereafter to 1,425 in 1951-52; it rose again to 1,540 in 1954-55. There was an average of less than two employees per establishment in 1954-55 and the proportion of females employed in that year was 5 per cent. of the total.

The horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1954-55 averaged 1.4 per establishment.

The quantity of sole leather used for repairing boots and shoes in 1954-55, viz., 1,454,843 lb., was 12 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. In recent years, the demand for ready-made soles and heels has resulted in considerable increase in output.

*Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments.*

Particulars of dyeworks and cleaning establishments in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 772.—Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	52	1,185	1,444	425,493	202,552	106,189	453,524	347,335
1945	131	2,252	2,924	813,022	525,194	325,553	1,314,809	989,256
1946	166	2,836	3,311	1,018,350	683,942	383,346	1,625,129	1,241,783
1947	222	3,608	4,227	1,299,374	970,844	551,770	2,262,689	1,710,919
1948	268	4,013	5,153	1,616,975	1,149,532	618,423	2,644,241	2,025,818
1949	315	4,347	6,589	1,881,745	1,405,167	725,547	3,108,004	2,382,457
1950	325	4,117	5,415	1,926,928	1,377,714	495,495	2,883,916	2,388,421
1951	335	4,332	6,402	2,041,768	1,704,180	577,993	3,492,787	2,914,794
1952	365	4,394	6,647	2,342,366	2,138,740	810,443	4,301,191	3,490,748
1953	413	4,440	6,392	2,811,499	2,367,990	882,881	4,759,646	3,876,765
1954	445	4,408	6,774	2,944,762	2,438,573	920,437	5,206,727	4,286,290
1955	494	4,874	7,403	3,460,861	2,782,436	1,057,105	5,957,672	4,900,567

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1938-39, there has been a remarkable expansion in the dyeing and cleaning industry. The number of establishments in 1954-55, viz., 494, was more than nine times the number in 1938-39, and the number of persons employed, viz., 4,874, was more than four times as large as in the pre-war year. There was an average of 23 employees per establishment in 1938-39 and 10 in 1954-55. The proportion of females employed in 1954-55 was 50 per cent. of the total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than five times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 15 horse-power per establishment and 1.5 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 28 and 1.2, respectively, in the pre-war year.

# CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class IX are given in Tables 773 to 794, inclusive. These industries together represented 88 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class IX in 1954-55, and 87 per cent. of the value of production. Details of foodstuffs and drinks produced are given in Tables 812 and 813, respectively.

## Flour Mills.

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, chiefly with the United Kingdom, Eastern countries, and islands of the Pacific, but it is subject to fluctuation according to variations in wheat production.

To provide finance for assistance to wheat farmers, a tax at the rate of £2 18s. 10d. per 2,000 lb. net weight of flour was imposed by the Commonwealth Government on flour for home consumption from 23rd October, 1940, until 22nd December, 1947.

Particulars of flour mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 773.—Flour Mills.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Building, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	54	1,356	10,503	1,515,223	312,778	4,384,058	5,281,514	897,456
1945 ...	53	1,436	12,176	1,535,813	501,287	6,238,607	7,430,722	1,192,115
1946 ...	54	1,403	12,864	1,579,485	487,008	5,366,974	6,276,225	960,251
1947 ...	55	1,497	13,528	1,719,324	570,657	6,695,288	8,052,985	1,357,697
1948 ...	56	1,674	14,335	1,833,515	701,324	8,944,778	10,489,850	1,545,072
1949 ...	56	1,823	14,666	2,050,655	910,252	12,184,523	14,058,489	1,873,966
1950 ...	55	1,712	15,820	2,220,389	914,655	11,180,179	12,900,688	1,720,509
1951 ...	56	1,881	17,373	2,634,747	1,186,549	14,167,023	16,600,297	2,433,274
1952 ...	55	1,826	18,226	3,292,843	1,258,488	16,163,215	19,032,978	2,869,763
1953 ...	54	1,707	19,635	3,613,727	1,409,527	17,199,835	20,608,814	3,408,979
1954 ...	53	1,723	20,324	3,619,921	1,492,078	21,040,434	24,353,889	3,313,455
1955 ...	52	1,629	20,358	3,901,681	1,474,029	21,164,353	24,381,909	3,217,556

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of flour mills has been virtually stationary since 1938-39, but the number of persons employed has undergone considerable fluctuation, partly because of variations in the wheat harvest and the oversea

export trade (see the chapter "Agriculture"). After declining during the war, the number of persons employed reached a peak of 1,881 in 1950-51. In 1954-55 it was 1,629, or 16 per cent. higher than in 1945-46.

In 1954-55 there was an average of 31 employees per establishment, as compared with 25 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 131, or 8 per cent. of the total.

Since 1938-39, there has been a substantial increase in the horse-power of engines installed in flour mills, the figure in 1954-55 being approximately double the figure for the pre-war year. In 1954-55 there was an average of 391 horse-power per establishment and 12.5 per employee, as compared with 195 and 7.7, respectively, in 1938-39.

The next table shows the quantity of wheat treated in flour mills and the articles produced therefrom.

**Table 774.—Flour Mills—Wheat Treated and Articles Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Wheat Treated.	Articles Produced.				
		Flour.	Bran, Pollard, etc.	Wheat Meal for—		
				Baking.	Granulating.	Stock Food.
	bush.	tons *	tons *	†	†	tons *
1939 ...	26,427,132	547,112	222,116	†	†	†
1948 ...	26,450,698	533,975	222,251	18,809	1,691	†
1949 ...	31,771,885	646,199	274,572	21,446	562	23,223
1950 ...	28,703,049	570,961	236,593	15,924	674	22,567
1951 ...	32,425,376	677,682	266,633	16,352	2,128	28,974
1952 ...	28,584,571	563,325	236,855	15,361	2,403	40,833
1953 ...	25,502,272	520,907	216,403	13,905	1,824	24,231
1954 ...	27,964,321	579,743	232,438	14,998	1,767	30,220
1955 ...	27,350,828	559,349	222,196	14,839	1,751	32,505

\* Tons of 2,000 lb. † Not available. ‡ Includes quantities produced in other factories.

The quantity of flour milled in 1954-55, viz., 559,349 tons, was slightly greater than in 1938-39.

### *Cereal Foods and Starch.*

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the production of cereal foods and starch in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 775.—Cereal Foods and Starch.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	26	996	4,412	813,388	197,505	990,299	1,760,832	770,533
1945 ...	30	1,261	6,727	961,993	354,657	1,799,555	2,771,804	972,249
1946 ...	32	1,305	6,828	998,004	375,946	1,745,787	2,703,432	957,645
1947 ...	30	1,462	7,115	1,035,124	467,800	2,086,130	3,225,988	1,139,858
1948 ...	30	1,557	7,306	1,120,035	534,732	2,327,239	3,577,488	1,250,249
1949 ...	26	1,615	7,752	1,182,016	594,080	2,576,107	4,084,268	1,508,161
1950 ...	27	1,559	9,018	1,239,572	665,469	2,798,677	4,526,434	1,727,757
1951 ...	28	1,560	9,531	1,451,493	777,728	3,722,106	5,925,559	2,203,453
1952 ...	28	1,576	10,498	1,797,010	1,000,501	4,436,293	7,129,484	2,693,191
1953 ...	32	1,523	12,575	2,047,708	1,099,842	5,572,049	8,630,494	3,058,445
1954 ...	34	1,513	13,247	2,390,858	1,169,717	6,922,549	10,875,577	3,953,028
1955 ...	34	1,528	14,044	2,582,576	1,173,910	6,769,758	10,036,806	3,267,048

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in factories producing cereals and starch in 1954-55 was 1,528, or 53 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There were 389 females employed in the industry in 1954-55, representing 25 per cent. of the total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 9.2 horse-power per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 4.4 in the pre-war year.

*Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).*

The following table shows particulars of bakeries engaged in the production of bread, cakes, pastry, etc.:—

**Table 776.—Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	789	4,462	3,847	3,091,583	827,018	2,684,695	4,478,124	1,793,429
1945 ...	935	5,132	4,607	3,660,123	1,164,221	4,248,080	7,017,296	2,769,216
1946 ...	975	5,478	4,945	3,802,591	1,303,470	4,513,296	7,431,375	2,918,079
1947 ...	1,040	6,285	5,473	4,310,258	1,571,957	4,896,802	8,268,068	3,371,266
1948 ...	1,107	6,597	5,954	4,780,958	1,800,734	5,543,504	9,225,808	3,682,304
1949 ...	1,143	6,802	6,477	4,929,878	2,098,524	6,597,899	10,916,701	4,318,802
1950 ...	1,144	6,864	7,032	5,338,993	2,323,372	7,254,629	12,285,863	5,031,234
1951 ...	1,170	6,846	7,406	5,577,476	2,745,354	8,026,837	14,005,780	5,978,943
1952 ...	1,258	7,004	7,928	6,250,063	3,412,785	10,323,611	17,797,484	7,473,873
1953 ...	1,375	7,057	8,594	7,358,601	3,691,675	11,661,168	20,032,836	8,371,668
1954 ...	1,470	7,343	9,147	8,325,514	3,876,974	12,371,864	21,286,880	8,915,016
1955 ...	1,525	7,347	9,399	8,774,861	4,179,355	13,469,403	22,534,201	9,064,798

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in bakeries was fairly stable during the war, but, with the exception of 1950-51, there has been an increase in every year since 1944-45, and the number in 1954-55, viz. 7,347, was 65 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The average number of employees per establishment in 1954-55, viz. five, was slightly less than in the pre-war year. The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 1,591 or 22 per cent. of the total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than double the pre-war figure. There was an average of 6.2 horse-power per establishment and 1.2 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 4.9 and 0.8, respectively, in 1938-39.



*Biscuit Factories.*

Particulars of biscuit factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 777.—Biscuit Factories**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	16	2,667	4,734	642,432	375,701	868,544	1,663,976	795,432
1945 ...	17	2,111	5,540	719,379	511,548	1,119,729	2,422,435	1,302,706
1946 ...	21	1,873	5,705	834,908	463,531	936,048	1,856,179	920,131
1947 ...	22	1,855	5,364	880,072	480,711	985,715	1,883,160	897,445
1948 ...	22	1,895	5,550	976,975	545,768	1,106,363	2,114,040	1,007,677
1949 ...	28	2,104	5,587	1,099,199	674,869	1,395,327	2,704,225	1,308,898
1950 ...	26	2,410	6,114	1,336,432	853,132	1,841,796	3,334,947	1,493,151
1951 ...	24	2,574	6,895	1,546,589	1,112,469	1,930,303	3,947,264	2,016,961
1952 ...	23	2,644	7,648	1,781,199	1,496,501	2,754,890	5,584,256	2,829,366
1953 ...	21	2,406	8,088	2,083,371	1,548,764	3,243,853	6,295,769	3,051,916
1954 ...	20	2,416	8,586	2,229,245	1,625,010	3,327,000	6,547,500	3,220,500
1955 ...	19	2,597	8,738	2,954,668	1,646,120	3,464,598	6,821,481	3,356,883

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors

There was a substantial increase in employment in biscuit factories during the war years, but the number subsequently declined, and in 1954-55 it was only 2,597, or slightly less than in 1938-39. More females than males are employed in the industry, the number in 1954-55 being 1,606 or 62 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 84 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 459 horse-power per establishment and 3.4 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 296 and 1.8, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The next table contains particulars of the flour and sugar consumed in biscuit factories and the quantity of biscuits manufactured:—

**Table 778.—Biscuit Factories—Materials Treated and Biscuits Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.		Biscuits Produced. †	Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.		Biscuits Produced. †
	Flour.	Sugar.			Flour.	Sugar.	
	tons *	tons.	thous. lb.		tons *	tons.	thous. lb.
1929 ...	13,808	3,455	43,290	1951 ...	21,684	6,079	67,878
1932 ...	9,865	2,402	30,619	1952 ...	24,716	6,970	77,224
1939 ...	14,838	3,526	43,235	1953 ...	22,824	6,810	73,648
1949 ...	17,048	4,697	53,272	1954 ...	23,627	6,711	73,829
1950 ...	19,578	5,409	60,972	1955 ...	23,370	6,610	73,825

\* Tons of 2,000 lb.

† Including ice cream cones, but excluding dog biscuits.

In spite of the smaller employment in the post-war years, the quantity of biscuits produced has been consistently higher than before the war. The quantity in 1954-55 was 73.8 million lb., or 71 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

There is an export trade in biscuits, chiefly with Eastern countries and the islands of the Pacific. In 1954-55, 2,993,000 lb. of biscuits were exported oversea from New South Wales, compared with an average of 1,835,000 lb. in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

*Sugar Mills and Sugar Refining.*

Sugar cane is cultivated in the lower valleys of the northern coastal rivers of New South Wales, and the cane is crushed at three large mills, situated at Harwood Island on the Clarence River, at Broadwater on the Richmond, and at Condong on the Tweed. The number employed in these mills rose from 212 in 1938-39 to 317 in 1943-44, but it was only 187 in 1954-55. The output of raw sugar was 26,301 tons in 1954-55, as compared with 45,106 tons in 1938-39 and 33,003 tons in 1948-49.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pyrmont, Sydney), which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as those on the North Coast.

The sugar industry is subject to an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture". The term of the current agreement extends to 31st August, 1961.

Particulars of the quantities of sugar used in food-producing factories are given in the chapter "Food and Prices" (see Table 140).

*Confectionery Factories.*

During the war years, there was a substantial decline in employment in confectionery factories, and the number employed in 1945-46 was 21 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Since 1945-46 there has been some increase in employment, but the number of persons employed in 1954-55 was 17 per cent. less than in the pre-war year.

Further particulars of the confectionery industry are given in the following table:—

**Table 779.—Confectionery Factories.**

Year ended 30th June	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	59	3,413	8,337	1,512,559	506,902	1,637,010	3,054,750	1,387,740
1945 ...	69	2,746	8,921	1,397,460	657,767	2,354,845	3,977,499	1,622,654
1946 ...	73	2,693	9,353	1,404,804	670,741	2,471,964	4,066,895	1,594,931
1947 ...	94	2,904	9,524	1,493,829	774,993	3,091,121	4,846,231	1,755,110
1948 ...	98	3,084	10,161	1,578,013	918,362	3,531,937	5,594,325	2,062,388
1949 ...	108	3,218	11,105	1,752,099	1,073,753	4,655,261	7,361,071	2,705,810
1950 ...	104	3,335	11,912	1,881,904	1,279,842	4,727,900	7,794,968	3,087,068
1951 ...	99	3,294	13,053	2,101,647	1,534,465	5,354,408	8,720,182	3,365,774
1952 ...	92	3,035	13,815	2,275,117	1,797,485	6,354,264	10,044,404	3,690,140
1953 ...	99	2,938	15,031	2,463,506	1,878,470	6,446,481	10,658,341	4,211,860
1954 ...	97	2,930	15,228	2,578,500	1,939,654	6,773,239	11,154,869	4,381,630
1955 ...	94	2,850	16,088	2,826,861	1,919,792	7,480,142	11,845,768	4,365,625

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

There was an average of 30 employees per establishment in 1954-55, as compared with 58 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1954-55 represented 51 per cent. of the total.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 represented an average of 171 horse-power per establishment and 5.6 per employee, as compared with 141 and 2.4, respectively, in the pre-war year.

*Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc.*

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in canning jam, pickles, fruit, vegetables, etc.:—

**Table 780.—Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	31	1,659	2,576	599,112	304,424	1,191,343	1,911,173	719,830
1945 ...	57	3,871	6,448	1,458,065	963,869	3,933,865	5,781,632	1,797,767
1946 ...	55	3,596	6,758	1,205,798	956,757	3,678,975	5,370,604	1,691,629
1947 ...	58	3,299	7,301	1,385,636	971,311	3,779,335	5,507,249	1,727,914
1948 ...	62	3,323	8,489	1,481,885	1,125,199	4,455,273	6,508,245	2,052,972
1949 ...	60	3,062	7,805	1,640,011	1,134,566	3,952,911	5,996,052	2,043,141
1950 ...	70	3,321	9,554	1,939,502	1,372,409	4,865,924	7,137,136	2,271,212
1951 ...	66	3,472	8,854	2,105,144	1,661,077	5,480,608	8,247,575	2,766,967
1952 ...	64	3,411	10,407	2,277,629	2,036,419	7,628,067	11,104,179	3,476,112
1953 ...	63	2,818	10,237	3,193,060	1,987,100	7,714,852	11,198,270	3,483,418
1954 ...	59	2,734	10,754	3,174,964	1,990,566	6,975,898	10,101,835	3,125,937
1955 ...	51	2,622	10,635	2,908,142	1,941,134	7,268,619	11,197,864	3,929,245

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

About 40 per cent. of employees in this industry work in the country, mainly seasonally, in canneries near the place where the fruit or vegetables are grown. During the war, there was a very steep increase in employment in this industry, viz., from 1,659 in 1938-39 to 3,871 in 1944-45. There was some reduction in the post-war period, but the number in 1954-55, viz. 2,622, was still 58 per cent. greater than the 1938-39 figure.

The number of factories in the canning industry in 1954-55 was 64 per cent. greater than before the war. There was an average of 53 persons per establishment in 1938-39 and 51 in 1954-55. The proportion of females employed in the industry in 1954-55 was 44 per cent.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was about four times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 208 horse-power per establishment and 4.1 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 83 and 1.5, respectively, in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1954-55 included 10,098 tons of sugar, 529,779 cwt. of fresh fruit and 259,424 cwt. of vegetables.

*Butter Factories.*

Butter-making is one of the chief food processing industries, and about 96 per cent. of the butter made in New South Wales is made in butter factories, most of which are situated in country districts. The

quantity of butter produced in these factories depends mainly on the prevailing seasonal conditions in the dairying districts, but is also affected by variations in the use of milk for processing.

Production reached its highest level (143,208,344 lb.) in the bountiful season of 1933-34. In recent years, seasonal conditions have frequently been unfavourable, the industry has been under-manned and handicapped by shortages of materials, and there has been marked expansion in processed milk products and the consumption of fresh milk. The production of butter fell from 114 million lb. in 1938-39 to 60 million lb. in 1946-47. The lowest figure since that year was 53 million lb. in 1951-52, and the highest was 87 million lb. in 1954-55.

Most of the butter factories are organised on a co-operative basis and each dairy farmer who supplies cream is paid according to its butter-fat content. The factories are under the general oversight of government officials who advise and instruct dairy farmers and factory managers in matters connected with the industry to promote and maintain high quality in its products. Most of the butter produced in New South Wales factories is of the "choicest" quality, and very little is classified as second or lower grade.

Arrangements for regulating the marketing of butter for both local consumption and export are described in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

Particulars of butter factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 781.—Butter Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	94	1,186	19,891	1,188,703	302,037	6,756,283	7,342,631	586,348
1945 ...	88	1,338	23,693	1,272,473	404,373	5,185,114	5,739,811	554,697
1946 ...	87	1,389	23,449	1,308,548	447,712	5,921,419	6,517,676	596,257
1947 ...	83	1,296	21,697	1,328,479	421,737	5,015,105	5,815,530	800,425
1948 ...	76	1,335	20,989	1,564,802	498,292	7,227,598	8,143,267	915,669
1949 ...	70	1,386	22,086	1,739,392	574,422	8,209,367	9,643,342	1,433,975
1950 ...	68	1,484	22,533	1,885,371	682,938	10,056,034	11,030,159	974,125
1951 ...	62	1,479	23,115	2,335,204	813,519	9,241,973	10,417,747	1,175,774
1952 ...	60	1,410	23,077	2,735,366	921,940	8,305,131	9,444,743	1,139,612
1953 ...	55	1,434	25,292	3,249,145	1,178,983	16,368,375	18,335,090	1,966,715
1954 ...	53	1,438	26,932	3,694,811	1,173,885	12,691,195	14,931,463	2,240,273
1955 ...	53	1,537	30,651	4,106,028	1,268,827	15,278,547	17,394,838	2,116,291

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1954-55 the number of butter factories declined by 44 per cent. from 94 to 53, whereas in the same period the number of employees increased from 1,186 to 1,537, or by 30 per cent. There was an average of 29 employees per establishment in 1954-55, as compared with 13 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1954-55 was 11 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 54 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 578 horse-power per establishment and 19.9 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 212 and 16.8, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The next table shows details of the cream used in New South Wales butter factories, and the quantity of butter produced therefrom in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 782.—Butter Factories—Cream Used and Butter Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Cream Used.	Butter Produced.		
		From N.S.W. Cream.	From Cream from Other States.	Total.
	thous. lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1939 ... ..	211,250	113,091,595	749,139	113,840,734
1947 ... ..	125,298	59,853,304	531,368	60,384,672
1948 ... ..	157,838	75,359,972	706,454	76,066,426
1949 ... ..	154,626	73,863,855	654,664	74,518,519
1950 ... ..	171,124	81,719,942	749,536	82,469,478
1951 ... ..	159,511	76,193,407	679,537	76,872,944
1952 ... ..	108,939	51,939,426	561,829	52,501,255
1953 ... ..	172,382	82,201,943	873,856	83,075,799
1954 ... ..	138,106	65,810,010	746,817	66,556,827
1955 ... ..	173,857	85,957,674	703,110	86,660,784

*Cheese, Bacon and Preserved Milk Factories.*

In addition to butter factories, there are numerous other establishments engaged in the treatment of dairy produce. In 1954-55 there were 18 cheese factories with 130 employees, 32 bacon and ham curing establishments with 662 employees, and 6 factories with 655 employees manufacturing condensed and powdered milk and other milk products. The number of these factories has varied only slightly since 1938-39, but the aggregate number of employees in 1954-55, viz. 1,447, was approximately double the pre-war average. The greatest relative increase was recorded in respect of condensed and dried milk factories, employment having risen from 235 persons in 1938-39 to 655 in 1954-55.

Further details of cheese, bacon and preserved milk factories are given in the following table:—

**Table 783.—Cheese, Bacon and Preserved Milk Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed. *	Value of—				
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
			£	£	£	£	£
1939 ... ..	60	730	473,116	161,053	1,484,822	1,850,840	366,018
1945 ... ..	59	1,304	683,076	391,651	3,919,324	4,978,110	1,058,786
1946 ... ..	62	1,289	749,072	399,132	3,621,398	4,562,194	940,796
1947 ... ..	66	1,272	759,637	423,233	3,247,871	4,051,245	803,374
1948 ... ..	65	1,307	1,044,469	491,590	3,653,052	4,559,762	906,710
1949 ... ..	66	1,348	1,169,498	577,604	4,330,366	5,493,682	1,153,316
1950 ... ..	66	1,487	1,263,445	704,720	6,735,765	8,142,697	1,406,932
1951 ... ..	63	1,538	1,594,097	876,987	5,796,721	7,577,891	1,781,170
1952 ... ..	63	1,450	1,914,786	984,150	6,814,362	8,514,314	1,699,952
1953 ... ..	56	1,436	2,800,370	1,106,860	8,578,226	10,726,215	2,147,989
1954 ... ..	57	1,582	3,686,744	1,242,721	9,168,558	11,462,148	2,293,590
1955 ... ..	56	1,447	2,986,988	1,149,013	7,494,018	10,204,012	2,709,994

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1938-39, there has been a remarkable increase in the production of various types of preserved milk, although there is considerable fluctuation from year to year, largely caused by seasonal factors. The production of concentrated whole milk was 20 million lb. in 1953-54, or nearly nine times as great as in 1938-39. The production of condensed milk in 1953-54 was 3.8 million lb., virtually the same as in 1938-39. The production of other processed milk in 1953-54, viz., 40 million lb., was more than eight times as great as in the pre-war year. Separate particulars of the production of these commodities are not available for 1954-55.

Table 784.—Production of Preserved Milk.

Year ended 30th June.	Concentrated Whole Milk.	Condensed Whole Milk.	Other Processed Milk.*	Year ended 30th June.	Concentrated Whole Milk.	Condensed Whole Milk.	Other Processed Milk.*
	thous. lb.	thous. lb.	thous. lb.		thous. lb.	thous. lb.	thous. lb.
1939 ...	2,332	3,816	4,734	1951 ...	19,977	1,603	28,573
1947 ...	20,436	1,082	16,784	1952 ...	12,143	6,730	21,496
1948 ...	20,633	4,851	20,991	1953 ...	11,150	9,362	43,410
1949 ...	18,241	1,741	26,547	1954 ...	19,580	3,827	39,647
1950 ...	20,980	3,496	30,857	1955 ...	47,119		

\* Includes skim and butter milk products.

Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams are produced on farms as well as in factories. Particulars of the total output of these commodities, and the arrangements for supervising their production and organising their marketing, are given in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

*Margarine Factories.*

Both table and cooking margarine are made in New South Wales, from vegetable oils (mainly from copra), and from animal fats. Under the Dairy Industry Act, the manufacture of table margarine in New South Wales is subject to quota.

There were eight margarine factories with 649 employees in 1954-55, as compared with ten establishments and 494 employees in 1938-39. The value of output in 1954-55 was £6,596,768 and the value of production £1,360,654. In the same year, the salaries and wages paid amounted to £588,129, or 43 per cent. of the value of production.

The following table shows the total quantity of margarine produced in all New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 785.—Production of Margarine.

Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.			Value.		
	Table Margarine.	Other Margarine.	Total.	Table Margarine.	Other Margarine.	Total.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£
1939 ...	40,107	200,670	240,777	162,692	566,627	729,319
1945 ...	242,670	275,312	517,982	1,435,733	842,000	2,277,633
1946 ...	135,420	226,009	361,429	758,896	726,931	1,485,827
1947 ...	82,196	192,590	274,786	459,402	614,293	1,073,695
1948 ...	46,223	249,447	295,670	313,738	958,663	1,272,401
1949 ...	121,063	299,973	421,036	945,160	1,424,916	2,370,076
1950 ...	75,509	341,446	416,955	621,212	1,523,357	2,144,569
1951 ...	50,170	324,357	374,527	495,795	1,452,148	1,947,943
1952 ...	99,518	366,223	465,741	1,015,129	1,828,017	2,843,146
1953 ...	82,312	312,402	394,714	901,211	2,134,351	3,035,562
1954 ...	128,128	326,724	454,852	1,345,626	2,308,969	3,654,595
1955 ...	149,887	316,630	466,517	1,737,988	2,423,755	4,161,743

In spite of the small increase in employment in margarine factories since 1938-39, there has been a very considerable increase in production since that year. Production expanded during the war years in particular, largely owing to the demand for a substitute for butter, then subject to rationing. Production of all types of margarine in all factories rose from 240,777 cwt. in 1938-39 to 517,982 cwt. in 1944-45. After the cessation of wartime demands, it fell to 274,786 cwt. in 1946-47, but it increased again in the following years, and in 1954-55 it was 466,517 cwt. or nearly double the pre-war figure, and 40 per cent. less than the production of butter in 1954-55.

The proportion of table margarine has varied substantially from year to year, mainly owing to changes in quantities exported overseas. Production totalled 40,107 cwt. in 1938-39, 242,670 cwt. in 1944-45, 50,170 cwt. in 1950-51, and 149,887 cwt. in 1954-55. In 1951-52, the quota for production of table margarine, other than for export, was raised from 2.8 million lb. to 5.6 million lb. per annum.

#### *Meat and Fish Preserving.*

The following table contains particulars of the operations of meat and fish preserving factories in 1938-39 and later years. They do not include establishments engaged in the production of bacon and ham.

**Table 786.—Meat and Fish Preserving Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	6	211	246	81,778	39,183	125,077	158,311	33,234
1945 ...	13	993	1,043	301,035	290,393	1,922,552	2,497,302	574,750
1946 ...	12	946	1,277	240,140	264,169	1,527,631	2,001,593	473,962
1947 ...	7	690	1,282	202,088	215,565	1,291,030	1,739,895	448,865
1948 ...	8	668	1,225	261,075	224,830	1,175,138	1,541,608	366,470
1949 ...	8	647	1,381	277,688	246,135	1,161,962	1,582,035	420,073
1950 ...	8	665	1,831	307,343	274,317	1,173,071	1,735,841	562,170
1951 ...	10	609	1,878	359,159	298,708	1,461,940	1,790,024	328,084
1952 ...	12	777	3,114	580,974	467,944	2,561,517	3,419,055	857,538
1953 ...	13	836	3,147	641,437	574,366	4,126,223	5,447,025	1,320,802
1954 ...	14	849	3,409	778,663	585,586	3,238,687	4,400,318	1,161,631
1955 ...	14	766	3,735	637,580	559,541	3,072,804	4,132,406	1,059,602

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

A strong impetus to the development of the meat and fish preserving industry was given by the wartime demand of the armed forces. Employment in the industry rose from 211 in 1938-39 to 1,171 in 1943-44, but declined rapidly after the end of the war, and in 1950-51 it was only 609. In 1954-55 the number was 766.

There was an average of 55 employees per establishment in 1954-55, as compared with 35 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1954-55 was 41 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed increased from 246 in 1938-39 to 1,878 in 1950-51 and 3,735 in 1954-55. There was an average of 267 horse-power per establishment and 4.9 per employee in 1954-55 as compared with 41 and 1.2, respectively, in 1938-39.

The quantity of preserved meat produced was 3.4 million lb. in 1938-39, 29.1 million lb. in 1943-44, and 25.2 million lb. in 1954-55. During the war, dehydrated meat was produced for the defence services; production declined from 4,970,557 lb. in 1943-44 to 658,124 lb. in 1945-46, and then ceased.

The production of tinned fish was 1,698,906 lb. in 1948-49, but later figures are not available for publication.

*Condiments, Spices, etc.*

The sub-class "Condiments, Spices, etc.", comprises factories engaged in the preparation of numerous grocery items such as coffee and coffee essences, flavouring essences, jelly crystals, pepper and other spices, as well as the re-packing of certain imported commodities such as tea. Particulars of this sub-class in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 787.—Condiments, Spices, etc.**

Year ended 30th June	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	53	1,510	1,662	532,547	217,620	1,033,120	2,122,759	1,089,639
1945 ...	58	1,885	2,232	669,672	393,065	1,911,716	3,186,296	1,274,580
1946 ...	57	1,898	3,008	727,325	426,514	1,911,830	3,236,532	1,324,702
1947 ...	64	2,082	3,235	805,992	542,401	2,489,548	3,529,357	1,039,809
1948 ...	65	2,086	2,979	890,584	569,575	2,487,893	3,886,626	1,398,733
1949 ...	68	2,065	3,034	878,230	628,710	2,998,406	4,795,902	1,797,496
1950 ...	64	2,110	3,659	1,096,041	756,149	3,671,086	5,609,765	1,938,679
1951 ...	63	1,987	3,519	1,143,124	831,306	4,042,147	6,298,237	2,256,090
1952 ...	67	1,973	4,113	1,544,837	1,005,868	7,739,339	10,509,545	2,770,206
1953 ...	70	1,571	3,604	1,125,227	964,091	5,244,747	8,019,603	2,774,856
1954 ...	67	1,509	3,775	1,241,904	936,889	5,259,062	8,033,901	2,774,839
1955 ...	67	1,552	3,554	1,439,177	1,011,71	7,236,415	9,971,439	2,735,024

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in condiment and spice factories rose gradually throughout the war and post-war years from 1,510 in 1938-39 to 2,110 in 1949-50, but it declined to 1,552 in 1954-55. There was an average of 29 employees per establishment in 1938-39, and 23 in 1954-55. Females comprised 54 per cent. of employees in 1954-55.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than double the figure for 1938-39. There was an average of 53 horse-power per establishment and 2.3 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 31 and 1.1, respectively, in the pre-war year.



*Ice and Refrigerating Works.*

Particulars of ice and refrigerating works in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 788.—Ice and Refrigerating Works.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	202	1,436	28,386	2,545,248	303,814	274,036	875,321	601,285
1945 ...	211	1,831	33,045	2,454,378	516,337	590,016	1,707,807	1,117,791
1946 ...	222	2,030	33,620	2,586,106	567,094	550,998	1,776,301	1,225,303
1947 ...	235	2,097	35,458	2,820,078	642,838	711,539	1,975,998	1,264,459
1948 ...	242	1,986	36,126	2,879,760	659,722	746,786	1,857,179	1,110,393
1949 ...	250	2,103	37,084	2,919,963	788,578	604,610	1,975,452	1,370,842
1950 ...	250	2,120	37,090	3,097,968	835,009	708,977	2,193,883	1,484,966
1951 ...	252	2,066	37,227	3,231,772	970,955	777,346	2,374,071	1,596,725
1952 ...	233	1,797	34,354	3,063,439	1,066,842	930,214	2,824,211	1,893,997
1953 ...	236	1,958	35,609	3,327,246	1,351,915	1,105,177	3,529,526	2,424,349
1954 ...	234	1,933	36,814	3,731,367	1,364,877	1,093,828	3,291,073	2,197,245
1955 ...	223	1,849	36,624	3,946,558	1,380,851	1,086,189	3,294,313	2,208,124

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The industry "ice and refrigerating works" consists of a large number of small ice works, suburban and country, supplying ice for domestic use, and a few relatively large chilling and freezing works treating carcases for the wholesale meat trade and for export. The rapid increase in the number of domestic refrigerators in recent years has resulted in a considerable diminution in the quantity of ice supplied for domestic purposes.

Employment in ice and refrigerating works rose from 1,436 in 1938-39 to 1,933 in 1953-54, but fell to 1,849 in 1954-55.

Average horse-power per employee in 1954-55 was 19.8, as compared with 19.8 in 1938-39 and 16.5 in 1945-46.

*Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.*

The following table contains particulars of factories producing aerated waters, cordials, etc.:—

**Table 789.—Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	172	1,149	2,344	639,815	186,738	583,284	1,141,576	558,292
1945 ...	179	1,596	2,857	799,100	359,758	1,553,501	2,649,318	1,095,817
1946 ...	184	1,689	3,141	833,385	416,486	1,614,046	2,836,693	1,222,647
1947 ...	194	1,755	3,649	935,688	469,612	1,395,456	2,660,498	1,265,042
1948 ...	203	1,844	3,943	1,107,310	551,632	1,645,971	2,956,035	1,310,064
1949 ...	205	1,907	4,417	1,268,290	638,331	1,896,413	3,436,942	1,540,529
1950 ...	208	2,132	5,490	1,613,007	749,596	2,391,205	4,137,748	1,746,543
1951 ...	210	2,273	6,091	2,004,200	940,618	2,904,474	5,166,335	2,261,861
1952 ...	209	2,245	6,793	2,435,240	1,203,032	3,315,783	5,972,907	2,637,124
1953 ...	206	1,965	7,331	2,817,574	1,216,755	3,168,949	5,823,989	2,655,040
1954 ...	206	1,936	10,203	2,820,352	1,197,893	3,469,115	6,664,354	3,195,239
1955 ...	202	2,030	9,818	2,915,711	1,273,910	3,951,319	7,231,049	3,279,730

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Most of the establishments in this industry are small country factories; metropolitan needs are mostly supplied by a few relatively large plants.

Since 1938-39, there has been considerable expansion in the soft drink industry, and the number of persons employed in 1954-55 was 78 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Of the total employment in 1954-55, females comprised 22 per cent.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than four times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 4.8 horse-power per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 2.0 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the soft drink industry in 1954-55 included 17,338 tons of sugar and 173,189 cwt. of fresh fruit.

*Breweries.*

In 1952-53 the number of breweries in New South Wales rose from eight to nine, five of them being situated in the metropolitan area. The first increase in the number of breweries for many years occurred in 1951-52, there being a marked tendency in this industry towards concentration in large units. The following summary of the brewing operations of these establishments in 1938-39 and later years excludes all subsidiary operations (malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) performed by the breweries:—

**Table 790.—Breweries.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. •	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	6	1,009	9,936	1,731,790	310,682	1,125,936	3,492,243	2,366,307
1945 ...	6	1,112	11,487	1,821,440	397,676	1,462,491	3,920,889	2,458,398
1946 ...	6	1,162	11,499	1,782,982	426,156	1,445,955	3,836,829	2,390,874
1947 ...	6	1,306	11,762	1,855,364	499,780	1,923,087	4,933,400	3,010,313
1948 ...	6	1,428	12,774	1,895,208	600,586	1,784,711	4,405,365	2,620,654
1949 ...	6	1,503	11,146	1,983,039	730,602	2,215,345	5,187,857	2,972,512
1950 ...	6	1,493	11,875	2,062,087	796,172	2,504,503	5,300,803	2,796,300
1951 ...	6	1,552	12,031	2,311,885	1,035,562	3,198,618	6,217,177	3,018,559
1952 ...	8	1,658	13,934	2,808,090	1,328,419	4,424,298	8,038,421	3,614,123
1953 ...	9	1,736	15,161	3,717,415	1,586,443	5,940,668	10,139,842	4,199,174
1954 ...	9	1,737	19,835	4,622,881	1,674,080	6,906,001	12,006,953	5,100,949
1955 ..	9	1,851	21,535	5,911,641	1,853,008	7,441,768	13,476,550	6,034,782

• Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in breweries began to increase after the war (1939-45), and in 1954-55 it was 59 per cent. higher than in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 135, or 7 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 87 per cent. more than in 1945-46. There was an average of 11.6 horse-power per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 9.9 in the earlier year.

The next table shows particulars of the materials treated in breweries and the quantity of ale and beer produced in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

**Table 791.—Breweries—Materials Treated and Beer Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.			Ale, Beer and Stout Produced. *
	Malt.	Hops.	Sugar.	
	bushels.	lb.	tons.	gallons.
1929 ...	992,385	935,989	5,505	29,420,920
1932 ...	586,106	539,455	3,054	17,346,770
1939 ...	1,059,628	931,922	6,922	33,899,023
1949 ...	1,587,723	1,184,991	11,790	54,104,068
1950 ...	1,587,665	1,321,337	11,832	54,704,328
1951 ...	1,760,666	1,614,890	13,537	61,965,773
1952 ...	1,832,180	1,734,282	15,512	66,798,994
1953 ...	2,119,835	1,989,491	16,368	72,671,682
1954 ...	2,234,154	2,094,935	18,325	79,942,636
1955 ...	2,500,068	2,074,805	21,045	88,081,281

\* Excluding waste beer.

The quantity of ale, beer and stout produced in 1954-55, viz. 88 million gallons, was a record, and was more than double the quantity produced in 1938-39.

Information relating to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Social Condition".

Details of excise on locally manufactured beer are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

#### *Miscellaneous Food Industries.*

The following table shows particulars for the year 1954-55 in respect of certain food industries not discussed in the preceding pages:—

**Table 792.—Wine-making, Bottling, Ice Cream, etc., 1954-55.**

Industry.	No. of Estab- lish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power In- stalled.	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Out- put.	Pro- duction.
				£ thousand.			
Wine-making ... ..	27	192	1,175	135	422	687	265
Bottling ... ..	48	854	801	664	1,316	4,195	2,879
Dehydrated Fruit and Vege- tables ... ..	13	246	182	166	384	704	320
Ice Cream ... ..	16	822	5,779	573	1,996	3,319	1,323
Sausage Skins ... ..	8	188	141	162	225	453	228

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important of the industries shown in Table 792 are bottling and ice cream manufacture. Employment in the bottling industry increased from 432 in 1938-39 to 854 in 1954-55. In the case of ice cream factories, employment rose from 479 in 1938-39 to 822 in 1954-55. The number of persons employed in the wine-making industry in 1954-55 was 192 as compared with 58 in 1938-39.

*Tobacco Factories.*

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in three large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America; in 1954-55 only 10 per cent. was Australian leaf, mostly purchased from Queensland, as very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported from New South Wales, mainly to the other States.

Employment in tobacco factories was fairly stable during the war years, but it has declined steadily since 1946-47. In 1954-55 the number of persons employed was 25 per cent. less than in 1938-39, although the number of establishments increased from 10 to 13 between 1946-47 and 1954-55, and the quantity of output was considerably higher than before the war. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

**Table 793.—Tobacco Factories.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	8	3,108	6,104	1,271,480	623,799	4,830,744	6,039,442	1,208,698
1945 ...	8	3,012	5,799	1,046,913	712,209	7,098,118	8,384,985	1,286,867
1946 ...	8	2,997	5,761	1,020,888	749,800	7,059,349	8,260,290	1,200,941
1947 ...	10	3,049	5,965	1,191,519	876,006	9,232,338	10,486,303	1,253,965
1948 ...	12	2,986	6,141	1,205,809	936,463	9,333,611	11,061,138	1,727,557
1949 ...	14	2,828	6,196	1,242,941	1,009,553	9,033,672	10,960,378	1,926,706
1950 ...	14	2,771	5,799	1,211,583	1,068,637	9,728,081	11,536,427	1,808,346
1951 ...	13	2,606	5,651	1,188,968	1,246,641	10,386,190	12,768,089	2,381,899
1952 ...	15	2,555	5,085	1,219,954	1,540,243	11,898,704	14,346,649	2,447,945
1953 ...	15	2,428	5,434	1,193,289	1,697,584	13,317,373	16,821,946	3,504,573
1954 ...	15	2,451	6,288	1,422,126	1,804,984	15,952,247	19,903,898	3,951,651
1955 ...	13	2,332	6,270	1,089,068	1,792,713	16,590,816	20,585,844	3,995,028

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Females in 1954-55 comprised 46 per cent. of total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was slightly more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.7 horse-power per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 1.9 in the pre-war year.

The next table shows particulars of materials treated and articles produced in tobacco factories:—

**Table 794.—Tobacco Factories—Materials Treated and Articles Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.		Articles Produced.		Year ended 30th June.	Materials Treated.		Articles Produced.	
	Aust. Leaf.	Imported Leaf.	Tobacco.	Cigar- ettes.		Aust. Leaf.	Im- ported Leaf.	Tobacco.	Cigar- ettes.
	thousand lb.					thousand lb.			
1929 ...	505	13,362	10,134	5,118	1951 ...	1,513	15,931	13,113	6,444
1939 ...	2,641	10,882	10,756	4,496	1952 ...	1,533	16,585	13,666	6,775
1946 ...	2,449	12,683	11,548	5,525	1953 ...	1,785	17,351	14,470	7,289
1949 ...	1,339	15,364	12,568	6,131	1954 ...	2,408	19,899	15,374	9,698
1950 ...	1,356	15,976	12,874	6,471	1955 ...	2,370	20,516	15,070	10,518

The quantity of tobacco produced in 1954-55 was 15.1 million lb., or 40 per cent. more than 1938-39, and the quantity of cigarettes was 10.5 million lb., or more than double the pre-war figure.

#### CLASS X.—WOODWORKING, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class X are given in Tables 795 to 798, inclusive. These industries together represented 82 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class X in 1954-55 and 78 per cent. of the value of production.

#### *Sawmills.*

Sawmills are important in many of the forest areas, especially in the eucalyptus forests of the North and South Coast. Besides general milling, moulding and planing are undertaken at some mills. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are operated in timber merchants' yards, where imported and country timbers are resawn and joinery work is done. Plywood mills are in a separate sub-class.

Details of the operations of sawmills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 795.—Sawmills.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	435	4,981	29,096	1,343,980	970,988	2,869,444	4,464,421	1,594,977
1945 ...	605	5,733	41,140	1,593,982	1,421,993	3,856,804	6,235,561	2,378,757
1946 ...	645	6,277	44,128	1,818,480	1,575,729	4,182,580	6,792,094	2,609,514
1947 ...	713	7,226	51,395	2,083,081	1,982,639	5,804,800	9,145,819	3,341,019
1948 ...	818	8,162	58,518	2,539,543	2,540,597	7,083,549	11,554,512	4,470,963
1949 ...	881	8,867	70,802	3,010,275	3,053,281	8,637,734	14,108,151	5,470,417
1950 ...	920	9,225	78,624	3,402,436	3,457,924	9,761,567	16,014,978	6,253,411
1951 ...	982	9,772	93,666	4,355,976	4,401,395	13,479,016	21,614,761	8,135,745
1952 ...	1,043	10,635	105,026	5,115,844	6,059,670	19,223,152	30,614,166	11,391,014
1953 ...	1,203	10,090	117,132	5,842,503	6,173,523	16,495,126	27,015,257	10,520,131
1954 ...	1,108	9,947	117,496	5,978,133	6,583,314	19,082,415	30,820,090	11,737,675
1955 ...	1,055	9,892	118,246	6,963,556	6,833,307	20,746,790	33,310,143	12,563,353

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

There was some increase in employment in sawmills during the war, when imported supplies declined, but in the post-war period expansion was rapid and continuous up to 1951-52, when the number of persons employed (10,635) was more than double the number in 1938-39. Employment declined each year thereafter to 9,892 in 1954-55. There was an average of 11 employees per establishment in 1938-39 and 9 in 1954-55. These figures exclude timber-getters and transport workers. The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 366 or 3.7 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than four times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 112 horse-power per establishment and 12.0 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 67 and 5.8, respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars of logs sawn and timber produced in sawmills, veneer mills, case mills, etc. are given in the next table:—

**Table 796.—Sawmills, etc.—Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Logs Treated.			Sawn Timber Produced.					
	Native.	Im- ported. *	Total.	From Native Logs.			From Im- ported Logs.*	Total.	
				Hardwood.	Softwood. †	Total.			
	thousand cubic feet.			thousand super feet.					
1929 ...	17,795	397	18,192	94,414	41,637	136,051	3,479	139,530	
1932 ...	6,824	425	7,249	34,251	17,851	52,102	3,993	56,095	
1939 ...	22,914	9,817	32,731	129,510	49,840	179,350	101,819	281,169	
1947 ...	37,865	267	38,132	212,313	88,618	300,931	2,304	303,235	
1948 ...	41,616	594	42,210	248,671	83,921	332,592	5,334	337,926	
1949 ...	44,462	481	44,943	264,378	89,307	353,685	4,415	358,100	
1950 ...	42,958	1,249	44,207	270,630	70,513	341,143	10,484	351,627	
				Forest Hardwoods.	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods.	Pines.			
1951 ...	42,598	1,498	44,096	282,157	12,120	44,069	338,346	12,376	
1952 ...	49,610	1,041	50,651	310,249	18,414	51,970	380,633	8,509	
1953 ...	46,664	1,007	47,671	296,107		51,159	347,266	8,336	
1954 ...	49,216	1,520	50,736	285,452	19,841	64,987	370,280	12,470	
1955 ...	48,565	1,816	50,381	280,085	18,346	74,489	372,920	14,663	

\* Includes interstate imports in 1949-50 and earlier years. † Includes most brushwoods and scrubwoods.

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1954-55 was 38 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood, production of which rose from 130 million super feet in 1938-39 to 280 million super feet in 1954-55. Sawn timber produced from imported logs was only 15 million super feet in 1954-55, as compared with 102 million super feet in 1938-39. For further particulars of the timber industry, see the chapter "Forestry".

### Joinery.

Articles of joinery for the building industry are usually made in workshops and transported to the building site where they are to be used. They include window frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, as well as prefabricated timber-framed houses.

Joinery workshops are usually small in size. The figures in the table below include builders' workshops where located on a fixed site and used continuously for production of joinery items. Workshops on temporary sites in connection with particular building contracts are not included.

**Table 797.—Joinery.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish-ments.	Persons Em-ployed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro-duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	197	2,069	8,573	590,416	457,290	709,948	1,403,948	694,000
1945 ...	199	2,196	9,103	628,715	616,860	1,147,325	2,065,281	917,956
1946 ...	236	2,350	9,768	731,453	633,529	1,028,658	1,911,630	882,972
1947 ...	308	2,885	11,129	920,513	812,553	1,388,949	2,632,496	1,243,547
1948 ...	375	3,569	13,112	1,157,161	1,217,979	2,155,154	3,962,660	1,807,506
1949 ...	452	4,054	15,933	1,361,981	1,452,805	2,748,923	4,917,391	2,168,468
1950 ...	501	4,193	17,773	1,685,320	1,670,141	3,382,560	6,079,589	2,697,029
1951 ...	553	4,620	19,853	2,062,530	2,202,856	4,897,618	8,541,608	3,643,990
1952 ...	636	4,992	21,770	2,688,624	3,013,567	7,252,019	11,981,230	4,729,211
1953 ...	691	4,594	23,500	3,010,026	2,916,420	5,616,981	10,278,506	4,661,525
1954 ...	736	4,891	25,433	3,550,087	3,283,253	6,998,310	12,240,035	5,241,725
1955 ...	804	5,161	26,041	4,002,394	3,783,252	7,898,098	13,836,320	5,938,222

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the joinery industry declined slightly during the war years, but after 1945-46 it rose rapidly above the pre-war level. The number employed in 1954-55 was 5,161, or more than double the figure for 1945-46. There was an average of 6 employees per establishment in 1954-55, as compared with 10 in 1945-46. The proportion of females employed in 1954-55 was 4 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was nearly three times as great as in 1945-46. There was an average of 32 horse-power per establishment and 5.0 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 41 and 4.1 in the earlier year.

### *Boxes and Cases.*

Boxes and cases for fruit and other commodities are usually made of undressed timber, although in some instances the material used is plywood. In country areas, many box and case makers operate a sawmill for cutting their materials direct from the logs. Most metropolitan manufacturers use sawn timber transported from country sawmills.

Particulars of the box and case industry in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 798.—Boxes and Cases.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	77	1,095	5,257	277,700	200,260	581,672	965,612	383,940
1945 ...	120	2,102	8,123	384,963	578,477	1,639,816	2,586,091	946,275
1946 ...	118	2,026	8,360	394,410	576,610	1,539,540	2,421,144	881,604
1947 ...	128	2,060	9,096	427,892	589,877	1,359,511	2,219,480	859,969
1948 ...	138	2,142	9,569	461,902	684,593	1,729,065	2,726,307	997,242
1949 ...	137	2,074	9,813	459,106	757,767	1,948,634	3,145,245	1,196,611
1950 ...	137	1,966	10,612	573,954	788,922	1,847,892	3,033,013	1,185,121
1951 ...	136	1,778	9,538	515,904	859,486	2,064,824	3,363,931	1,299,107
1952 ...	141	1,799	10,017	603,574	1,075,507	2,783,529	4,422,908	1,639,379
1953 ...	153	1,537	11,008	662,426	984,688	2,069,232	3,526,960	1,457,728
1954 ...	158	1,620	10,332	741,003	1,037,890	2,405,363	3,997,798	1,592,435
1955 ...	159	1,754	10,623	831,747	1,244,404	2,726,093	4,651,772	1,925,679

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

As a result of wartime demands, employment in box and case factories rose from 1,095 in 1938-39 to a peak of 2,217 in 1942-43. Since then, the number has fluctuated from year to year, and in 1954-55 it was 1,754, or 60 per cent. greater than the 1938-39 figure. The average number of employees per establishment in 1954-55 was 11, as compared with 13 in the pre-war year. The proportion of females employed in 1954-55 was 4 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than double the pre-war figure, and represented an average of 67 horse-power per establishment and 6.1 per employee, as compared with 68 and 4.9, respectively, in 1938-39.

CLASS XI.—FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Cabinet and furniture making is the principal individual industry in Class XI. In 1954-55, this industry accounted for 65 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class XI and 63 per cent. of the value of production.

*Cabinet and Furniture Making.*

In addition to the manufacture of furniture, the cabinet and furniture making industry includes french polishing, upholstery and repairs to furniture. Particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are as follows:—

Table 799.—Cabinet and Furniture Making.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	258	4,465	7,263	969,502	918,314	1,492,240	2,852,487	1,360,247
1945 ...	210	2,864	8,154	860,140	831,021	1,285,185	2,591,014	1,305,829
1946 ...	269	3,547	9,227	1,017,272	1,032,111	1,614,134	3,167,110	1,552,976
1947 ...	346	4,346	9,383	1,145,161	1,298,473	2,195,396	4,210,798	2,015,402
1948 ...	392	5,039	10,774	1,461,100	1,626,405	2,948,656	5,479,077	2,523,421
1949 ...	414	5,305	12,073	1,561,441	1,971,165	3,263,291	6,339,161	2,975,870
1950 ...	418	5,307	13,388	1,655,827	2,152,868	3,655,053	7,093,022	3,427,969
1951 ...	441	5,719	16,016	2,007,046	2,810,385	5,149,505	9,565,310	4,415,805
1952 ...	463	5,467	16,503	2,293,365	3,356,565	5,544,838	10,476,129	4,931,291
1953 ...	502	5,025	17,039	2,406,448	3,208,690	5,091,547	9,880,478	4,788,931
1954 ...	525	5,253	17,330	2,737,133	3,523,657	5,792,557	11,367,175	5,574,618
1955 ...	536	5,291	17,149	3,026,639	3,809,312	6,537,851	12,476,747	5,938,896

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

As a result of wartime restrictions, employment in the cabinet and furniture making industry fell during the war, but it rose rapidly thereafter. The number in 1954-55 was 5,291, or 19 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. There was an average of 10 employees per establishment in 1954-55, as compared with 17 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1954-55 was 7 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than double the pre-war figure, and represented an average of 32 horse-power per establishment and 3.2 per employee, as compared with 28 and 1.6, respectively, in 1938-39.

The value of furniture (excluding drapery, blinds, etc.) produced in 1954-55 was £15,228,732, viz.: wood, £10,420,267; metal (including office equipment), £4,577,592; and seagrass and bamboo, £130,873. Metal furniture is a product of the metals and machinery industries (Class IV), and seagrass and bamboo furniture is a product of the basket and wickerware industry (Class X).

CLASS XII.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XII are given in Tables 800 to 803, inclusive. These industries together represented 84 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class XII in 1954-55 and 82 per cent. of the value of production.



*Newspapers and Periodicals.*

The newspaper and periodical industry consists of the printing staffs of a few large newspaper offices and numerous relatively small suburban and country newspapers. Since 1938-39, there has been a decline of 16 per cent. in the number of newspaper and periodical establishments, accompanied by an increase of 34 per cent. in employment (which excludes journalists and editorial staff). Further details of the industry are given in the next table:—

**Table 800.—Newspapers and Periodicals.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	213	4,456	10,997	3,135,496	1,189,832	1,508,649	3,618,393	2,109,744
1945 ...	184	3,810	14,815	3,155,477	1,248,890	1,883,771	4,342,131	2,458,360
1946 ...	181	4,595	15,653	3,172,554	1,573,625	2,617,227	5,518,095	2,900,86*
1947 ...	184	5,343	15,997	3,308,379	2,000,515	3,631,991	7,284,554	3,652,563
1948 ...	182	5,271	16,199	3,483,512	2,090,753	3,498,173	7,281,812	3,783,639
1949 ...	181	5,554	18,248	3,833,156	2,516,107	4,087,023	8,623,876	4,535,948
1950 ...	177	5,993	17,685	4,112,169	2,977,460	6,100,480	12,208,921	6,108,441
1951 ...	179	5,891	17,688	5,315,727	3,418,841	6,924,207	13,594,385	6,670,173
1952 ...	183	5,851	18,932	5,924,000	4,071,366	8,836,136	16,525,422	7,689,236
1953 ...	179	5,526	18,510	6,608,625	4,137,477	8,417,592	16,146,443	7,728,851
1954 ...	182	5,686	18,477	6,991,522	4,543,558	9,214,406	17,687,862	8,473,456
1955 ...	179	5,943	19,120	7,585,934	4,995,214	10,154,675	19,418,946	9,264,271

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The total horsepower of engines installed in 1954-55 was 74 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 3.2 horse-power per employee in 1954-55 as compared with 2.4 in the pre-war year.

*Printing Establishments.*

The following table shows particulars of printing establishments other than newspapers in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 801.—Printing, General and Government, including Bookbinding.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	335	7,373	7,135	2,758,362	1,402,339	1,631,408	3,985,493	2,354,085
1945 ...	329	5,946	8,304	2,954,432	1,520,240	2,233,958	5,074,389	2,840,431
1946 ...	340	6,498	8,693	2,651,737	1,711,415	2,265,572	5,133,386	2,867,814
1947 ...	364	7,982	9,363	2,939,525	2,371,124	3,139,729	7,132,488	3,992,759
1948 ...	389	8,126	10,324	3,257,272	2,734,338	3,780,587	8,357,508	4,576,921
1949 ...	404	8,263	11,535	3,720,484	3,147,703	4,226,705	9,458,154	5,231,449
1950 ...	409	8,420	13,426	4,488,655	3,610,723	4,573,873	10,732,746	6,158,873
1951 ...	420	8,944	16,785	5,941,993	4,704,894	6,151,180	14,043,992	7,892,812
1952 ...	445	9,060	18,205	6,473,209	5,724,563	10,429,975	20,519,771	10,089,796
1953 ...	461	8,677	18,062	7,183,941	5,877,494	9,250,567	19,135,070	9,884,503
1954 ...	487	9,070	19,305	7,868,920	6,594,988	9,938,103	20,989,055	11,050,952
1955 ...	511	9,542	19,365	8,722,585	7,468,766	11,360,792	23,894,642	12,533,850

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in printing establishments declined during the war from 7,373 in 1938-39 to 5,596 in 1943-44, but thereafter it increased to 9,542 in 1954-55, or 29 per cent. more than before the war. There was an average of 19 employees per establishment in 1954-55, as compared with 22 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 2,871, or 30 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55, was nearly three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 38 horse-power per establishment and 2.0 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 21 and 1.0, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The number of government printing establishments in 1954-55 was 8, or 1.6 per cent. of the total, and the number of persons employed therein was 849 or 9 per cent. of the total.

*Manufactured Stationery.*

Particulars of establishments engaged in the manufacture of stationery are given in the following table:—

**Table 802.—Manufactured Stationery.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	46	1,669	1,629	667,242	248,094	703,024	1,341,579	638,555
1945 ...	46	1,599	1,970	640,910	390,096	1,320,548	2,250,079	929,531
1946 ...	53	1,572	3,909	638,266	397,826	1,241,391	2,054,900	813,599
1947 ...	62	2,058	2,522	831,643	557,267	1,739,713	2,930,632	1,190,919
1948 ...	65	2,209	2,860	989,211	675,662	2,342,179	3,942,159	1,599,980
1949 ...	81	2,491	3,552	1,437,113	850,865	2,886,214	4,759,220	1,873,006
1950 ...	84	2,722	3,910	1,410,164	1,037,124	3,218,833	5,484,198	2,265,365
1951 ...	83	3,013	4,778	1,908,216	1,365,015	4,510,438	7,802,812	3,352,374
1952 ...	78	2,574	4,907	2,001,369	1,510,832	5,305,705	8,774,912	3,469,207
1953 ...	80	2,446	3,928	2,610,424	1,580,814	4,193,037	7,674,134	3,481,097
1954 ...	77	2,485	5,299	2,745,018	1,726,297	4,719,718	8,840,020	4,120,302
1955 ...	73	2,684	5,253	2,965,022	1,894,568	5,003,591	9,394,522	4,390,931

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of stationery declined from 1,609 in 1938-39 to 1,572 in 1945-46, but increased each year thereafter to 3,013 in 1950-51. Thereafter the number fell to 2,446 in 1952-53, but it rose again to 2,684 in 1954-55. There was an average of 37 employees per establishment in 1954-55, as compared with 35 in the pre-war year. Females represented 55 per cent. of the employees of the industry.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than three times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 72 horse-power per establishment and 2.0 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 35 and 1.0, respectively, in 1938-39.

*Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.*

Particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, etc., are shown below:—

**Table 803.—Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. •	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	32	1,953	1,324	489,564	254,237	518,663	1,013,448	494,785
1945 ...	38	1,916	1,755	579,335	419,419	1,076,489	1,986,518	910,020
1946 ...	41	1,827	1,813	589,853	429,116	1,042,559	1,889,747	847,188
1947 ...	40	2,115	1,948	596,939	545,737	1,278,896	2,368,913	1,090,017
1948 ...	47	2,268	2,193	785,060	668,698	1,815,381	3,054,072	1,238,691
1949 ...	46	2,335	2,709	901,160	780,121	2,276,753	3,710,944	1,434,191
1950 ...	48	2,322	3,532	942,073	864,344	2,575,290	4,216,752	1,641,462
1951 ...	54	2,648	5,246	1,583,592	1,245,448	3,429,693	5,686,973	2,257,280
1952 ...	58	2,941	6,350	2,304,052	1,765,024	6,684,260	10,164,074	3,479,814
1953 ...	60	2,350	6,345	2,469,694	1,568,547	5,416,282	8,515,783	3,099,501
1954 ...	58	2,658	6,264	2,893,584	1,910,115	6,228,974	9,797,528	3,568,554
1955 ...	63	2,911	6,541	3,727,554	2,181,385	6,669,640	10,840,327	4,170,687

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, etc., was only 1,827 in 1945-46, but it rose substantially thereafter as a result of demands created by the general post-war industrial expansion. In 1954-55 the number was 2,911, or 58 per cent. more than in 1945-46. In the same year, females comprised 45 per cent. of the total number of employees.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than three times as great as in 1945-46. There was an average of 2.2 horse-power per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 1.0 in the earlier year.

The value of cardboard boxes (other than butter boxes) produced in 1954-55 was £10,341,041.

In recent years, the demand for cardboard packaging for an increasing variety and quantity of commodities has led to a considerable increase in production.

**CLASS XIII.—RUBBER.**

Class XIII consists of two sub-classes, viz., (a) rubber goods, and (b) tyre repairing and retreading. In 1954-55 the sub-class rubber goods, which is discussed below, represented 87 per cent. of the total employment in the class and 83 per cent. of the total value of production.

*Rubber Goods.*

The principal output of rubber works is motor tyres, but the sub-class includes all other rubber goods made. Particulars of the industry since 1945-46 are given below:—

**Table 804.—Rubber Goods.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro-duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	12	3,405	28,764	1,029,634	1,108,723	3,548,800	4,814,553	1,265,753
1947 ...	19	4,171	29,539	1,161,884	1,555,099	4,921,585	6,978,391	2,056,806
1948 ...	22	4,422	30,623	1,312,446	1,848,535	5,098,296	7,237,901	2,133,605
1949 ...	26	5,025	34,016	1,497,839	2,341,305	5,771,577	8,544,179	2,772,602
1950 ...	27	5,221	38,424	1,624,759	2,789,677	7,297,841	10,498,543	3,200,702
1951 ...	24	5,687	42,251	1,830,412	3,699,571	13,399,445	17,504,026	4,104,581
1952 ...	24	5,787	48,990	2,543,905	4,766,985	16,809,727	22,901,817	6,032,090
1953 ...	29	4,792	48,610	3,393,800	3,975,948	9,962,801	15,038,172	5,075,371
1954 ...	33	5,996	49,390	3,900,419	5,198,534	13,130,233	19,783,671	6,653,488
1955 ...	35	6,325	48,678	4,316,565	5,958,563	16,094,579	23,867,847	7,173,268

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in rubber goods factories rose steadily after the war, and in 1954-55 the figure was 6,325, or 86 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The average number of employees per establishment in 1954-55 was 181, and the proportion of females employed in the same year was 24 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 69 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented an average of 1,397 horse-power per establishment and 7.7 per employee, as compared with 2,397 and 8.4, respectively, in 1945-46.

The next table contains particulars of the crude rubber used in rubber works of all types, including tyre repair and retreading works, and the principal articles produced:—

**Table 805.—Rubber Works—Rubber Used and Articles Produced.**

Year ended 30th June.	Crude Rubber Used.	Articles Produced.		
		Rubber Hose.	Tyres.	Goloshes and Rubber Shoes.
	lb.	feet.	number.	pairs.
1939 ...	16,262,116	5,517,879	662,736	3,557,914
1948 ...	25,615,627	9,732,058	870,346	2,250,663
1949 ...	27,979,895	9,961,209	886,065	2,973,884
1950 ...	31,511,629	9,950,742	1,036,152	3,221,494
1951 ...	34,984,748	9,988,741	1,195,816	3,728,275
1952 ...	36,123,335	10,224,757	1,272,922	2,789,976
1953 ...	25,621,330	6,345,590	822,811	2,425,394
1954 ...	40,261,222	6,898,778	1,480,558	*
1955 ...	48,539,404	8,709,948	1,848,818	*

\*Not available.

The quantity of crude rubber used in 1954-55, viz., 49 million lb., was nearly three times the figure for 1938-39. The production of rubber hose and tyres in 1954-55 was considerably greater than in the pre-war year.

## CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments (including gramophone records) in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 806.—Musical Instruments.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	13	286	793	72,385	56,383	47,136	139,073	91,937
1945 ...	16	280	832	83,528	80,897	62,965	199,194	136,229
1946 ...	16	311	826	101,740	89,232	69,522	214,653	145,131
1947 ...	18	585	1,464	188,755	184,724	167,115	439,419	272,304
1948 ...	25	657	1,557	232,714	225,567	219,200	523,944	304,744
1949 ...	30	948	1,795	301,186	337,943	412,139	879,750	467,611
1950 ...	25	1,155	1,860	376,014	425,752	706,345	1,267,175	560,830
1951 ...	30	1,320	2,512	479,825	586,144	977,232	2,049,735	1,072,508
1952 ...	32	1,271	2,945	519,842	792,869	993,129	2,154,340	1,161,211
1953 ...	30	942	2,827	531,399	683,792	906,861	2,016,893	1,110,032
1954 ...	35	1,176	3,160	705,643	841,061	1,294,021	2,764,928	1,470,907
1955 ...	35	1,235	3,305	712,499	984,181	1,765,846	3,438,797	1,673,451

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Before the war, the musical instrument industry was very small, but, after 1945-46, employment in the industry rose very rapidly, mainly owing to an increase in the manufacture of gramophone records. The number of persons employed in 1954-55 was 1,235, or more than four times as many as in 1938-39. Of these, 68 per cent. were employed in the gramophone and records industry.

## CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XV are given in Tables 807 to 809, inclusive. These industries together represented 64 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class XV in 1954-55, and 63 per cent. of the value of production.

*Plastic Moulding and Products.*

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in plastic moulding and the manufacture of plastic articles in 1945-46 and later years. Details are not available prior to 1945-46.

**Table 807.—Plastic Moulding and Products.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed. *	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 ...	59	1,783	1,991	435,369	427,050	522,367	1,157,810	635,443
1947 ...	88	2,291	2,381	568,954	609,887	835,426	1,803,873	968,447
1948 ...	89	2,201	3,554	668,108	646,145	1,036,288	2,239,820	1,203,532
1949 ...	92	2,184	3,541	861,106	819,843	1,110,714	2,404,609	1,293,895
1950 ...	88	2,044	4,550	1,001,665	882,611	1,305,499	2,743,193	1,437,694
1951 ...	93	2,246	5,853	1,257,810	1,146,096	1,923,208	3,866,986	1,943,778
1952 ...	94	2,013	6,413	1,432,957	1,329,090	2,213,813	4,353,089	2,139,276
1953 ...	101	1,877	6,866	1,601,541	1,324,287	2,223,289	4,743,256	2,519,967
1954 ...	104	2,455	6,882	2,086,144	1,770,606	3,379,555	6,563,781	3,184,226
1955 ...	110	2,647	7,490	2,456,193	2,098,434	4,155,681	8,023,046	3,867,365

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The plastics industry produces a very wide variety of articles, ranging from bottle tops and builders' hardware to electrical goods, garden hose, handbags and kitchenware. Particulars of the production of some plastic articles are given in Table 821.

Establishments making plastic-moulding powders and other raw materials only, are not classified here, but in the industrial chemicals industry.

Employment in the plastics industry increased from 1,783 in 1945-46 to 2,647 in 1954-55, or by 48 per cent. There was an average of 24 employees per establishment in 1954-55, as compared with 30 in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1954-55 was 1,101 or 42 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than three times the 1945-46 figure. There was an average of 68 horse-power per establishment and 2.8 per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 34 and 1.1, respectively, in 1945-46.

*Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments.*

During the war, there was a very rapid expansion in factories engaged in the production of optical, surgical and scientific instruments. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1945-46 was more than four

times the pre-war figure. In 1954-55 the number was 14 per cent. less than in 1945-46. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 808.—Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	37	361	225	132,869	74,423	77,146	194,289	117,143
1945 ...	73	1,365	1,254	483,221	346,393	369,236	888,416	519,130
1946 ...	85	1,512	1,449	567,899	379,868	487,144	1,102,581	615,437
1947 ...	92	1,418	1,274	540,779	384,032	471,253	1,035,844	564,586
1948 ...	95	1,421	1,416	696,506	430,931	538,301	1,142,142	603,841
1949 ...	100	1,367	1,680	683,241	494,742	564,107	1,301,964	737,857
1950 ...	105	1,391	1,781	765,979	545,493	608,127	1,442,631	834,504
1951 ...	108	1,438	1,801	825,984	609,915	735,019	1,822,093	1,087,074
1952 ...	105	1,290	1,897	821,588	750,639	763,956	1,970,992	1,207,036
1953 ...	110	1,180	1,517	921,513	779,763	710,518	1,963,639	1,253,121
1954 ...	124	1,286	1,816	952,210	854,322	833,020	2,127,128	1,294,108
1955 ...	124	1,292	2,423	1,066,605	954,591	942,064	2,355,696	1,413,632

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was more than ten times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 1.9 horse-power per employee in 1954-55.

Articles produced in 1954-55 included optical appliances valued at £1,035,187, surgical and medical instruments (including X-ray apparatus) £545,905, and scientific appliances £324,312.

### *Toys, Games and Sports Requisites.*

Particulars of factories engaged in the production of toys, games and sports requisites are shown below:—

**Table 809.—Toys, Games and Sports Requisites.**

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	36	1,044	825	206,017	152,357	255,976	524,988	269,012
1945 ...	46	715	750	179,317	159,857	218,726	493,529	274,803
1946 ...	76	1,163	1,461	309,974	252,939	394,941	869,018	474,077
1947 ...	105	2,003	1,953	443,094	489,453	646,173	1,611,761	965,588
1948 ...	113	2,388	2,871	545,734	711,921	726,794	2,148,429	1,421,635
1949 ...	101	2,050	3,034	543,163	699,942	903,790	2,063,524	1,159,734
1950 ...	91	1,948	3,806	571,556	707,838	958,032	2,078,005	1,119,973
1951 ...	92	1,772	3,840	679,946	852,137	1,150,073	2,523,102	1,373,029
1952 ...	83	1,515	4,151	708,830	912,188	1,266,430	2,789,448	1,523,018
1953 ...	80	1,642	3,783	731,953	1,327,441	1,327,441	2,988,741	1,661,300
1954 ...	90	1,825	4,130	785,278	1,329,589	1,828,187	4,045,339	2,217,152
1955 ...	86	1,702	4,128	796,335	1,256,560	1,776,117	3,879,721	2,103,604

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of toys and sporting requisites declined steeply during the war, but increased rapidly in

the early post-war years. In 1947-48 the number of employees in the industry, viz. 2,388, was a record, but it declined thereafter, and in 1954-55 it was 1,702, or 63 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was nearly three times the 1945-46 figure.

Among the articles produced in 1954-55 were toys valued at £1,142,167, and 12,428 dozen golf clubs. In addition, toys valued at £606,165 were produced in 1954-55 by factories not included in Table 809. The number of tennis racquet frames produced in 1950-51 was 12,648 dozen; figures for later years are not available for publication.

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.

There are two subdivisions in Class XVI, viz., (a) electric light and power and (b) gas works. Because of their importance as a public utility, electricity generating stations are discussed under a separate heading on page 921.

*Gas Works.*

The gas works in 1954-55 consisted of one governmental concern, 23 country, municipal or shire works, and 15 privately-owned.

Despite the competition of electricity, the consumption of gas in recent years has steadily increased. The quantity of gas produced in New South Wales gas works in 1954-55 (21,360 million cub. ft.) was 96 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 28 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The particulars in the following table show the development of gas-producing works in 1954-55 and earlier years:—

Table 810.—Gas Works.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	...	43	1,092	17,409	3,961,073	288,913	970,655	2,327,850
1945	...	40	1,211	19,383	4,036,090	435,143	1,782,697	3,574,655
1946	...	39	1,289	20,575	4,129,604	451,690	1,864,470	3,605,536
1947	...	39	1,369	20,758	3,923,211	463,562	2,070,708	3,894,055
1948	...	39	1,361	21,149	3,951,926	645,788	2,629,413	4,486,685
1949	...	39	1,367	22,487	4,161,291	686,940	3,349,918	5,149,897
1950	...	39	1,367	21,259	4,418,442	756,752	3,762,280	5,591,653
1951	...	39	1,388	22,589	4,769,529	914,957	5,017,162	7,481,328
1952	...	39	1,489	23,779	5,412,285	1,222,882	7,317,467	11,290,110
1953	...	39	1,529	23,628	6,385,351	1,316,915	8,099,788	13,300,755
1954	...	39	1,533	25,094	6,786,224	1,422,455	8,005,401	12,890,208
1955	...	39	1,558	28,439	7,214,038	1,560,460	8,204,911	12,962,159
								4,757,248

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.



The number of persons employed in gas works in 1954-55, viz. 1,558, was 43 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1954-55 was 63 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 18.2 horse-power per employee in 1954-55, as compared with 15.9 in the pre-war year.

Particulars of the production of gas are given in Table 143, in the chapter "Food and Prices". The quantity of coke produced in gas works in 1954-55 was 520,646 tons, representing 20 per cent. of the total quantity of coke produced in all New South Wales factories. Other by-products of gas production are coke-breeze, tar, crude tar oils, ammoniacal liquor and sulphate of ammonia.

### ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The bulk of the electricity consumed in New South Wales is generated by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to Municipal, Shire and County Councils for retail distribution to the public. A small quantity of electricity is generated by a number of municipal and private undertakings.

The regulation of the local government and private undertakings is a function of the Electricity Authority of New South Wales which is also responsible for a subsidy scheme to promote rural electrification, and for the administration of electricity safety regulations.

On 1st July, 1956, the Commission assumed responsibility for the separate Tamworth bulk supply system, to be interconnected later with the main system. Supply will also be extended to Albury and the Murray Valley from January, 1958, and to a number of western areas in the State, including Broken Hill. At present (1957), the Commission supplies about 97 per cent. of the electricity sold in the State.

### HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The first public electricity supply in New South Wales was established in 1888 at Tamworth and Young, and in the following year the first public power station in the metropolitan area came into operation at Ultimo under the control of the Department of Railways.

The Municipal Council of Sydney Electric Lighting Act, 1896, established the electricity undertaking of the Sydney Municipal Council, which later became the largest electricity generating authority in the State.

In 1935 this electricity undertaking was transferred to the control of the Sydney County Council, specially constituted for that purpose by representatives of metropolitan municipalities.

Since 1904, municipal councils have been empowered to generate and supply electricity. Their authority at present is the Local Government Act of 1919, as amended by the Gas and Electricity Act of 1935, which permits municipal and shire councils, with the Governor's approval, to establish or extend power stations or transmission lines, and to enter into agreements with other bodies for the supply of electricity. Ordinances

under the 1935 Act set out the form and basis of charges, and lay down safety rules and standards of voltage at consumers' terminals. Councils may operate either singly, or jointly as county councils.

Under these powers the number of power stations operated by local government authorities rose to 23 in 1951-52. A further 92 councils in the latter year acted as distributors only. The electricity generated by local authority power stations totalled 1,673,454,114 kilowatt hours in 1951. Most of this output was generated by the Sydney County Council, whose functions, other than distribution, were transferred in January, 1952, to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

Beside local authorities and private franchise-holders, the Railways Department has operated power stations in Sydney, Newcastle and Lithgow, supplying electricity for traction and for industrial and domestic use, and the Public Works Department has supplied electricity to parts of the South Coast and Southern Highlands from a power station at Port Kembla, through a system known as the Southern Electricity Supply. These departmental undertakings have also been transferred to the Electricity Commission.

#### THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales, comprising a full-time chairman and four part-time members appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years, was established in May, 1950, under the Electricity Commission Act, 1950-54. The Commission is subject to the direction of the Minister for Local Government.

In general, the Commission is empowered to supply electricity to distributing bodies and, subject to the Minister's approval, to statutory authorities and large commercial or industrial consumers. It is also required to supply electricity to the Commissioner for Railways and the Commissioner for Government Transport, at cost, for traction purposes.

The Commission is vested with power to maintain and operate electricity works, to construct or acquire new works, and to engage in ancillary activities. It may purchase electricity, supply electricity within and beyond the State, and enter into arrangements with authorities such as the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the River Murray Commission, and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State, including two which were owned by private companies (see page 1115 of Year Book No. 54). In addition, it has undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coalfields), new transmission lines and sub-stations throughout the State.

In 1955-56 the revenue of the Commission from the sale of electricity was £32,995,822, and from other sources £390,385. Expenditure totalled £32,726,243, and there was a surplus of £659,964 on the year's operations.

## THE ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946 under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, and especially in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but it is empowered to regulate the extension and inter-connection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Authority may grant subsidies or loans to assist local government councils or other electricity supply bodies to meet the cost of electricity works, and it may fix maximum prices for electricity supplied in bulk by way of interchange. It is also empowered to levy annual contributions from certain electricity supply authorities up to a statutory maximum for each such body.

In August, 1946, approval was given to the Authority's ten-year programme of rural electrification designed to serve approximately 24,000 farms and 10,000 other consumers. The scheme was originally planned on the basis of a maximum capital cost of £250 per consumer, and it provided for a capital expenditure (mainly by local government authorities) of £6,000,000, to be supplemented by subsidies aggregating £1,000,000. In December, 1953, because of increasing costs, the basis of the scheme was altered to a maximum capital cost of £400 per consumer. Up to 31st October, 1956, a total of 53,200 rural consumers (including 31,300 farms) had been connected with electricity under the scheme, and the total cost of works completed to that date was £14,100,000; the total amount of subsidies paid to October, 1956, was £2,455,282.

Expenditure of the Electricity Authority in 1955-56 was £670,334, including subsidies £582,903. Contributions from electricity supply authorities in that year totalled £169,000.

## THE SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC AUTHORITY.

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was constituted by Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1949, with power to construct and operate works for the storage and diversion of waters and for the generation of hydro-electric power in the Snowy Mountains area. The principal objects are to supply electricity to the Commonwealth for defence purposes and for consumption in the Australian Capital Territory, and to increase the supply of water available for irrigation purposes. The Act also provides for the sale of electricity to a State or a State authority.

The total expenditure of the Snowy Mountains Authority to June, 1956, was £74,077,949. It is estimated that the total cost of the scheme, including the cost of transmission to capital cities, will be £422 million. On 23rd April, 1955, the first installation, the Guthega Project of 60,000 kilowatts, was connected to the New South Wales system. The total generating capacity of the scheme will be 220,000 kilowatts by the end of 1958, and 380,000 kilowatts by the end of 1959. In addition, by 1959 the scheme is expected to supply about 300,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation in the Murrumbidgee Valley.

EMERGENCY ELECTRICITY CONTROL.

Particulars of the restrictions on the use of electricity which operated from 1950 to 1953 are given on page 1116 of Year Book No. 54.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS—STATISTICS.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of the electricity generating stations in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 811.—Electricity Generating Stations.

Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power of Prime Movers Installed.	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. †	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 ...	106	2,072	953,487	16,280,687	634,276	1,586,951	5,719,029	4,132,078
1945 ...	102	2,566	1,200,749	15,215,052	989,882	3,061,293	8,582,574	5,521,281
1946 ...	100	2,859	1,203,094	15,055,606	1,071,363	3,188,562	8,749,030	5,560,468
1947 ...	99	3,133	1,252,975	15,075,850	1,252,522	3,754,485	9,967,339	6,212,854
1948 ...	93	3,613	1,238,141	16,032,099	1,742,954	4,971,094	11,477,638	6,506,544
1949 ...	91	3,853	1,232,410	18,072,907	2,096,073	6,785,916	13,368,013	6,582,097
1950 ...	92	3,968	1,270,624	22,216,031	2,227,383	7,820,726	15,017,542	7,196,816
1951 ...	90	4,076	1,353,272	27,111,199	2,869,367	11,181,168	18,943,721	7,762,553
1952 ...	85	4,459	1,379,982	33,669,572	3,561,194	15,498,385	24,243,068	8,744,683
1953 ...	86	4,851	1,686,157	49,708,951	4,316,435	16,155,876	26,762,162	10,606,286
1954 ...	84	5,140	1,970,787	56,395,650	4,764,853	17,405,025	31,401,278	13,996,253
1955 ...	85	5,362	2,231,954	63,782,404	5,253,008	16,265,587	34,662,991	18,397,404

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes distribution system.

Although the number of generating stations has declined since 1938-39, there has been a steady annual increase in the number of persons employed, and the number in 1954-55, viz. 5,362 (including 37 females), was more than double the pre-war figure. There has also been a substantial increase in the horse-power of prime-movers installed since 1938-39, the figure for 1954-55 being more than twice as great.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY.

At 1st July, 1956, the total number of electricity authorities in New South Wales was 116, viz.: municipal and city councils, 40; shire councils, 29; county councils, 29; government undertakings, 1; private franchise-holders, 17.

The total number of electricity consumers in the State at 1st July, 1956, was 999,165, including residential, 885,109; commercial, 90,118; and industrial, 20,019.

## ELECTRICITY SUPPLY—SAFETY PROVISIONS.

The more important safety provisions in regard to the use of electricity are administered by the Electricity Authority. For instance, electrical appliances, materials and fittings may not be marketed unless approved by the Authority.

Under the Electricity Development Act, 1945-48, no person may carry out electrical wiring work unless he holds an electrical contractor's licence or an electrician's licence, or works under the supervision of a licensed person.

## PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS.

Tables 812 to 828, inclusive, show the total recorded production (and the value at the factory) of the principal articles manufactured in New South Wales in the years 1952-53 to 1954-55. The production of small establishments not classified for statistical purposes as factories is not included. Items which have been marked "not available" include those which could not be published under the secrecy provisions of the Census Act, 1901, because the commodity was produced in only one or two factories.

The particulars in the following tables relate only to the principal articles of manufacture so far as available; they exclude numerous articles of which details are not collected, and others which are not available for publication. Many articles are produced in more than one class of industry, and the groups in which the articles are arranged in the following pages are not related in any way to the classification of factories. The values cannot be added, because some articles are used in the manufacture of others.

The monthly production of certain commodities is shown in the monthly and quarterly publications of this Bureau and in the Monthly Bulletin of Australian Production Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Table 812.—Foodstuffs Manufactured in New South Wales.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
<b>Milk Products—</b>						
Butter ... .. lb.	83,076	68,557	86,661	14,929†	12,241†	15,405†
Cheese ... .. lb.	7,084	7,191	5,617	868	900	640
Condensed Whole Milk ... .. lb.	9,362	3,827		712	290	
Concentrated Whole Milk ... .. lb.	11,150	19,580	{ 24,539 }	425	776	{ 3,323 }
Other Processed Whole Milk Products lb.	33,940	26,790		4,502	4,468	
Skim and Butter Milk Powder ... lb.	9,471	12,857	22,580	460	548	715
Ice Cream ... .. gal.	5,322	5,525	6,050	2,604	2,560	2,809
<b>Meat—</b>						
Bacon and Ham (including Canned)† lb.	29,509	20,499	26,218	*	*	*
Tinned and Preserved (excluding Canned Bacon and Ham) ... .. lb.	36,050	28,824	25,222	4,958	3,853	3,851
Extracts and Pastes ... .. lb.	289	397	429	175	342	242
Meal ... .. cwt.	550	604	644	700	801	954
Dripping and Lard ... .. lb.	8,340	7,005	7,301	275	316	347

NOTE—Table 812 is continued on the following page.

Table 812.—Foodstuffs Manufactured in New South Wales—continued.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
			thousands.	£ thousand.		
<b>Wheaten Products—</b>						
Flour (Wheaten) ... tons (2,000 lb.)	522	582	561	14,460	17,615	17,379
Bran ... tons (2,000 lb.)	84	91	96	*	*	*
Pollard ... tons (2,000 lb.)	125	135	127	*	*	*
Sharps ... tons (2,000 lb.)	8	7	10	294	260	354
Flour (Self Raising) ... cwt.	372	361	347	1,040	1,206	1,203
Bread (2-lb. Loaves) ... No.	257,245	261,102	268,778	12,150	13,166	13,856
Biscuits ... lb.	73,432	73,543	73,090	6,208	6,437	6,903
Ice Cream Cones ... lb.	615	722	937	112	116	144
Wheatmeal—Baking ... lb.	27,810	29,996	29,678	391	468	467
Porridge (Granulated) ... lb.	3,648	3,534	3,502	91	89	101
<b>Jams and Preserves—</b>						
Crystallized and Glace Fruit ... lb.	336	629	913	80	141	196
Candied and Mixed Peel ... lb.	1,222	1,100	1,378	80	81	102
Jams (including Fruit Spreads, etc.) ... lb.	20,096	23,800	22,377	1,245	1,465	1,485
Fruit Preserved in Liquid ... lb.	37,118	52,592	46,867	2,471	3,082	3,520
Vegetables Preserved in Liquid ... lb.	35,880	19,603	22,967	2,902	1,572	2,004
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc. ... lb.	2,174	3,928	4,392	423	628	723
Jelly Crystals ... lb.	4,562	5,018	5,454	524	571	630
<b>Condiments and Flavours—</b>						
Pepper ... lb.	252	216	224	204	132	100
Pickles ... pints	2,657	2,951	3,055	273	282	281
Chutney ... pints	279	363	391	37	47	54
Sauces—Tomato ... pints	5,877	6,221	6,806	753	848	977
Worcester ... pints	3,142	3,137	3,514	330	404	415
Other ... pints	1,332	1,008	943	138	152	146
Vinegar ... gal.	1,222	1,225	1,162	173	180	193
Spices ... lb.	115	113	181	25	28	48
Essences—Flavouring—Culinary ... gal.	34	43	49	131	172	222
Industrial ... gal.	97	108	137	620	843	723
Margarine—Table ... cwt.	82	128	150	901	1,346	1,738
Other ... cwt.	312	327	*	2,134	2,209	*
Sugar—Raw (94 per cent. net titre) ... tons	14	34	26	*	*	*
Icing (for sale) ... lb.	27,104	17,216	20,865	982	664	778
Soup—Tinned ... pints	1,701	3,070	4,210	132	248	351
Dry Mix (All Types) ... lb.	2,234	2,656	2,768	761	903	963
Malt ... bush.	759	931	931	947	1,048	1,069
Rice, Cleaned ... cwt.	586	737	715	1,873	2,038	2,248
Cakes, Pastry, Pies and Puddings ...	1,762	2,228	2,331	7,557	7,465	8,091
Peanut Butter and Paste ... lb.	1,762	2,228	2,331	436	542	556
Oatmeal (for Porridge) ... cwt.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Semolina ... cwt.	71	79	67	116	140	120
Breakfast Foods from Grain, Prepared ... cwt.	*	*	*	*	*	*

\* Not available.

† Excludes Government subsidy.

‡ "Bone-in" weight basis.

Table 813.—Drink and Tobacco Manufactured in New South Wales.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
			thousands.	£ thousand.		
<b>Aerated Waters and Cordials—</b>						
Aerated Waters (incl. Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, etc.) ... gal.	22,317	23,910	23,666	3,789	4,290	4,377
<b>Cordials and Syrups—</b>						
Pure Fruit Juice ... gal.	856	1,051	1,283	667	797	1,013
Flavoured ... gal.	671	424	452	373	281	313
Imitation ... gal.	209	103	117	111	81	105
Fruit Juices (Natural) ... gal.	255	214	220	140	125	122
Beer and Stout—Bulk ... gal.	61,238	64,338	68,935	6,998	7,666	8,215
Bottled ... gal.	11,434	15,605	19,146	3,006	4,215	5,118
Liqueurs ... Liquid gal.	34	47	93	88	103	190
Wines—Beverage—Fortified ... gal.	1,657	1,877	991	530	580	383
Unfortified ... gal.	836	760	365	244	217	112
Distillation ... gal.	2,015	2,666	1,101	*	*	*
<b>Cigarettes</b> ... lb.	7,289	9,698	10,518†	7,290	9,764	10,684
<b>Tobacco</b> ... lb.	14,170	15,374	15,070	9,458	10,051	9,814

\* Not available.

† Comprising 4,814 million cigarettes.

Table 814.—Textiles and Apparel Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
<b>Cloth (Woven Piecegoods)—</b>						
Cotton (pure) Excl. Towels, Tyre Cord						
Fabric and Open Weave Goods sq. yds.	11,154	15,508	15,974	4,073.	5,208	5,681
Woollen (pure) (Excl. Blankets and						
Rugs...) sq. yds.	1,872	2,194	1,260	912	1,118	750
Worsted (Pure) sq. yds.	7,802	8,020	7,394	7,739	8,553	7,492
Other (incl. Rayon and all Mixtures) sq. yds.	8,507	11,828	9,158	3,596	4,418	3,682
<b>Yarn (incl. yarn made and used in own</b>						
<b>works)—</b>						
Cotton (pure) lb.	14,043	18,161	19,168	*	*	*
Woollen lb.	2,425	3,287	3,020	*	*	*
Worsted lb.	6,034	5,976	6,009	*	*	*
Other lb.	*	4,215	8,484	*	*	*
Blankets (Woollen) pair	49	*	108	304	*	608
Horse and Cow Rugs No.	11	12	10	48	47	44
Quilts (Down, Feather, Cotton, etc.) No.	22	22	23	102	111	116
<b>Tents, Flies and Marquees</b> ...				683	412	374
<b>Tarpaulins</b> ...				430	479	508
<b>Blinds and Awnings—Outdoor</b> ...				208	243	270
<b>Sails</b> ...				34	41	37
<b>Waterproof Piecegoods</b> ... sq. yds.	163	157	86	51	52	36
<b>Handkerchiefs—Men's, Youths' &amp; Boys'</b> doz.	863	974	1,215	*	*	*
<b>Women's, Maids' &amp; Girls'</b> doz.	777	1,392	1,205	*	*	*
<b>Cardigans, Sweaters, etc.</b> ... doz.	167	266	267	*	*	*
<b>Bathing Suits, Trunks, Boxer Shorts—</b>						
Knitted Fabric doz.	26	25	20	360	316	334
Woven Fabric doz.	68	74	124	*	*	*
<b>Shirts</b> ... doz.	388	540	605	*	*	*
<b>Socks and Stockings—</b>						
Men's and Boys' doz. pr.	257	344	326	775	1,073	1,160
Women's, Maids' and Girls' doz. pr.	565	610	641	2,445	2,555	2,586
Infants' and Babies' doz. pr.	80	99	89	101	127	107
<b>Pyjamas—Men's, Youths' and Boys'</b> doz.	95	144	177	*	*	*
<b>Women's, Maids' and Girls'</b> doz.	55	66	67	*	*	*
<b>Nightdresses</b> ... doz.	112	106	105	*	*	*
<b>Hats and Caps</b> ... No.	3,772	4,199	4,146	*	*	*
<b>Corsets (incl. Roll-on Girdles)</b> ... doz.	40	56	49	1,056	1,444	1,246
<b>Brassieres</b> ... doz.	149	179	159	*	1,837	1,647
<b>Neckties</b> ... doz.	225	307	256	*	*	*
<b>Braces</b> ... doz. pr.	29	32	40	86	94	122
<b>Singlets, Men's, Youths' and Boys'</b> ... doz.	366	485	456	*	*	*
<b>Underpants</b> ... doz.	200	245	250	*	*	*
<b>Bloomers, Panties, Scanties</b> ... doz.	710	817	867	*	*	*
<b>Vests and Spencers</b> ... doz.	260	375	382	637	984.	*

\* Not available.

Table 815.—Oils, Fats, Waxes and Soaps Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
<b>Motor Spirit (including Benzol)</b> ... gal.	95,210	100,978	107,981	9,921	9,817	8,459
<b>Lubricating Oil</b> ... gal.	4,865	*	*	1,801	*	*
<b>Linseed Oil—From Local Crushing</b> ... gal.	1,104	*	252	*	*	156
<b>Refined from Imptd. Crude</b> gal.	1,339	2,849	2,454	*	2,107	1,489
<b>Coconut Oil—Crude (for sale)</b> ... tons	6	4	5	844	612	888
<b>Refined</b> ... tons	12	12	13	2,141	2,074	2,255
<b>Tallow</b> ... cwt.	495	489	445	1,375	1,620	1,771
<b>Grease</b> ... lb.	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Candles</b> ... cwt.	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Polish—</b>						
Automobile ...				98	151	129
Boot, Shoe and Leather ...				139	160	150
Floor (Solid and Liquid) ...				492	585	565
<b>Cleansing and Scouring Powders (excl. synthetic detergents)</b> ... cwt.	59	60	50	262	278	248
<b>Soaps—</b>						
Household† ... cwt.	693	666	713	3,742	3,746	4,290
Industrial‡ ... cwt.	67	75	91	197	251	352
Toilet† ... cwt.	232	265	291	2,718	3,237	3,429
Other (Liquid, Soft and Sand) ... cwt.	95	98	118	301	320	407

\* Not available.

† Includes shampoo and shaving soap; see Table 825.

‡ Bar soap, extracts, powders, flakes and chips.

§ Includes flakes, chips, extracts and powders.

§ Figures to June, 1954, include synthetic detergents, but thereafter these are excluded.

Table 816.—Paints and Varnishes Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	thousands.			£ thousand.		
Paints—						
Ready Mixed ... .. gal.	2,078	2,363	2,761	4,001	4,350	5,061
Water ... .. lb.	16,321	16,317	12,710	1,080	1,259	1,018
Other ... .. gal.	447	395	558	395	369	614
Enamels ... .. gal.	1,144	1,539	2,107	2,230	3,063	4,244
Lacquers (Nitro-cell.) ... gal.	581	749	825	936	1,257	1,397
Stains (Oil, Varnish, etc.) ... gal.	62	94	62	67	90	58
Varnishes (for sale) ... .. gal.	726	615	718	915	620	756
Paint and Varnish Removers... gal.	39	31	50	34	27	53
Thinners—for Enamels ... .. gal.	104	156	199	58	80	104
for Lacquers ... gal.	623	760	815	395	475	533
Synthetic Resins for Paint, etc. ... cwt.	155	249	361	*	*	*
Paint and Varnish Brushes ... doz.	138	160	224	395	468	566

\* Not available.

Table 817.—Household Appliances Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
				£ thousand.		
Household Refrigerators ... .. No.	91,717	159,287	171,641	9,054	15,871	17,372
Stoves, Ovens and Ranges—						
For Domestic Cooking—						
Solid Fuel ... .. No.	11,316	13,582	13,235	187	401	425
Electric—Fixed Ranges ... .. No.	8,187	13,263	23,015	376	682	1,208
Other Ranges ... .. No.	17,522	20,150	18,038	344	383	341
Grill Boilers ... .. No.	5,906	5,908	5,220	26	24	22
Gas ... .. No.	17,556	22,729	33,863	551	783	1,270
Oil ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
For Space Heating—						
Solid Fuel (Slow Combustion) ... No.	14,096	15,162	21,559	239	279	409
Gas Fires and Room Heaters ... No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oil—Kerosene Room Heaters ... No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Toasters, Electric ... .. No.	47,049	72,510	75,134	88	132	147
Washing Machines—						
Electric ... .. No.	14,669	43,815	71,617	895	2,353	3,443
Other ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Coppers—						
Electric ... .. No.	10,979	14,521	14,650	132	160	177
Gas ... .. No.	12,396	*	*	119	*	*
Clothes Wringers ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bath Heaters ... .. No.	47,523	49,511	50,680	421	521	525
Hot Water Storage Systems ... .. No.	18,170	25,418	26,725	651	789	899
Sink Heaters—						
Electric ... .. No.	5,807	8,351	10,213	53	79	122
Gas ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hot Water Jugs, Electric ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Irons, Electric ... .. No.	122,274	175,469	209,548	254	409	505
Radiators and Fires, Electric ... No.	8,186	30,472	24,309	23	80	69
Lawn Mowers (complete)—						
Electric ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Petrol ... .. No.	1,140	3,488	10,792	*	*	*
Hand ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*

\* Not available.



**Table 818.—Electrical Equipment (Excluding Household Appliances) Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Dynamos—</b>				£ thousand.		
Alternators ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Generators ... .. No.	4,824	5,412	5,386	*	*	*
<b>Transformers and Converters—</b>						
Above 20 KVA ... .. No.	2,046	1,830	1,910	1,403	1,640	1,284
Below 20 KVA—						
For Neon Signs ... .. No.	9,177	*	*	44	*	*
For Radio, Electric Toys, etc. ... No.	56,409	51,591	64,194	67	55	62
For Industrial Power and Light ... No.	13,914	16,618	21,818	149	233	457
For Other Industrial Uses ... .. No.	58,590	120,449	117,366	156	232	277
Regulating etc., Apparatus ... ..	...	...	...	4,491	4,625	5,089
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	...	...	...	4,811	4,081	4,815
Intercommunication Systems ... ..	...	...	...	*	23	37
<b>Motors †—</b>						
Under 1 H.P. ... .. No.	353,820	682,480	851,460	*	*	*
1 H.P. and Over ... .. No.	21,251	22,410	30,578	*	*	*
<b>‡ Batteries, Wet Cell Type—</b>						
Auto, Radio, etc. ... .. No.	740,846	862,467	935,286	2,888	3,637	4,005
For Power Plants ... .. No.	104,074	123,600	127,785	487	536	539
Other ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Insulators, Porcelain</b> ... ..	...	...	...	66	103	216
<b>Household Fittings</b> ... ..	...	...	...	330	491	641
<b>Wireless—</b>						
Receiving Sets (Complete)—						
Radiograms ... .. No.	40,787	60,196	66,592	1,945	2,991	2,958
Portable ... .. No.	51,780	62,499	63,022	935	997	956
Mantel, Table and Console ... .. No.	80,797	124,949	127,013	1,221	1,660	1,725
Car ... .. No.	*	17,187	30,757	*	379	665
Chassis Unmounted (Made for Sale) ... No.	20,457	20,450	24,563	14	13	17
Valves and Other Parts of Receiving Sets (Made for Sale) ... ..	...	...	...	1,686	2,323	2,360
Transmitting Apparatus (incl. Valves) ...	...	...	...	2,311	3,376	3,067
Other Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus ...	...	...	...			
<b>Fans</b> ... .. No.	32,643	34,215	51,175	324	408	509
<b>Tools and Appliances (Portable)</b> ... ..	...	...	...	52	102	163
<b>Cold Lighting (Neon Signs, etc.)</b> ... ..	...	...	...	1,054	1,370	1,452

\* Not available. † Includes all electric motors, whether made for sale or for incorporation in further products in the same factory. ‡ Particulars of dry batteries are not available.

**Table 819.—Machinery (Excluding Electrical) and Vehicles and Parts Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Machinery, Industrial—</b>				£ thousand.		
Air Conditioning ... ..	...	...	...	1,300	1,056	1,683
Refrigerating (not Household) ... ..	...	...	...	1,253	1,479	1,561
Bakery ... ..	...	...	...	437	528	566
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting ... ..	...	...	...	*	792	1,265
Metalworking (excl. Machine Tools) ...	...	...	...	2,524	2,444	2,763
Pumping (incl. Petrol Pumps) ... ..	...	...	...	1,814	1,671	2,388
Woodworking and Sawmilling ... ..	...	...	...	656	856	1,086
Other ... ..	...	...	...	2,739	4,362	5,221
<b>Machine Tools—</b>						
Lathes ... ..	...	...	...	197	167	182
Other ... ..	...	...	...	411	344	401
Boilers—Steam ... .. No.	349	310	350	351	311	357
<b>Engines (Petrol, etc.)—</b>						
Marine ... .. No.	1,140	1,293	1,270	143	154	169
† Other (excl. Motor Car) ... .. No.	10,986	16,189	16,011	*	*	*
Ploughs (all kinds) ... .. No.	3,273	2,156	5,025	*	*	*
Harrows (all kinds) ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Boats and Ships—Steel ... .. No.	*	6	4‡	*	2,194	1,292
Concrete Mixers ... .. No.	232	*	*	175	*	*
Earth Scoops ... .. No.	1,112	760	582	*	*	*

NOTE—Table 819 is continued on the following page.

**Table 819.—Machinery (Excluding Electrical) and Vehicles and Parts  
Manufactured in N.S.W.—*continued*.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Motor Vehicles and Parts—</b>				£ thousand.		
<b>Bodies Made—</b>						
Passenger Buses ... .. No.	139	156	118	359	328	244
Trailers and Semi-trailers ... No.	808	932	1,169	221	246	371
Trucks ... .. No.	1,883	2,466	2,851	345	333	449
Utilities ... .. No.	1,994	*	*	477	*	*
Vans... .. No.	625	786	1,085	290	260	364
Caravans ... .. No.	386	532	783	205	271	392
Other (incl. Cars) ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Radiator Cores ... .. No.	24,071	30,319	35,538	214	271	308
Pistons (Auto) ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Piston Rings ... .. thous.	6,156	*	6,812	254	*	367
Axles (Auto) ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spark Plugs ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cylinder Sleeves and Liners ... No.	88,925	83,076	113,733	101	99	183
Tractors ... .. No.	3,213	2,988	4,622	*	*	*
Cycles ... .. No.	21,766	23,405	28,253	250	307	393
Cycle Parts ... .. No.	*	*	*	40	49	91
Hand Trucks (all types) ... .. No.	2,162	3,933	1,883	14	18	12
Horse Drawn Vehicles ... .. No.	72	35	40	9	3	4
Railway Cars and Wagons ... No.	1,601	1,701	1,484	*	*	*
Hydraulic Hoists—for Trucks ... No.	*	1,549	2,673	*	329	459

\* Not available. † Including engines made for incorporation in further products in the same factory.  
‡ Aggregating 2,292 tons.

**Table 820.—Metal Products (Other than Machinery and Vehicles)  
Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Iron and Steel—</b>				£ thousand.		
Pig Iron † ... .. thous. tons	1,485	1,625	1,676	*	*	*
Steel Ingots † ... .. thous. tons	1,800	2,111	2,207	*	*	*
Rails, Bars and Sections † ... thous. tons	1,480	1,639	1,766	44,481	50,111	58,070
Structural and Fabricated ... thous. tons	81	83	96	8,056	8,614	10,971
Pipes and Tubes ... .. thous. tons	187	215	254	9,986	11,566	13,694
Pipe Fittings ... .. thous. tons	*	*	*	2,189	2,144	2,479
Reinforcing Rods ... .. tons	5,111	8,157	12,310	235	366	657
Safes and Doors ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cans, Canisters, Containers (Metal) ...	...	...	...	6,332	6,777	7,922
<b>Mattresses—</b>						
Wire ... .. No.	80,961	98,070	117,934	330	376	406
Inner Spring ... .. No.	148,554	194,596	215,574	1,522	1,758	1,907
Furniture (Metal), incl. Office Equipment ...	...	...	...	2,995	3,523	4,678
Wheel Barrows (Metal) ... .. No.	18,891	25,846	25,452	85	113	115
Window Frames (Metal) ... .. No.	...	...	...	808	909	1,140
Venetian Blinds (Metal) ... .. No.	...	...	...	1,052	1,374	1,660
Garbage and Sanitary Cans ... .. No.	...	...	...	206	194	251
Meters, Gas † ... .. No.	16,534	20,750	23,937	*	*	*
Perambulators (other than Wicker) ... No.	71,039	*	*	267	*	*
<b>Sinks—</b>						
Stainless Steel ... .. No.	24,517	39,921	42,733	439	474	561
Other Metal ... .. No.	19,264	*	*	109	*	*
Baths (all types) ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Tools—</b>						
Engineers', Small ... .. No.	...	...	...	893	991	1,127
Vices ... .. No.	...	...	...	65	59	73
Hammers (all types) ... .. doz.	19,209	19,806	20,349	89	114	101
Saws (all types) ... .. No.	...	...	...	*	324	368
Spades and Shovels ... .. doz.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spanners and Wrenches ... .. No.	...	...	...	84	*	*
Knives—Guillotine and Woodworking doz.	7,193	7,116	7,840	146	165	190
<b>Nails, Bolts, etc.—</b>						
Bolts and Nuts ... .. No.	...	...	...	1,261	1,159	1,516
Nails ... .. tons	6,544	8,077	8,721	487	616	681
Rivets ... .. No.	...	...	...	113	141	177
Screws ... .. No.	...	...	...	189	314	372
Washers (Metal) ... .. No.	...	...	...	83	99	105

\* Not available. † Year ended 31st May. ‡ Particulars of water meters are not available.

Table 821.—Rubber, Leather and Plastic Products Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Rubber—</b>	thousands.			£ thousand.		
<b>Tyres—</b>						
Motor Car and Motor Cycle ... No.	613	1,129	1,309	3,405	5,115	6,269
Truck and Omnibus ... No.	173	272	339	3,184	4,256	5,408
Other (incl. Solid) ... No.	37	79	111	530	912	1,119
Retreaded and Recapped ... No.	534	619	661	*	*	*
Goloshes, Boots and Shoes (all types) pair	2,796	3,924	*	1,858	2,478	*
Hose ... lin. ft.	6,346	6,899	8,710	652	674	888
Tubing ... lin. ft.	412	407	626	10	9	13
Sponge ... lb.	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Leather—</b>						
<b>Boots and Shoes—</b>						
Men's and Youths' ... pair	1,892	1,917	1,845	3,554	3,525	3,647
Women's and Maids' ... pair	2,262	2,829	2,803	4,774	5,682	6,002
Children's ... pair	1,458	1,719	1,515	1,347	1,595	1,459
Heels made for Sale ... pair	*	1,850	1,824	*	120	115
Soles made for Sale ... pair	*	2,430	2,714	*	403	431
Sandals ... pair	617	806	844	511	763	758
Slippers † ... pair	2,461	2,978	2,098	1,394	1,652	1,393
Bags of Leather, Fibre, etc.—						
<b>Ladies' Handbags—</b>						
Leather ... No.	580	641	666	1,025	1,145	1,250
Other (excl. Plastic) ... No.	146	133	119	174	165	162
School Bags ... No.	61	59	31	28	32	18
Suitcases and Kitbags (incl. Plastic) No.	388	466	492	673	842	854
Trunks ... No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
All Other (incl. Plastic) ... No.	115	166	219	133	202	218
Dress Gloves ... pair	43	20	*	42	21	*
Machine Belting ...	...	...	...	223	251	314
Harness and Harness Parts ...	...	...	...	50	56	72
<b>Plastic—</b>						
Ladies' Handbags ... No.	356	298	387	230	237	317
Buttons ...	...	...	...	629	643	624
Buckles ...	...	...	...	47	45	35
Tableware ...	...	...	...	556	449	541
Handles ...	...	...	...	*	216	233
Hose ... lin. ft.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Synthetic Resins for Plastic Moulding cwt.	...	...	...	*	*	*
Wireless Cabinets ... No.	123	213	226	98	249	265

\* Not available.

† All types, not leather only.

Table 822.—Products of Wood Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Furniture—</b>				£ thousand.		
Wood ...	...	...	...	8,312	9,481	10,354
Seagrass and Bamboo ...	...	...	...	146	153	131
Wireless Cabinets (Wood) ... No.	34,124	54,772	51,869	544	860	894
Venetian Blinds (Wood) ...	...	...	...	145	119	81
Perambulators † ... No.	78,116	96,007	93,486	357	433	480
Handles—Axe, Broom, Tool, etc. ...	...	...	...	326	388	413
<b>Boats and Ships (Wood)—</b>						
Over 5 tons gross ... { tons	9	6	19	82	70	170
Casks and Barrels (New) ... No.	423	288	368	32	44	35
Boxes and Cases—						
Fruit Cases (incl. Shooks) ... thous.	5,330	6,349	5,807	724	932	871
Other ...	*	*	*	2,155	2,136	2,425
Clothes Pegs (incl. Plastic) ... gross	...	...	...	*	*	*
Plywood (3/16 inch basis) ... thous. sq. ft.	22,557	28,601	35,039	823	1,378	1,764
<b>Floorboards—</b>						
Australian Timber ... thous. sup. ft.	25,891	33,783	34,384	1,622	2,212	2,368
Imported Timber ... thous. sup. ft.	1,565	2,047	1,837	132	172	171

NOTE.—Table 822 is continued on the following page.

Table 822.—Products of Wood Manufactured in N.S.W.—continued.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
				£ thousand.		
Weatherboards—						
Australian Timber ... ..thous. sup. ft.	9,596	11,643	11,399	596	806	794
Imported Timber ... ..thous. sup. ft.	926	2,122	2,031	74	172	190
Dressed Timber, Other (Linings, etc.) ... ..thous. sup. ft.	21,704	48,976	54,664	2,248	5,239	5,987
Palings and Pickets ... ..thous. sup. ft.	6,742	6,928	6,388	219	224	205
Sleepers (Sawn) ... ..thous. sup. ft.	4,774	1,838	4,134	227	73	193
Sawn Timber †—						
From Native Logs—						
Forest Hardwoods† ... ..thous. sup. ft.	296,107	285,452	280,085	*	*	*
Brushwoods and Scrub-woods ... ..thous. sup. ft.				*	*	*
Pines ... ..thous. sup. ft.				*	*	*
From Imported Logs—						
Softwood and Hardwood ...thous. sup. ft.	8,336	12,470	14,663	*	*	*
Firewood ... .. tons	102,187	85,930	80,541	201	177	197

\* Not available.

† Includes types other than wood.

‡ These items relate to undressed timber obtained by treating logs in New South Wales sawmills. They include items of undressed timber appearing elsewhere in the table such as sawn sleepers and box shooks and timber subsequently dressed to make other articles appearing in the table, such as floorboards and weatherboards. They do not, however, include timber resawn from timber imported in the sawn state, which forms a high proportion of softwood timber produced; overseas imports of sawn timber into N.S.W. amounted to 182 million super. feet in 1954-55, and most of this would be resawn prior to sale.

Table 823.—Bricks, Tiles, Earthenware, Cement and Glass Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
				£ thousand.		
Bricks—	thousands.					
Clay ... .. No.	300,328	375,593	382,902	3,821	4,840	5,066
Cement ... .. No.	5,202	6,154	7,580	68	92	119
Cement Blocks ... ..	...	...	...	38	68	112
Firebricks and Blocks ... ..	...	...	...	2,302	2,464	2,539
Earthenware—						
Basins ... .. No.	12	10	11	39	40	39
Pans (Pedestal) ... .. No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sinks ... .. No.	1	*	1	6	*	3
Other ... ..	...	...	...	306	375	309
Cement, Portland Grey... .. tons	671	726	816	5,315	5,423	6,339
Concrete, Ready Mixed ... .. cub. yd.	211	387	419	997	1,887	2,140
Asbestos Cement Building Sheets—						
Flat (surface measure) ... ..sq. yd.	7,671	8,440	8,498	1,397	1,673	1,647
Corrugated ... ..sq. yd.	1,713	1,306	1,979	559	412	612
Fibrous Plaster—						
Sheets ... ..sq. yd.	4,616	5,445	6,036	1,567	1,864	2,153
Other Goods ... ..	...	...	...	315	351	383
Pipes—						
Concrete ... ..	...	...	...	748	811	957
Earthenware ... ..	...	...	...	1,099	1,283	1,397
Asbestos Cement ... ..	...	...	...	*	*	*
Tiles—						
Floor & Wall, Glazed & Unglazed †...sq. yd.	175	263	240	238	397	373
Roofing—						
Cement ... .. No.	5,692	8,484	10,153	231	270	353
Terra-cotta ... .. No.	28,034	30,431	29,778	1,273	1,389	1,308
Glass Bottles and Jars ... ..	...	...	...	3,117	*	*
Crown Seals (incl. Plastic) ... ..	...	...	...	717	1,014	1,274
Pottery (Ornamental) ... ..	...	...	...	418	661	671
Terra-cotta Ware—						
Building ... ..	...	...	...	149	146	195
Other ... ..	...	...	...	31	52	68

\* Not available.

† Excludes asphalt tiles, particulars of which are not available.

**Table 824.—Paper, Printing, and Stationery Products Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Bags, etc.—</b>				£ thousand.		
Bags and Packets—						
Of Transparent Film ... ..	...	...	...	283	491	656
Multiwall ... ..	...	...	...	*	*	1,730
Other ... ..	...	...	...	1,454	1,378	1,202
Carrier Bags ... .. thous.	*	7,300	7,923	*	158	139
Paper Containers (Cake Cups, etc.) ...	...	...	...	592	*	*
<b>Boxes, Cartons, Tubes, Containers, etc.—</b>						
Of Paperboard (incl. Strawboard)—						
Butter ... .. No.	*	*	*			
Other ... ..	...	...	...	8,030	8,983	10,341
Of Transparent Film ... ..	...	...	...	*	*	*
Toilet Paper ... ..	...	...	...	997	986	956
Serviettes, Paper ... ..	...	...	...	82	139	109
<b>Ink—</b>						
Printing and Lithographic ... thous.lb.	8,881	11,562	11,618	835	1,112	1,209
Writing and Drawing ... ..	...	...	...	91	89	103
Books of Account, Registers, Exercise Books	...	...	...	1,057	1,095	1,268
Writing Pads ... ..	...	...	...	294	345	374
Greetings Cards ... ..	...	...	...	440	551	796
Envelopes ... ..	...	...	...	673	735	968

\* Not available.

**Table 825.—Toilet Articles, Toys, Sporting Material and Fancy Goods Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Toilet Soap—</b>				£ thousand.		
Washing ... .. cwt.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shaving Soap and Cream ... .. cwt.	6,662	6,423	6,697	299	306	329
Shampoo— (incl. Non Soap Based)						
Liquid ... .. cwt.	4,616	6,309	6,955	182	315	319
Powder ... .. cwt.	225	*	*	16	*	*
Dentifrices ... ..	...	...	...	1,786	1,928	2,080
<b>Cosmetic Creams and Lotions—</b>						
Face Cream ... .. cwt.	3,160	2,846	3,053	276	318	351
Hand Creams and Lotions ... .. cwt.	2,273	3,522	3,257	122	184	188
Other ... .. cwt.	6,277	7,768	7,500	373	519	572
Hair Preparations (excl. Shampoos) ...	...	...	...	501	547	642
Face Powder ... .. cwt.	2,091	2,258	2,348	236	291	348
Lipstick ... ..	...	...	...	283	360	482
Rouge ... ..	...	...	...	86	77	81
Talcum Powder ... .. cwt.	23,655	28,852	28,208	519	673	684
Lanoline (Toilet) ... .. lb.	53,204	36,368	31,822	24	21	20
<b>Brushes—</b>						
Hair and Cloth ... .. gross	2,522	2,529	2,565	72	76	82
Nail ... .. gross	4,400	4,381	4,078	29	26	42
Shaving ... .. gross	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tooth ... .. gross	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Toys</b>						
Golf Clubs ... .. doz.	7,782	13,698	12,428	1,492	1,755	1,749
				257	462	475
<b>Tennis Racquet—</b>						
Frames ... .. doz.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gut (Finished) ... .. thous. lin. ft.	9,779	9,329	6,097	240	225	160
Picture and Mirror Frames ... ..	...	...	...	249	271	261
Badges (Metal) ... ..	...	...	...	121	143	173
Baskets ... ..	...	...	...	62	84	73
Games ... ..	...	...	...	98	112	113
Ornaments (Cement and Concrete) ...	...	...	...	31	33	45

\* Not available.

**Table 826.—Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments and Appliances Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
				£ thousand.		
Optical Appliances ... ..	...	...	...	1,173	987	1,035
Surgical, Medical Instruments and Appliances	...	...	...	382	451	546
Surgical Belts ... .. doz.	1,301	*	*	42	*	*
Scientific Appliances ... ..	...	...	...	214	228	324
Scientific Glassware ... ..	...	...	...	113	162	164
Photographic Appliances—						
Cameras ... .. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Appliances ... ..	...	...	...	54	44	40
Cinematograph Appliances—						
Cameras ... .. No.	...	*	...	...	*	...
Projectors ... .. No.	316	632	1,228	49	89	84
Other Appliances ... ..	...	...	...	99	84	184

\* Not available.

**Table 827.—Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers Manufactured in N.S.W.**

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
				£ thousand		
Proprietary Medicines (all types) ... ..	...	...	...	7,481	8,670	9,562
Glycerine, Refined ... .. cwt.	...	...	...	*	*	*
Saline Powder ... .. lb.	452,089	498,496	476,771	67	76	73
Insecticide Concentrates ... ..	...	...	...	63	*	191
Insecticides and Vermin Sprays, Dusts, etc.—						
Agricultural and Orchard ... ..	...	...	...	821	929	1,215
Pastoral (Including Sheep and Cattle Dips)	...	...	...	458	579	758
Other (Including Household) ... ..	...	...	...	474	569	658
Disinfectants ... ..	...	...	...	541	608	697
Weed Killers ... ..	...	...	...	408	730	624
Acid (100 per cent.)—						
Hydrochloric ... .. tons	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nitric ... .. tons	...	...	1,192	*	*	*
Sulphuric ... .. tons	124,359	147,777	184,135	*	*	*
Sodium Silicate ... .. tons	11,394	*	15,812	241	*	359
Sodium Sulphate ... .. tons	*	*	*	*	*	*
Stearine (Stearic Acid) ... .. cwt.	*	20,995	*	*	131	*
Zinc Chloride ... .. tons	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zinc Oxide ... .. cwt.	64,214	120,093	128,788	332	618	677
Fertilizers, Manures, etc.—						
Superphosphate ... .. tons	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sulphate of Ammonia ... .. tons	48,078	52,785	57,242	1,508	1,439	1,566
Mixed Chemical Fertilizers						
(incl. complete Manures) ... .. tons	*	26,894	29,199	*	628	694
Manures (without added Chemical Fertilizer)						
... .. tons	*	8,840	8,417	*	184	189

\* Not available.

Table 828.—Miscellaneous Products Manufactured in New South Wales.

Item and Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
				£ thousand.		
Electric Light and Power ... million kWh	4,868	5,450	5,951	26,459	31,401	34,353
Gas ... thous. therms	104,285	107,307	110,152	8,746	8,562	8,697
Coke—Metallurgical ... thous. tons	1,825	1,987	2,029	11,075	12,083	12,018
Gasworks ... thous. tons	641†	486	521	3,195†	2,678	2,879
Coke Breeze ... thous. tons	*	288	257	*	*	*
<b>Tar (made for Sale) —</b>						
Crude ... thous. gal.	*	14,715	15,171	*	272	233
Refined ... thous. gal.	15,342	*	*	529	*	*
Lime (made for Sale or Stocks) ... tons	70,033	81,442	80,355	349	395	402
Ice ... tons	367,584	332,509	283,717	1,154	1,068	951
<b>Wool, Scoured—</b>						
Produced for Sale or Stocks ... thous. lb.	27,570	30,773	30,879	*	*	*
Produced and used in own works ... thous. lb.	4,982	5,339	5,634	*	*	*
<b>Wool Tops—</b>						
Produced for Sale or Stocks ... thous. lb.	*	4,452	3,843	*	3,591	2,603
Produced and used in own works ... thous. lb.	3,650	4,346	4,260	*	*	*
<b>Hides and Skins—</b>						
Pelts ... thous.	1,782	2,326	2,066	*	*	*
Basils ... thous.	746	574	555	149	139	84
<b>Sausage Casings—</b>						
Beef ... cwt.	4,977	7,963	7,326	54	86	83
Mutton and Lamb ... cwt.	5,219	5,442	6,136	218	277	315
Pig ... cwt.	898	1,109	1,408	38	44	57
Bags—Textile, Hessian, etc. ... thous.	12,561	14,097	14,931	1,544	1,115	1,211
Twine (all types) ... cwt.	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Cotton Waste—</b>						
Rough Spinning Waste ... thous. lb.	711	1,076	1,196	44	48	55
Teased (Engine Cleaning) ... thous. lb.	2,927	2,464	3,230	218	206	235
<b>Adhesives—</b>						
Powdered ... cwt.	6,719	4,457	19,655	44	35	150
Semi-liquid ... cwt.	36,468	46,175	67,911	329	448	550
Liquid (incl. Mucilage, Paste, Glue) ... cwt.	49,846	68,862	42,940	272	377	300
Mattresses—Soft Filled (incl. Kapok) ... No.	98,352	79,403	76,407	646	472	432
Umbrellas ... No.	207,161	272,103	300,636	375	422	468
Industrial Gloves (all types) ... doz. pr.	112,503	147,326	183,939	365	527	665
<b>Brooms—</b>						
Bassine ... gross	1,561	1,654	2,144	52	56	84
Hair and Bristle ... gross	1,244	1,046	1,299	81	73	96
Millet ... gross	4,856	5,375	5,255	271	256	266
Mops, Floor ... gross	4,683	6,029	7,368	133	177	213
Scrubbing Brushes ... gross	3,260	3,492	3,331	38	45	44

\* Not available.

† Includes some coke breeze.

## MINING INDUSTRY

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits of great value and variety. Coal was discovered as early as 1796 and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest, leading to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later but these minerals have not been of major importance. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits were mined at Broken Hill from 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State; in 1955 they employed 88 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining, and their output represented 88 per cent. of the value of all minerals produced.

A notable recent development has been the exploitation of the black mineral-bearing sands along the coastal beaches of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. The extraction of minerals from these sands commenced in 1934, and continued on a small scale until the outbreak of war in 1939, since when, as a result of continuing expansion, Australia has become the world's largest producer of rutile and zircon.

### STATISTICS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Statistics of the mining industry in New South Wales, as published in Year Book No. 52 and earlier issues, were derived mainly from returns collected under the Census Act, 1901; they related to the operations of mining only, and excluded all ore dressing and treatment of minerals after they had been brought to the surface. Certain of the data, relating to quantities and values of individual minerals produced, were taken from the records of the Department of Mines.

As from the beginning of 1950, the foregoing statistical series were discontinued in respect of all classes of minerals other than coal and, with few exceptions, have not been repeated in this chapter.

The new statistical series of the mining industry adopted in this State, and shown in the following pages, conform to a plan which was designed to ensure the compilation of statistics on a uniform basis in all Australian States and Territories. Previously, differences in the statistics of the separate States had prevented the assembly of satisfactory and comprehensive statistics of the mining industry in Australia as a whole.

For the purposes of these statistics, the mining industry is defined to include not only the operations of mining and quarrying, but also ore-dressing and miscellaneous treatment, such as crushing, of non-metallic minerals, where these operations are undertaken in treatment works situated at or near a mine or quarry. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at the mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality. The mining industry does not include the refining of metals or the processing of raw materials in the manufacture of such products as coke, bricks and portland cement; these are classified as factory activity whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine or quarry.

In accordance with this definition of the mining industry, each mineral is recorded in the statistics in the form in which it leaves the mine or adjacent treatment works. Thus, a metallic mineral is recorded as an ore if untreated before despatch, or as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are undertaken at or about the mine. Similarly, it is valued as an ore or concentrate at the mine or adjacent treatment plant.



Statistics on this basis relating to employment and the quantity and value of individual mineral products were collected by the Department of Mines from the year 1950, and are shown in Table 830 *et seq.*, but other data as to wages paid, value of plant, materials used, etc., shown in Table 829 below, are first available for the year 1952.

Mines in the course of development are included throughout.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The following summary of statistics embraces all classes of mining except the quarrying of clays and construction materials, for which it has not been possible to obtain complete particulars:—

**Table 829.—Summary of Statistics.**

(Excluding Clay Pits and Quarries.\*)

Year	Mines in Operation	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid. †	Fixed Assets. ‡		Fuel, Power and Light Used.	Materials and Stores Used.	Value of Output.
				Additions & Replacements during Year.	Value at end of Year.			
No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Coal Mines.</b>								
1952	168	20,151	18,087,216	6,259,746	22,129,097	1,634,299	5,781,730	43,283,357
1953	159	19,961	18,282,487	5,653,419	22,408,329	1,645,067	5,828,749	41,629,850
1954	151	19,979	19,233,214	4,469,244	21,901,071	1,703,025	6,149,640	42,762,415
1955	144	19,260	19,362,397	4,088,419	21,911,035	1,673,828	5,990,329	41,715,408
<b>Silver—Lead—Zinc Mines.</b>								
1952	37	7,146	10,161,496	3,317,250	12,838,108	1,336,704	3,955,764	25,991,633
1953	23	6,944	9,804,126	2,799,647	14,533,775	1,679,791	4,135,706	22,817,138
1954	24	6,618	10,013,899	1,863,306	15,115,693	1,472,150	3,974,200	26,671,799
1955	30	6,765	10,779,317	1,641,142	15,596,941	1,750,515	4,320,120	31,949,863
<b>Other Metallic Mines.</b>								
1952	205	1,305	814,498	285,681	903,692	204,182	477,573	2,393,329
1953	228	1,047	592,469	298,462	1,128,069	149,298	294,812	1,887,773
1954	175	813	464,974	168,364	1,126,303	135,791	221,891	1,666,914
1955	154	993	696,526	485,166	1,387,277	170,617	319,730	2,771,617
<b>Non-metallic Mines. § (Excluding Clays.)</b>								
1952	115	786	523,172	224,826	902,739	85,586	230,223	1,148,146
1953	102	674	500,963	196,674	1,063,555	87,186	249,404	1,202,189
1954	96	693	521,853	194,271	1,186,342	110,722	260,014	1,323,521
1955	97	768	634,233	819,702	1,804,581	111,198	314,772	1,471,767
<b>Total—All Mines. *</b>								
1952	525	29,388	29,586,382	10,087,503	36,773,636	3,260,771	10,445,290	72,816,465
1953	512	28,626	29,180,045	8,948,202	39,133,728	3,561,342	10,508,671	67,536,950
1954	446	28,103	30,233,940	6,695,185	39,329,409	3,421,688	10,605,745	72,424,649
1955	425	27,786	31,472,473	7,034,529	40,699,834	3,706,158	10,944,951	77,908,655

\* Excluding clay pits and quarries, which in 1955 had an average employment of 493 and 1,245 respectively, and a value of output of £844,642 and £5,541,782 respectively. See page 936.

† Subject to deduction for explosives bought by employees. See below.

‡ Land, Buildings, Plant and Mine Development.

§ Includes other Fuel Mines.

Except in coal mining, many of the workings counted as individual mines are small, and in 1955 there were 197, with a total employment of 315, in which the persons employed numbered less than four.

Working proprietors included in "persons employed" numbered 258 at the end of the year, 38 of them being engaged in coal mining and 220 in other mining. Of the salary and wage-earners at the end of the year 1,548 (974 in coal and 574 in other mining) were aged under 21 years, and 25,340 (17,486 in coal and 7,854 in other mining) were aged 21 years or over. A dissection of employment in coal mining is shown in Table 851; in other mining, employees working above ground numbered 4,243 and below ground 4,185.

The salaries and wages shown in the table represent gross amounts before any deduction in respect of explosives bought by employees from proprietors. In 1955 deductions for explosives totalled £220,101, comprising £88,941 in coal and £131,160 in other mining.

The values of fixed assets shown in the table represent the depreciated book values of these items. Of the total value of £40,699,834 at the end of 1955, plant and machinery represented £23,957,624 or 59 per cent., land and buildings £7,657,810 or 19 per cent., and mine development £9,084,400 or 22 per cent. Capital expenditure on additions and replacements of fixed assets in 1955 totalled £7,034,529, of which £5,406,991 was spent on plant and machinery, £500,216 on land and buildings, and £1,127,222 on mine development. Further details of the value of fixed assets in coal mines are shown in Table 849.

The value of materials and stores used in 1955 included £2,338,407 for mining timber, of which £1,218,174 was used in coal mines, £1,114,321 in silver-lead-zinc mines and £5,912 in all other mines.

Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure and, consequently, do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

### CLASSES OF MINING INDUSTRY.

The following tables summarise the persons engaged in mining and the value of mineral output in New South Wales according to classes of mining industry. In the making of this classification, each mine or quarry has been assigned to a class of industry according to its principal product, and all employment and products of the mine or quarry have been included in that class. Persons employed include working proprietors and all persons engaged in the operations of mining or quarrying and in crushing or ore dressing operations carried out in the locality. Head office staffs are excluded, and the number of fossickers—men working intermittently, picking over abandoned workings, and prospecting—as reported by Mining Registrars is shown separately by way of footnote.

The totals in these tables exceed those in Table 829 to the extent of the particulars relating to quarries producing clays and construction materials; in 1955 the respective totals for employment were 493 and 1,245, and for value of output £844,642 and £5,541,782.

**Table 830.—Principal Classes of Mining Industry—Employment and Value of Output.**

Year	Coal Mining.	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining.	Mineral Sands Mining.	Gold Mining.	Tin Mining.	Limestone Quarrying.	Other Mining & Quarrying.	Total Mining & Quarrying.
<b>Average Employment. *</b>								
1950	18,338	6,244	176	492	403	410	2,383	28,446
1951	18,697	6,781	289	415	334	321	2,506	29,343
1952	20,151	7,146	352	319	288	383	2,255	30,894
1953	19,961	6,944	379	178	270	395	2,037	30,164
1954	19,979	6,618	314	161	178	388	2,195	29,833
1955	19,260	6,765	503	163	164	371	2,298	29,524
<b>Value of Output. (£ thousand.)</b>								
1950	22,121	23,093	340	557	320	365	3,353	50,149
1951	31,466	33,169	853	565	398	471	4,722	71,644
1952	43,283	25,992	1,220	401	418	705	5,146	77,165
1953	41,630	22,817	1,163	225	303	778	5,447	72,363
1954	42,762	26,672	1,021	329	211	817	6,421	78,233
1955	41,715	31,950	2,172	283	216	842	7,117	84,295

\* See note \* to Table 831.

In 1955, the coal mining industry employed 19,260 persons or 65 per cent. of the total employment in mining, and the value of coal produced was £41,715,408 or 50 per cent. of the value of all minerals won. The next largest class of industry was silver-lead-zinc, in which the corresponding proportions were 23 per cent. and 38 per cent. respectively. The remaining classes, in the aggregate, employed 3,499 persons or 12 per cent. of the total, and their value of output amounted to £10,629,808 or 12 per cent. of the total.

A comparison of the value of mineral output since 1929, separating coal and silver-lead-zinc but combining all other classes of mining, is shown in Table 832. Comparable data as to employment for years prior to 1950, however, are available only in respect of coal and silver-lead-zinc. The comparative statistics relating to coal mining are shown in Tables 848 and 850, whilst employment in the silver-lead-zinc industry, as recorded by the Department of Mines, was 5,137 in 1939; thence in the successive years 1945 to 1949 it numbered 3,929, 4,713, 5,331, 5,873 and 6,052.

**Table 831.—Classes of Mining Industry—Employment and Value of Output.**

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.*			Value of Output.		
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>MINING FOR METALLIC MINERALS.</b>				£	£	£
Antimony ... ..	26	46	38	5,313	8,988	29,721
Bauxite ... ..	3	2	3	2,290	2,748	3,149
Copper and Copper-Gold ... ..	40	33	60	20,324	15,902	22,831
Gold ... ..	178	161	163	225,039	329,396	282,541
Iron Oxide ... ..	5	3	3	18,544	14,343	14,283
Manganese ... ..	19	30	27	25,578	16,711	14,703
Mineral Sands ... ..	379	314	503	1,162,978	1,020,989	2,171,875
Silver-Lead-Zinc ... ..	6,944	6,618	6,765	22,817,138	26,671,799	31,949,863
Tin ... ..	270	178	164	303,210	211,408	216,150
Tungsten ... ..	111	33	21	96,202	7,475	11,352
Other Metallic Minerals ... ..	16	13	11	28,295	38,954	5,012
<b>Total Metallic Minerals ... ..</b>	<b>7,991</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>7,758</b>	<b>24,704,911</b>	<b>28,338,713</b>	<b>34,721,480</b>
<b>MINING FOR FUEL MINERALS—</b>						
Black Coal ... ..	19,961	19,979	19,260	41,629,850	42,762,415	41,715,408
Oil (Petroleum) ... ..	...	25	85	...	...	...
<b>Total Fuel Minerals ... ..</b>	<b>19,961</b>	<b>20,004</b>	<b>19,345</b>	<b>41,629,850</b>	<b>42,762,415</b>	<b>41,715,408</b>
<b>MINING FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS—</b>						
Asbestos ... ..	27	26	26	55,955	56,678	54,319
Barite ... ..	4	8	9	1,632	2,927	3,965
Clays—						
(a) Brick and Tile Clay and Shale ... ..	329	320	317	463,787	548,351	604,078
(b) Other Clay and Shale ... ..	185	176	176	239,861	224,474	240,564
Diatomite ... ..	12	16	13	13,958	13,640	11,363
Dolomite ... ..	11	12	10	7,912	7,153	20,695
Felspar (including Cornish Stone) ... ..	27	31	30	15,004	38,985	51,110
Gypsum ... ..	33	38	45	79,466	165,579	190,782
Limestone (including Sea Shells) ... ..	305	388	371	777,922	816,645	841,972
Magnesite ... ..	78	68	97	159,422	147,578	213,610
Tales (incl. Steatite and Pyrophyllite) ... ..	11	11	8	4,664	5,412	5,275
Other Non-metallic Minerals ... ..	76	70	74	86,254	68,924	78,676
<b>Total Non-metallic Minerals ... ..</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,905,837</b>	<b>2,096,346</b>	<b>2,316,409</b>
<b>QUARRYING FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS—</b>						
Sand and River Gravel—						
(a) River Deposits ... ..	253	305	446	661,711	876,921	974,932
(b) Other Deposits ... ..	55	50	56	163,892	189,317	195,930
Dimension Stone—						
(a) Granite ... ..	13	17	16	5,407	10,226	10,056
(b) Sandstone ... ..	124	133	137	132,916	172,129	172,882
(c) Other ... ..	13	37	21	15,453	36,196	30,360
Crushed and Broken Stone ... ..	566	692	569	3,142,599	3,750,913	4,157,622
<b>Total Construction Materials... ..</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>4,122,078</b>	<b>5,035,702</b>	<b>5,541,782</b>
<b>TOTAL MINING AND QUARRYING ... ..</b>	<b>30,164</b>	<b>29,833</b>	<b>29,524</b>	<b>72,362,676</b>	<b>78,233,176</b>	<b>84,295,079</b>

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors. Excludes fossickers (estimated at 425 in 1953, 339 in 1954 and 396 in 1955), and employees of the Department of Main Roads and Municipal and Shire Councils extracting road materials (estimated at 1,390 in 1953, 1,434 in 1954, and 1,287 in 1955).

## MINERALS WON IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following table shows the value of minerals produced in New South Wales in each year since 1929, including the value of output of quarries. Figures for 1950 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years owing to certain changes in basis relating mainly to "Other Minerals". The statement nevertheless affords a useful indication of the steep rise in recent years in the value of the State's mineral output.

Table 832.—Value of Minerals Produced in New South Wales.

Year.	Coal.	Lead and Zinc Concentrates.	Other Minerals.	Total.	Year.	Coal.	Lead and Zinc Concentrates.	Other Minerals.	Total.
£ thousand.					£ thousand.				
1929 ...	6,295	3,835	2,136	12,266	1943 ...	9,780	4,505	4,619	18,913
1930 ...	5,493	3,075	1,514	10,082	1944 ...	9,761	5,099	3,636	18,496
1931 ...	4,441	1,589	1,086	7,116	1945 ...	9,452	5,678	3,104	18,234
1932 ...	4,076	1,719	1,153	6,948	1946 ...	10,535	8,350	2,882	21,767
1933 ...	4,107	2,062	1,474	7,643	1947 ...	12,101	12,329	3,353	27,783
1934 ...	4,342	2,403	2,051	8,796	1948 ...	14,938	19,257	3,977	38,172
1935 ...	4,585	3,412	2,287	10,284	1949 ...	16,122	17,751	4,052	37,925
1936 ...	4,921	4,014	2,381	11,316	1950 ...	22,121	22,800	5,228	50,149
1937 ...	5,542	4,965	2,712	13,219	1951 ...	31,466	32,773	7,405	71,644
1938 ...	5,653	3,513	2,934	12,100	1952 ...	43,283	25,633	8,249	77,165
1939 ...	7,027	3,792	3,096	13,915	1953 ...	41,630	22,539	8,194	72,363
1940 ...	6,361	4,325	3,229	13,915	1954 ...	42,762	26,488	8,083	78,233
1941 ...	8,458	4,859	3,602	16,919	1955 ...	41,715	31,264	11,316	84,295
1942 ...	9,739	4,733	3,953	18,425					

The value of minerals won declined as prices fell with the onset of the depression in 1930 and did not regain its former level until 1937. After an increase following the outbreak of war in 1939, prices of the major products remained comparatively steady until 1945. Thereafter, metal prices rose almost continuously, reaching a peak following a steep increase in 1951; they receded sharply in the next two years, then recovered gradually in 1954 and 1955. The price of coal rose strongly between 1946 and 1952, but remained steady thereafter.

The very high levels recorded for value of output in recent years, as compared with the pre-war level, are largely due to price variations in coal and the base metals. Thus, while the quantity of lead concentrates produced in 1955 was approximately the same as in 1939, the value had increased from £3.5 million to £24.9 million. Similarly, in the case of coal the quantity produced in 1955 was only 32 per cent. higher than in 1939, whereas the value was almost six times as great.

Detailed statistics of the minerals produced in New South Wales during the past three years are set out in the following table. They are arranged in four groups (Metallic, Fuel and Non-metallic Minerals and Construction Materials), and as indicated at page 933, the quantity and value of each mineral are recorded in terms of the product as it leaves the mine or quarry or treatment works situated in the locality. Actual production has been recorded except where, as indicated by footnote, sales or despatches have been considered the more appropriate basis.

As well as the quantities and values of the various ores, concentrates, etc., there are shown the gross contents of each as determined by assay. In the case of metallic minerals, all contents which are *pay metals* have been listed and, in a number of cases, metals which are *refiners' prizes* have been shown where satisfactory assays are available. These contents have been summarised in Table 834 to show the total quantity, or "mine

production", of each metal or element contained in the various metallic minerals. Contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining, have been excluded.

Comparable figures are not available in respect of years prior to 1950, but recorded statistics of minerals produced up to 1949 are shown in the Statistical Register for 1950-1951.

The more important of the minerals are reviewed individually on later pages, viz., Metallic Minerals, pages 944 to 952; Fuel Minerals, pages 952 to 969; Non-metallic Minerals, pages 969 to 971; and Construction Materials on page 971.

**Table 833.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents.**

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
		1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Metallic Minerals.							
					£	£	£
ANTIMONY ORE* ... ..	ton ...	71.3	156.1	418.9	5,313	10,234	30,975
Antimony Content ... ..	ton ...	39.2	82.9	235.2			
BAUXITE ... ..	ton ...	1,852	2,429	2,847	2,290	2,748	3,149
Alumina Content ... ..	ton ...	428	710	902			
BERYLLIUM ORE* ... ..	ton ...	0.8	9.3	7.2	80	1,599	1,090
Beryllium Oxide Content ... ..	ton ...	0.1	1.2	0.8			
BISMUTH CONCENTRATES* ... ..	lb. ...	287	...	...	50	...	...
Bismuth Content ... ..	lb. ...	174	...	...			
BISMUTH-WOLFRAM CON- CENTRATES* ... ..	lb. ...	2,982	...	...	1,787	...	...
Bismuth Content ... ..	lb. ...	147	...	...			
Tungstic Oxide Content ... ..	lb. ...	1,784	...	...			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	...	...	...			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	...	...	...			
COPPER ORE* ... ..	ton ...	119.9	11.9	35.0	3,748	341	586
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	21.3	2.0	2.8			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	1	...	...			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	42	10	...			
COPPER CONCENTRATES... ..	ton ...	4,160	2,032	3,500	189,707	102,537	266,487
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	825.0	388.5	734.5			
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	2,431	910	2,417			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	61,261	23,173	56,218			
COPPER PRECIPITATES*... ..	ton ...	95.9	99.7	111.2	15,510	15,561	22,213
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	63.9	64.4	63.3			
COPPER MATTE ... ..	ton ...	0.6	...	0.5	16	...	32
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	0.1	...	0.1			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	3	...	13			
GOLD ORE* ... ..	ton ...	...	...	1.5	...	...	49
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	...	...	4			
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	...	...	...			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	...	...	...			
Arsenic Content ... ..	ton ...	...	...	...			
GOLD CONCENTRATES ... ..	ton ...	135.6	87.4	163	7,513	2,343	4,951
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	578	243	522			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	407	205	429			
Copper Content ... ..	ton ...	1.3	0.4	0.1			
Arsenic Content ... ..	ton ...	...	...	...			
GOLD—Other Forms (†) ... ..	oz. ...	14,600	23,377	18,813	219,480	315,819	275,170
Gold Content ... ..	oz. fine	13,837	20,852	17,601			
Silver Content ... ..	oz. fine	320	517	364			
Platinum Content ... ..	oz. ...	...	...	...			

\* Despatches from the mine (or sales) as distinct from production.

† Alluvial, bullion, retorted gold, etc.

Table 833.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—continued.

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
		1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Metallie Minerals—continued.							
ILMENITE					£	£	£
CONCENTRATES* ...	ton ...	...	466	470	...	2,969	2,678
Ilmenite Content ...	ton ...	...	443	447			
IRON OXIDE for Gas							
Purification ...	ton ...	4,236	3,426	3,222	18,544	14,343	14,283
LEAD CONCENTRATES	ton ...	283,726	302,738	304,608	18,718,471	22,019,837	24,924,259
Lead Content...	ton ...	209,943	224,389	225,783			
Silver Content ...	oz. fine	7,387,843	7,893,818	7,612,343			
Gold Content ...	oz. fine	7,403	7,469	7,287			
Antimony Content ...	ton ...	570.4	613.1	615.1			
Copper Content ...	ton ...	2,180.0	2,126.3	2,067.7			
Cadmium Content ...	ton ...	60.2	66.5	69.1			
Sulphur Content ...	ton ...	44,434	46,336	46,190			
LEAD CONCENTRATES, FROM SLIME DUMPS*	ton ...	14,100	13,917	10,024	310,315	132,594	72,756
Lead Content...	ton ...	3,641	1,839	1,075			
Silver Content ...	oz. fine	157,355	215,047	110,497			
Antimony Content ...	ton ...	7.1	0.7	...			
Copper Content ...	ton ...	2.4	0.2	...			
LEAD-COPPER CONCENTRATES	ton ...	772	1,124	1,269	59,000	62,000	76,000
Lead Content...	ton ...	123	190	249			
Silver Content ...	oz. fine	76,112	141,010	92,452			
Gold Content ...	oz. fine	278	405	557			
Copper Content ...	ton ...	137.0	188.9	188.5			
Sulphur Content ...	ton ...	225	328	370			
LEAD SLAG*	ton ...	133.6	106.6	115	1,240	1,405	1,536
Lead Content...	ton ...	18	17	17			
Silver Content ...	oz. fine	1,059	1,063	893			
MAGNETITE for Coal Washing	ton ...	1,340	1,795	183	28,165	37,355	3,910
MANGANESE ORE*							
Battery Grade ...	ton ...	1,205	867	551	15,833	10,131	6,099
Manganese Dioxide Content	ton ...	937	644	403			
Metallurgical Grade ...	ton ...	1,015	749	1,071	7,735	6,580	8,604
Manganese Content ...	ton ...	487	322	443			
Other Grades ...	ton ...	223	...	...	2,010	...	
Manganese Dioxide Content	ton ...	157	...	...			
MOLYBDENITE CONCENTRATES*	lb. ...	...	...	56	...	...	12
Molybdenum Sulphide Content	lb. ...	...	...	51			
Bismuth Content ...	lb. ...	...	...	...			
MONAZITE CONCENTRATES*	ton ...	117	69	117	11,644	8,485	16,403
Monazite Content ...	ton ...	106	62	105			
PLATINUM CONCENTRATES*	oz. ...	...	32.1	7.5	...	894	231
Platinum Content ...	oz. ...	...	23.0	6.7			
Palladium Content ...	oz. ...	...	0.1	0.02			
Osmiridium Content ...	oz. ...	...	1.9	...			
Gold Content ...	oz. fine	...	2	0.2			
PYRITE CONCENTRATES...	ton ...	19,114	10,736	22,850	65,517	57,529	118,187
Sulphur Content ...	ton ...	9,558	5,334	11,236			
RUTILE CONCENTRATES	ton ...	21,915	22,734	34,403	1,037,187	778,933	1,855,785
Titanium Dioxide Content	ton ...	21,223	21,872	33,045			
SILVER BULLION*	oz. ...	158	...	...	39	...	...
Silver Content ...	oz. fine	109	...	...			
SILVER-LEAD ORE*	ton ...	882.6	1,297.8	23,129	13,597	20,309	294,824
Silver Content ...	oz. fine	14,784	22,918	584,207			
Lead Content...	ton ...	151	210	3,110			
Gold Content ...	oz. fine	7	5	...			
Copper Content ...	ton ...	...	...	...			

\* Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

Table 833.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—*continued.*

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
		1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Metallic Minerals—continued.							
					£	£	£
SILVER-LEAD SLIMES* ...	ton ...	48·4	...	...	160	...	...
Silver Content ...	oz. fine	542	...	...			
Lead Content... ..	ton ...	5	...	...			
SILVER SLUDGE* ...	ton ...	0·8	...	...	2,687	...	...
Gold Content ...	oz. fine	1	...	...			
Silver Content ...	oz. fine	8,051	...	...			
TIN CONCENTRATES* ...	ton ...	473	377	378	303,210	211,408	216,150
Tin Content ...	ton ...	339	272	270			
TIN-TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES* ...	ton ...	10·4	0·02	...	7,731	7	...
Tin Content ...	ton ...	2·5	0·01	...			
Tungstic Oxide Content	lb. ...	9,784	12	...			
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES*—							
Scheelite Concentrates ...	lb. ...	12,888	8,034	8,600	7,252	2 283	3,471
Tungstic Oxide Content ...	lb. ...	9,273	6,009	6,438			
Wolfram Concentrates ...	lb. ...	59,880	7,184	3,799	28,600	1,574	1,454
Tungstic Oxide Content ...	lb. ...	38,880	4,827	2,594			
Wolfram-Scheelite Concentrates ...	lb. ...	98,560	11,200	11,792	50,832	2,365	5,173
Tungstic Oxide Content ...	lb. ...	68,023	8,064	7,898			
ZINC CONCENTRATES ...	ton ...	364,667	390,741	408,321	3,450,768	4,273,255	6,190,873
Zinc Content ...	ton ...	189,526	202,646	211,478			
Lead Content... ..	ton ...	3,693	3,738	4,620			
Sulphur Content ...	ton ...	115,236	122,314	128,884			
Silver Content ...	oz. fine	361,125	382,353	365,795			
Cadmium Content ...	ton ...	664·0	759·0	725·9			
Copper Content ...	ton ...	395·0	411·8	435·1			
Gold Content ...	oz. fine	1,925	1,488	1,679			
Cobalt Content ...	ton ...	52·7	68·5	60·7			
Manganese Content ...	ton ...	4,135	4,586	4,592			
ZIRCON CONCENTRATES ...	ton ...	15,528*	27,489	32,827	96,707*	199,541	245,595
Zircon Content ...	ton ...	15,305	27,037	32,465			
ZIRCON-RUTILE CONCENTRATES* ...	ton ...	4,360	7,765	12,014	17,440	31,061	51,414
Zircon Content ...	ton ...	1,968	2,718	4,205			
Titanium Dioxide Content	ton ...	1,215	2,640	4,085			
Total, Metallic Minerals					24,700,178	28,326,040	34,714,399
Fuel Minerals.							
Coal, Black ... ..	ton ...	14,173,831	15,083,260	14,736,397	41,629,850	42,762,415	41,715,408
Shale, Oil Bearing ...	ton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Fuel Minerals					41,629,850	42,762,415	41,715,408

\* Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

Table 833.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—*continued.*

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
		1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Non-metallic Minerals.							
					£	£	£
ASBESTOS—							
Chrysotile—Fibre ... ..	ton ...	554	607	577	55,768	56,570	54,172
Fines ... ..	ton ...	15	9	13	187	108	147
BARITE ... ..	ton ...	1,255	2,000	2,086	1,632	2,927	3,965
CLAYS—							
Kaolin and Ball Clay—							
For Refractories ... ..	ton ...	10,588	11,217	15,092	24,065	28,307	32,964
For Pottery ... ..	ton ...	4,734	4,820	6,289	13,312	12,667	16,513
For Other Purposes ... ..	ton ...	7,196	7,122	5,971	29,532	26,105	21,490
Other Pottery Clay and Shale	ton ...	788	1,886	2,114	2,075	6,349	6,931
Bentonitic Clay ... ..	ton ...	82	63	13	413	305	53
Brick Clay and Shale ... ..	ton ...	1,382,989	1,604,409	1,589,262	418,793	480,496	511,980
Cement Clay and Shale ... ..	ton ...	105,616	114,254	114,483	29,607	33,013	32,354
Fire Clay ... ..	ton ...	78,971	60,038	65,421	96,188	68,361	75,582
Fuller's Earth ... ..	ton ...	90	73	60	169	164	158
Moulder's Clay ... ..	ton ...	156	134	227	926	874	1,859
Stoneware Clay ... ..	ton ...	71,912	109,974	138,924	30,357	46,099	73,150
Terra Cotta Clay—							
For Roofing Tiles ... ..	ton ...	150,537	150,184	142,945	53,371	60,670	64,782
For Other Purposes ... ..	ton ...	8,788	8,027	6,699	3,537	3,775	2,976
DIAMONDS, Industrial ... ..	carat ...	736	1,564	731	4,813	12,673	7,081
DIATOMITE ... ..	ton ...	3,671	3,708	3,629	13,958	13,640	11,391
DOLOMITE ... ..	ton ...	3,955	3,855	6,354	7,557	6,405	20,508
FELSPAR (Including Cornish Stone) ... ..	ton ...	3,349	9,538	11,608	15,004	38,897	51,110
GEMS—							
Opal ... ..	...	...	...	...	204†	661†	1,000†
GYP SUM—							
Washed ... ..	ton ...	15,221	65,776	68,589	19,003	84,649	96,527
Unwashed ... ..	ton ...	56,598	63,014	67,767	60,463	80,930	94,255
<i>Total, Gypsum</i> ... ..	ton ...	71,819	128,790	136,356	79,466	165,575	190,782
LIMESTONE† ... ..	ton ...	1,351,521	1,485,052	1,649,008	699,555	724,735	744,571
LOAM, For Foundry Moulding	ton ...	18,086	16,351	18,283	13,311	11,214	12,806
MAGNESITE—Crude ... ..	ton ...	45,769	42,825	57,262	159,422	147,573	213,610
MICA ... ..	ton ...	...	7	...	...	88	...
MINERAL PIGMENTS—							
Brown Umber ... ..	ton ...	16	16	...	47	87	...
Red Ochre ... ..	ton ...	126	...	...	352	...	...
Yellow Ochre ... ..	ton ...	106	120	57	317	292	137
PEAT, for Fertilizer ... ..	ton ...	...	372	280	...	186	140
PEBBLES, for Grinding ... ..	ton ...	49	119	164	294	586	1,434
PYROPHYLLITE ... ..	ton ...	129	184	266	772	1,139	1,637
QUARTZ†—							
For Ferro Alloys ... ..	ton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Other Purposes ... ..	ton ...	446	652	451	1,501	2,284	1,570

\*Estimated.

†Incomplete.

‡ Excludes materials used directly as a building or road material. (See Construction Materials.)



Table 833.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—continued.

Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
		1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Non-metallic Minerals—continued.							
QUARTZITE†—					£	£	£
For Ferro Alloys ...	ton ...	11,559	9,311	6,185	10,065	8,108	6,340
For Silica Bricks ...	ton ...	23,123	23,394	24,922	32,169	32,833	30,522
For Other Purposes ...	ton ...	137	153	139	650	382	416
SAND†—							
Foundry Sand ...	ton ...	861	545	6,621	673	695	6,319
Glass Sand ...	ton ...	63,659	61,390	38,517	21,363	20,461	10,560
Other Sand ...	ton ...	2,134	1,680	1,340	1,370	1,387	1,823
SANDSTONE†—							
Grinding Stones ...	ton ...	50	218	272	200	2,447	4,168
For Foundry Sand ...	ton ...	4,190	3,432	5,275	2,642	2,601	3,911
For Other Purposes ...	ton ...	1,445	1,256	1,677	3,267	2,327	3,000
SEA SHELLS—							
For Cement ...	ton ...	53,524	52,819	34,057	51,512	58,988	62,015
For Other Purposes ...	ton ...	5,474	6,346	6,565	26,975	33,670	35,573
SERPENTINE—							
For Refractories ...	ton ...	395	758	927	360	717	859
SILLIMANITE ...	ton ...	2,747	1,370	1,987	13,738	6,850	9,935
SLATE, For Filler ...	ton ...	300	204	369	750	612	1,107
TALC (Including Steatite) ...	ton ...	896	932	817	3,892	4,273	3,588
TRACHYTE, For Grinding Stones ...	ton ...	8	13	...	60	66	...
Total, Non-metallic Minerals					1,926,191	2,129,251	2,337,131
CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE—		Construction Materials.					
Basalt ...	ton ...	1,476,159	1,636,901	2,091,112	1,195,045	1,293,344	1,587,598
Granite ...	ton ...	43,025	41,235	46,244	75,609	72,594	89,836
Limestone ...	ton ...	40,388	40,360	82,148	72,525	44,896	77,728
Marble... ..	ton ...	...	...	729	...	...	73
Sandstone ...	ton ...	45,342	10,120	17,706	36,297	10,565	14,750
Unspecified ...	ton ...	8,395	10,894	28,262	3,073	14,016	23,064
DIMENSION STONE—							
BUILDING STONE—							
Rough—Basalt ...	ton ...	12,429	41,425	39,862	15,332	26,756	31,050
Granite ...	ton ...	1,446	7,012	2,308	2,055	6,898	7,313
Limestone ...	ton ...	...	...	585	...	...	540
Marble ...	ton ...	38	446	...	261	9,586	...
Sandstone ...	ton ...	3,877	26,215	50,789	12,556	23,597	40,234
Unspecified ...	ton ...	1,321	2,140	...	555	645	...
Dressed—Sandstone	ton ...	12,685	15,002	12,814	109,910	135,525	113,553
MONUMENTAL STONE—							
Rough—Basalt ...	ton ...	88	2	...	1,522	6	...
Granite ...	ton ...	642	747	734	3,279	3,356	3,135
Sandstone ...	ton ...	334	543	556	1,863	2,233	2,288
Dressed—Basalt ...	ton ...	...	23	...	...	740	...
Granite ...	ton ...	...	60	22	...	22	108
Sandstone ...	ton ...	...	80	...	...	2,650	...
CURBING AND FLAGGING							
Basalt ...	ton ...	28	48	...	324	532	...
Sandstone ...	ton ...	4,194	1,296	2,645	8,214	5,769	12,792
RIVER GRAVEL AND GRAVEL BOULDERS ...	ton ...	1,135,264	1,288,332	1,513,740	639,017	731,200	798,054
SAND—							
River Origin†... ..	ton ...	515,100	694,035	707,931	124,790	216,424	256,757
Other†... ..	ton ...	630,732	750,138	653,756	180,274	210,855	240,893
OTHER ROAD MATERIAL*	ton ...	8,503,397	10,013,317	10,214,929	1,623,956	2,203,761	2,228,375
Total, Construction Materials					4,106,457	5,015,470	5,528,141
TOTAL, ALL MINING AND QUARRYING					72,362,676	78,233,176	84,295,079

\* Decomposed rock, etc.

† Incomplete.

‡ Excludes material used directly as a building or road material. (See Construction Materials.)

## MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS.

The following table shows the total quantity of the principal metals or elements contained in the metallic ores and concentrates of various kinds listed in Table 833. The quantity of gold, for example, is the aggregate gold content of all the gold-bearing minerals (gold concentrates, copper concentrates, lead concentrates, etc.). Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the respective metals. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, and no allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining; hence the quantities shown are, in general, greater than those actually recoverable.

Not all of the metallic minerals produced in New South Wales are smelted and refined in Australia, the ores and concentrates in many cases being despatched for sale overseas. The mine production figures for 1955 have been dissected to show "contents available for recovery in Australia" and "contents destined for export in ores, etc.". This dissection is based on preliminary advices furnished by producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

**Table 834.—Principal Contents of Metallic Minerals Produced in New South Wales.**

Year.	Contents of Metallic Minerals Produced.					
	Antimony.	Cadmium.	Cobalt.	Copper.	Gold.	Lead.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	oz. fine.	tons.
1950 ... ..	591·3	553·7	42·5	3,893·3	51,350	175,575
1951 ... ..	639·2	562·2	42·2	3,678·9	48,910	168,566
1952 ... ..	583·5	590·2	53·9	3,562·1	39,030	173,433
1953 ... ..	616·7	724·2	52·7	3,626·0	26,461	217,574
1954 ... ..	696·7	825·5	68·5	3,182·5	31,374	230,392
1955 —						
Available for Recovery in Australia ... ..	752·3	380·9	20·9	1,656·1	26,908	199,394
Destined for Export in Ores, etc. ... ..	98·0	414·1	39·8	1,836·0	3,159	35,460
Total, 1955 ... ..	850·3	795·0	60·7	3,492·1	30,067	234,854

Year.	Contents of Metallic Minerals Produced.					
	Silver.	Sulphur.	Tin.	Rutile.	Tungsten.	Zinc.
	thousand oz. fine.	tons.	tons.	tons TiO <sub>2</sub> .	lb. WO <sub>3</sub> .	tons.
1950 ... ..	6,848	136,468	482	10,209	17,503	144,225
1951 ... ..	6,479	131,124	413	22,955	46,758	143,113
1952 ... ..	6,756	136,306	396	27,891	72,524	147,655
1953 ... ..	8,069	169,453	342	22,438	127,744	189,526
1954 ... ..	8,680	174,312	272	24,512	18,912	202,646
1955 —						
Available for Recovery in Australia ... ..	7,912	102,651	270	*	...	85,707
Destined for Export in Ores, etc. ... ..	911	84,029	...	*	16,930	125,771
Total, 1955 ... ..	8,823	186,680	270	37,130	16,930	211,478

\*Dissection not available, but mostly for export.

The composition of these figures is shown in detail in the following paragraphs concerning the various minerals.

## ANTIMONY.

There are small deposits of antimony ore in the Hillgrove, Macksville, Kempsey, and Bellingen districts of eastern New South Wales. The more important of these deposits have been largely worked out, and output is derived from a few small mines. The total output of antimony ore and concentrates to the end of 1955 was 24,327 tons valued at £590,808. In addition, a considerable quantity of antimony is contained in lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill; this antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). Mine production of antimony in the last five years was as follows:—

Table 835.—Mine Production of Antimony.

Mineral in which contained.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Antimony Ore ... ..	121·5	67·8	39·2	82·9	235·2
Antimony—Gold Ore ... ..	29·5	13·7	...	...	...
Lead Concentrates ... ..	483·5	493·8	570·4	613·1	615·1
Lead Concentrates, from Slime Dumps ... ..	4·7	8·2	7·1	0·7	...
Total—Antimony ... ..	639·2	583·5	616·7	696·7	850·3

## CADMIUM.

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at two Australian refineries—at Risdon, Tasmania, as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates), and at Port Pirie from the treatment of Broken Hill lead concentrates. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates and all the Captain's Flat zinc concentrates are exported for treatment overseas.

Table 836.—Mine Production of Cadmium.

Mineral in which contained.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Lead Concentrates ... ..	44·7	45·8	60·2	66·5	69·1
Zinc Concentrates ... ..	517·5	544·4	664·0	759·0	725·9
Total—Cadmium ... ..	562·2	590·2	724·2	825·5	795·0

## COPPER.

Copper ores occur widely throughout New South Wales, but most deposits are low grade. Exploitation has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market and by widely fluctuating prices, and as a result operations have been intermittent. In recent years, the output has been obtained mainly from copper concentrates produced at Cobar and Captain's Flat, and from lead and lead-copper concentrates produced at Broken Hill. However, the output of copper concentrates declined sharply in 1953 owing to the cessation of mining at Cobar, and production in 1954 was further affected by a prolonged strike during the last six months of the year at Captain's Flat. The Mines Department estimates that total production of copper in New South Wales to the end of 1949 was 306,952 tons valued at £19,062,673. The mine production in the last five years was as follows:—

Table 837.—Mine Production of Copper.

Mineral in which contained.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Copper Ore ... ..	18.0	11.9	21.3	2.0	2.8
Copper Concentrates ...	1,718.8	1,589.9	825.0	388.5	734.5
Copper Precipitates ...	102.1	69.6	63.9	64.4	63.3
Lead Concentrates ... ..	1,526.6	1,592.9	2,180.0	2,126.3	2,067.7
Lead-Copper Concentrates...	...	...	137.0	188.9	188.5
Zinc Concentrates ... ..	308.1	289.0	395.0	411.8	435.1
Other Minerals ... ..	5.3	8.8	3.8	0.6	0.2
Total—Copper ... ..	3,678.9	3,562.1	3,626.0	3,182.5	3,492.1

## GOLD.

The gold in New South Wales is found mainly in alluvium, in auriferous reefs or lodes, and as a by-product of other mining, mainly lead-zinc and copper.

Though gold had been discovered in New South Wales in earlier years, its existence in payable quantities was proved by E. H. Hargraves only in 1851. The progress of gold mining in the State since that year has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. In 1929, gold production was slight, but with increased prices accompanying currency devaluations, there was an expansion in the nineteen-thirties which was maintained until 1940, when the year's yield of 100,255 oz. fine was the greatest since 1916. Subsequently, gold production declined yearly, to 32,009 oz. fine in 1946. In the post-war years, production rose again to 52,164 oz. fine in 1948, but declined each year thereafter to 26,461 oz. fine in 1953, before recovering slightly to 31,374 oz. fine in 1954 and 30,067 oz. fine in 1955.

An increase in the Australian official price of gold in September, 1949, from £10 15s. 3d. to £15 9s. 0d. per oz. fine, accompanied the devaluation of Australian currency in terms of dollars, and on 1st May, 1954, the price was further increased to £15 12s. 6d. per oz. fine, following the re-opening of the London gold market in March, 1954.

The following table shows the quantity of gold won in New South Wales to the end of 1955:—

**Table 838.—Gold Won in New South Wales.**

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz. fine.	£		oz. fine.	£
1851–1900	11,399,508	48,422,001	1947	50,082	539,008
1901–1910	2,252,851	9,569,492	1948	52,164	561,415
1911–1920	1,145,185	4,864,440	1949	51,793	638,994
1921–1925	133,335	566,375	1950	51,350	795,412*
1926–1930	70,287	298,557	1951	48,910	775,686*
1931–1935	163,091	1,295,098	1952	39,030	641,220*
1936–1940	405,497	3,820,282	1953	26,461	419,672*
1941–1945	334,858	3,533,616	1954	31,374	489,220*
1946	32,009	344,497	1955	30,067	470,399*
			Total to 1955	16,317,852	78,045,384

\* Mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales and gold subsidy (See below.)

The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) ceased operations in October, 1952, and the only important gold-producing centres at present are at Wellington, and at Broken Hill and Captain's Flat, where gold is recovered as a by-product of silver-lead-zinc mining. Details of gold production in the years 1951 to 1955 are as follows:—

**Table 839.—Mine Production of Gold.**

Mineral in which contained.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.
Copper Concentrates ...	5,094	4,623	2,431	910	2,417
Gold Ore ...	127	7	...	...	4
Gold Concentrates ...	821	546	578	243	522
Gold Matte ...	53	59	...	...	...
Gold Slag ...	291	265	...	...	...
Gold Classifier Sands ...	24	277	...	...	...
Gold—Other forms *	34,898	25,667	13,837	20,852	17,601
Lead Concentrates ...	5,899	6,048	7,403	7,469	7,287
Lead-Copper Concentrates ...	...	...	278	405	557
Zinc Concentrates ...	1,563	1,402	1,925	1,488	1,679
Other Minerals ...	140	136	9	7	...
Total—Gold ...	48,910	39,030	26,461	31,374	30,067

\* Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

By proclamation under the Banking Act, 1945, all persons possessing gold are required to deliver it to the Commonwealth Bank or an agent of the Bank, and may not sell gold to any other buyer. This regulation does not apply to gold coins up to £25 in value or to wrought gold. The price of gold is fixed by the Bank on the basis of the price realisable abroad and since December, 1951, the sale of newly-mined gold on premium markets overseas has been permitted under certain conditions (see page 496). In November, 1954, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Gold-Mining Industry Assistance Act, which provides for a subsidy in respect of gold won in the two years ended June, 1956. Small producers whose annual output does not exceed 500 ounces receive a subsidy of £1 10s. per ounce; the subsidy to larger producers varies according to their production costs, up to a maximum rate of £2 per ounce. In 1956, the Act was amended to extend operation of the subsidy scheme for a further three years.

## IRON AND IRON ORES.

Iron ore of good quality occurs in relatively small deposits in many parts of New South Wales. The most extensive deposits are at Cadia, where about 10,000,000 tons may be recovered economically, and at Carcoar, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan, each containing over 1,000,000 tons. At Wingello, there are about 3,000,000 tons of aluminous ore of low grade. It has been estimated that in the known deposits, apart from the Wingello ores, there are over 15,000,000 tons which may be recovered by open-cut mining and that a much greater quantity may be recovered by more costly methods.

The quantity and value of pig iron produced from local ores in New South Wales, as estimated by the Mines Department, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 840.—Pig Iron Produced in New South Wales from Local Ores.**

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1907-1920	716,025	3,290,882	1941	63,102	254,000
1921-1929	693,703	4,202,553	1942	182,118	819,531
1930-1940	4,580	18,320	1943	204,442	1,124,431
1941-1945	644,223	3,241,554	1944	151,888	835,384
1907-1945	2,058,531	10,753,309	1945	42,673	208,208

Until 1907, the small quantity of iron ore mined was used mostly as a flux in the smelting of other ores, pig iron being obtained principally from scrap iron. After 1907, iron ore was produced more extensively, mainly from the Cadia and Carcoar deposits, for smelting at Eskbank Ironworks, Lithgow, and in the period 1907 to 1929 the output of pig iron obtained from these ores was 1,409,728 tons valued at £7,493,435. In 1928, the Lithgow works were transferred to Port Kembla and production of local iron ore was suspended. The ore used in smelting at Port Kembla and Newcastle is normally imported from South Australia. During the years 1941 to 1945, however, the iron ore deposits of New South Wales were again worked to help maintain the wartime production of iron and steel, and in this period 644,223 tons of pig iron valued at £3,241,554 were produced from New South Wales ores.

Further details of the operations of iron and steel works are given on page 865.

## IRON OXIDE.

Iron oxide, which is used for gas purification purposes, has been produced in the Port Macquarie, Moss Vale, and Goulburn districts, and the total recorded production to the end of 1955 was 217,485 tons valued at £300,704. Production in 1955 was 3,222 tons valued at £14,283, the whole of which was won at Port Macquarie.

## MANGANESE.

Deposits of manganese occur in three main regions—the Grenfell-Cootamundra, Barraba-Tamworth, and Rockley-Rylstone districts—but the deposits are small and generally very shallow. Production is limited, although during the war several deposits in the Tamworth district were exploited to meet wartime requirements. Total production to the end

of 1955 was 62,180 tons valued at £279,743. Of the 1,622 tons produced in 1955, 551 tons were used in the manufacture of dry-cell batteries, and 1,071 tons for metallurgical purposes.

**MINERAL SANDS—ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE,  
AND MONAZITE.**

The economic treatment of mineral sands in New South Wales commenced at Byron Bay in 1934. Only small quantities were separated before the war, but during the war and post-war years expansion of the industry was very rapid, and since 1952 its annual value of output has exceeded that of any other class of metallic mining, with the exception of silver-lead-zinc. The minerals are derived from naturally concentrated sands on the coastal beaches of the State, principally on the far North Coast. The beach sands are fed through separators which extract the contained minerals, and the silica sand is returned to the beach. Four minerals are recovered in marketable quantities, viz., rutile, zircon, ilmenite and monazite concentrates, and most of the output is exported overseas.

To date the principal uses of rutile, which accounts for most of the value of output of the mineral sands industry, have been in the coating of welding rods, in the manufacture of titanium carbides and in ceramic mixtures. However, a significant recent development overseas has been the production on a commercial scale of titanium metal for use in aircraft manufacture, as a result of which the demand for rutile concentrates as a raw material has strengthened considerably. Over the past two years, the f.o.b. Brisbane price of rutile concentrates has advanced from approximately £30 per ton in January, 1954, to £100 per ton in December, 1955. Existing producers have expanded their operations to meet the strong demand, and the erection of several new concentration plants will raise the 1956 production to new record levels.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic and refractory fields, and high purity zirconium metal is to be used in the construction of atomic reactors. In December, 1955, the f.o.b. Brisbane price of zircon concentrates was approximately £13 per ton.

Ilmenite also occurs in large quantities, but the presence of chromium renders it unsuitable for pigment manufacture, which is its principal use, and sales have been very limited. Monazite occurs in very small quantities only.

The following table illustrates the growth of the mineral sands industry since 1950:—

**Table 841.—Employment and Output of Mineral Sands Industry.**

Year.	Average Employ- ment.	Concentrates Produced.					Total Value of Output.
		Rutile Concentrates.	Zircon Concentrates.	Ilmenite Concentrates. *	Monazite Concentrates. *	Crude Mixed Concentrates. †	
	No.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	£
1950	176	10,583	15,030	50	30	...	339,941
1951	289	23,060	32,281	1,233	32	2,575	853,098
1952	352	24,450	17,156	31	88	16,935	1,220,212
1953	379	21,915	15,528	...	117	4,360	1,162,978
1954	314	22,734	27,489	466	69	7,765	1,020,989
1955	503	34,403	32,827	470	117	12,014	2,171,875

\* Sales only; see text above table.

† Despatched to Southport (Qld.) for separation.

## SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC.

The silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales is dominated by the mines of the Broken Hill field. This field, which was discovered in 1883, is 699 miles westerly by rail from Sydney and 256 miles east-north-east of Port Pirie (South Australia), to which most of its products are despatched.

The Broken Hill lode is a massive silver-lead-zinc ore deposit, the nature of which was indicated briefly on page 149 of Year Book No. 51. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 12 per cent. lead, 5 oz. silver per ton, and 12 per cent. zinc, and from the inception of operations to the end of 1955 over 76 million tons of ore had been extracted. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and square sets are necessary in many of the stopes. Level pillars are extracted by under-hand stoping. Classified sands from the concentrating plant residues are used for stope filling.

The sulphide ores and some oxidized ores are concentrated at Broken Hill by gravity and flotation methods, and the lead and zinc concentrates so obtained are despatched to other States or overseas for further treatment.

Part of the zinc concentrate is exported to the United Kingdom and the balance sent to Risdon, Tasmania, for the production of electrolytic zinc. However, some of the concentrates destined for treatment at Risdon are pre-roasted at sulphuric acid plants for the recovery of sulphur dioxide (see page 951, "Sulphur"). The Risdon plant produces refined zinc, of 99.95 per cent. purity, and cadmium; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

The lead concentrate is railed from Broken Hill to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent. lead. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and speiss, which are despatched to Port Kembla or overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate is not recovered, but passes into the slag dump; this zinc may be recovered at some future date by slag-fuming processes.

Another important producing centre of silver-lead-zinc is at Captain's Flat, which is some 20 miles south of Canberra and 204 miles by rail from Sydney. These ore deposits, which are described on page 150 of Year Book No. 51, have been worked for silver-lead-zinc on a relatively large scale since 1938, the grade of ore currently mined averaging about 10.6 per cent. zinc, 6.1 per cent. lead, 0.6 per cent. copper, and 1.1 dwt. gold and 1.4 oz. silver per ton. The lead and zinc concentrates produced are exported to Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Yerranderie mines are situated in the Burragorang Valley, 60 miles west-southwest of Sydney. The ore bodies consist of lenses carrying rich silver-bearing galena. Production was fairly consistent from 1900 until the closure of the mines in 1938, and small-scale operations were resumed for a short period in the early post-war years.



Numerous other localities have contributed small and irregular production, the more important being Howell (near Inverell), Kangiara, Emmaville, Sunny Corner (near Lithgow), Cobar, Condobolin, and Drake. Extensive developmental work has recently been undertaken at the old Conrad mine at Howell; production of lead concentrates commenced in May, 1955.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the years 1950 to 1955:—

**Table 842.—Mine Production of Lead and Zinc.**

Year.	Lead Contents of—				Zinc Contents of—		
	Lead Concentrates.	Zinc Concentrates.	Other Minerals.	Total.	Zinc Concentrates.	Zinc Ore.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1950	170,961	3,154	1,460	175,575	144,225	...	144,225
1951	161,241	2,780	4,545	168,566	143,086	27	143,113
1952	165,169	2,973	5,291	173,433	147,650	5	147,655
1953	209,943	3,693	3,938	217,574	189,526	...	189,526
1954	224,389	3,738	2,265	230,392	202,646	...	202,646
1955	225,783	4,620	4,451	234,854	211,478	...	211,478

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder and bearing metals.

Mine production of zinc in 1955 was 211,478 tons, of which 125,771 tons, or 59 per cent., was contained in ores and concentrates destined for export, and the balance available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

Silver is used mainly in coins, photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment, and mine production in New South Wales in the years 1951 to 1955 is shown below. Most of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported.

**Table 843.—Mine Production of Silver.**

Mineral in which contained.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.
Copper Concentrates ...	70,325	68,521	61,261	23,173	56,218
Lead Concentrates ...	5,906,351	6,229,789	7,387,843	7,893,818	7,612,343
Lead Concentrates, from Slime Dumps ...	106,577	135,026	157,355	215,047	110,497
Lead-Copper Concentrates...	...	...	76,112	141,010	92,452
Silver-Lead Ore ...	129,263	58,731	14,784	22,918	584,207
Zinc Concentrates ...	252,949	250,686	361,125	382,353	365,795
Other Minerals ...	14,028	13,501	10,533	1,795	1,699
Total—Silver ...	6,479,493	6,756,254	8,069,013	8,680,114	8,823,211

*Lead Bonus.*

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the 1953 agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 6d. per shift for each £A1 rise over £A16 in the average realised price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amounts of lead bonus per week per employee since 1939 are as follows:—

£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
1939	8	11	1948	9	3 11	1952	15	9 4
1945	2	3 6	1949	10	5 10	1953	11	8 9
1946	3	14 4	1950	9	15 10	1954	12	2 3
1947	7	10 10	1951	16	4 4	1955	13	18 9

*SULPHUR.*

There are no workable deposits of native sulphur in Australia and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from the roasting of locally produced pyrite, lead and zinc concentrates. About one quarter of the output of zinc concentrates from Broken Hill is roasted for sulphur recovery at plants situated in South Australia and Tasmania, and in January, 1956, a new plant at Port Pirie (S.A.) commenced sulphur recovery from Broken Hill lead concentrates. In past years, a pyrite concentrate from Captain's Flat has been roasted at Port Kembla, but the plant was closed down in March, 1956. The sulphur dioxide gas given off during this process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. The balance of the lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Captain's Flat are at present roasted without sulphur recovery or exported overseas unroasted.

Although there was a world shortage of elemental sulphur during the years 1950 to 1952, supplies became more readily available thereafter, and Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 60 per cent. of its sulphuric acid production. However, the production of acid from local pyrite concentrates is encouraged by a bounty, and several new acid plants are being erected in Australia for the greater utilisation of local sulphide ores.

*TIN.*

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. There are numerous small alluvial and lode deposits in New South Wales, but production in recent years has declined considerably, owing partly to the depletion of some alluvial sources. The principal areas currently worked are on the western fall of the New England Tableland, with Tingha as the chief centre, and at Kikoiria, near West Wyalong. The following table shows the quantity and value of concentrates produced in the years 1950 to 1955, dissected to show the type of deposit. Alluvial deposits are exploited mainly by dredging and sluicing in rivers and creeks (New England area) or by the deep mining of alluvial wash (at Kikoiria).

Table 844.—Tin Concentrates Produced in New South Wales.

Year.	Quantity.				Tin Content.	Value.
	Alluvial Deposits.		Lode or Reef Deposits.	Total.		
	Won by Dredges.	Other.				
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	£
1950	297	290	82	669	482	319,531
1951	260	270	36	566	411	398,347
1952	280	225	42	547	393	416,072
1953	180	237	56	473	339	303,210
1954	127	189	61	377	272	211,408
1955	130	197	51	378	270	216,150

In addition, small quantities of tin were produced in mixed tin-tungsten concentrates, and total mine production of tin in these years is shown in Table 834.

## TUNGSTEN.

Small deposits of the tungsten ores, wolfram and scheelite, occur in many localities in New South Wales, generally in association with tin, bismuth, and molybdenite, the principal fields being in the New England and Frogmore districts. The following table shows the mine production of tungsten in the years 1951 to 1955; the sharp decline in output in 1954 and 1955 was due to a fall in the price of this mineral.

Table 845.—Mine Production of Tungsten.

Mineral in which contained.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>
Bismuth-Wolfram Concentrates ...	2,231	2,123	1,784	...	...
Scheelite Concentrates ...	12,777	13,016	9,273	6,009	6,438
Wolfram Concentrates ...	19,303	46,603	38,880	4,827	2,594
Wolfram-Scheelite Concentrates ...	...	...	68,023	8,064	7,898
Tin-Tungsten Concentrates ...	12,447	10,782	9,784	12	...
Total Tungsten ...	46,758	72,524	127,744	18,912	16,930

## COAL.

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published on pages 669 and 670 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

## JOINT COAL BOARD.

Parallel Coal Industry Acts enacted by agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments came into operation in New South Wales on 1st March, 1947. Under these Acts, a Joint Coal Board, comprising a chairman and two other members, regulates the coal industry in New South Wales, but in matters of policy the Board is subject to direction by the Prime Minister in agreement with the Premier of New South Wales.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that sufficient New South Wales coal of the right quality to meet Australian and export requirements is produced, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining (including mechanisation), grading and marketing, and regulate prices of coal and profits in the industry. It has power to regulate employment (with power to exclude unsuitable persons), recruitment and training in the industry, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of mine-workers and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities. Workers' compensation insurance schemes may be established by the Board in which employers may be compelled to insure. The Board may also undertake research activities, afford technical assistance to the industry, and make advances to assist in the establishment, development, and operation of coal mines and related enterprises. Coal may be acquired, held, and sold by the Board, which also may take control of, or acquire and operate any coal mine, mining plant, etc. It has power to establish new coal mines, land for which it may obtain by purchase, or with the approval of the Prime Minister and the Premier, by appropriation or resumption with compensation.

Administrative costs of the Board are borne equally by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments. The State also contributes £70,000 per annum to the total expenditure from the Welfare Fund. The Commonwealth meets the balance of welfare expenditure and other expenses. Provision of funds for advances for capital purposes is the responsibility of the Commonwealth, which may also guarantee loans to the Board from the Commonwealth Bank.

Mines may not be opened or re-opened and operating mines may not be closed without the approval of the Board. Permission to open mines is granted only where the owners can mechanise the mine to the satisfaction of the Board, and construct all required surface facilities before commencing operations, and where the type and quantity of coal to be produced can be successfully marketed.

Colliery proprietors are required to provide at their own expense pit amenities at the basic standards adopted by the Board.

Although the principal function of the Board is to regulate and assist the coal industry within the framework of private enterprise, the Board itself began to undertake colliery operations at a period of acute coal

shortage by assuming control and ownership of certain underground mines. These operations are conducted through two proprietary companies established and owned by the Board, viz., Newstan Colliery Pty. Ltd., and Commonwealth Collieries Pty. Ltd. Another subsidiary company, Huntley Collieries Pty. Ltd., was formed to develop Huntley mine as a source of coal for the new Tallawarra Power Station; this mine was sold to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in July, 1955. In addition, a privately-owned mine at South Clifton was controlled by the Board between August, 1948, and February, 1954. The Board also entered the open-cut field and in 1949 formed the N.S.W. Mining Company Pty. Ltd., to take over the Board's open-cut activities, including the operation of railway sidings, loading, screening and washing facilities. The Board also conducts, through its own subsidiary company—Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd.—a scheme of workers' compensation insurance, which is described on page 189.

Since its establishment in 1948 the Board has operated a medical service comprising a Chief Medical Officer and an Assistant Medical Officer stationed in Sydney, together with a Medical Officer resident in each of the four coal-mining districts of the State, who are concerned mainly with the examination of persons seeking employment in the industry, with the periodic examination of personnel in the industry and with research work on all health aspects of the industry, including the incidence of dust and its suppression.

During the year 1954-55, expenditure from the Welfare Fund was £165,400, and the total expenditure approved to 30th June, 1955, amounted to £1,995,468. The funds have been used in the establishment of the medical service and the payment of subsidies for Miners' Co-operative Building Societies, as well as the provision in coalfields communities of such amenities as public halls, health centres, libraries, outdoor recreational facilities, etc. In making grants for these purposes, the Board is advised by a representative Welfare Advisory Committee in each coalfield district. Grants vary up to a maximum of 50 per cent. of the cost of approved projects in predominantly coal-mining communities, and 25 per cent. in other areas.

#### COAL INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM.

Under the Coal Industry Acts, 1946-1952, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal (including shale) mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term of seven years, and has all the powers of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, a Conciliation Commissioner, and the Industrial Commission of New South

Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. The Tribunal may make its own rules of procedure, and may appoint two assessors (one each nominated by employers and employees) to advise it in relation to a dispute. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities are appointed for a term of three years by the Tribunal. They have power to settle local disputes in the industry and may refer disputes to Mine Conciliation Committees for settlement. These Authorities are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle, any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and, generally, to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of the Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that reasons exist for reviewing the decision in the public interest, including the likelihood of the decision leading to industrial unrest. The Tribunal may re-hear the whole or part of the dispute and may itself determine the dispute or remit it to the Local Coal Authority for determination in accordance with its directions.

One or more Mine Conciliation Committees, comprising equal numbers representing the employers and the members of one or more organisations engaged in the working of the mine, may be appointed for any mine by the Board. They may deal with grievances and matters affecting production at the mine and seek by conciliation to maintain harmonious industrial relations. Where a Committee cannot agree, a dispute is to be referred to the Local Coal Authority and other matters to the Joint Coal Board.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown on page 220.

#### *Long Service Leave.*

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14th October, 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards.

The scheme of benefits provides for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19th June, 1949 (this amounts to 6½ days a year or approximately three months for every ten years of service) and of five days for each year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accrued, but employees who, before accumulating this amount

of leave, reach the retiring age set by State legislation or whose services in the industry are terminated by employers because of ill-health, receive a lump-sum payment in lieu of any leave standing to their credit. Employees whose services are terminated because of fire, flood, or slackness of trade receive payment for leave due provided the amount accrued is not less than 13 weeks and other suitable employment in the industry is not available. The operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended until the Tribunal orders otherwise in any district where a strike renders the mines idle.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by a State and brown coal produced by open-cut methods. The excise duty was levied, initially at a rate of 6d. per ton, from 1st November, 1949; the rate was subsequently increased to 7½d. from 27th September, 1951, and to 8d. per ton from 30th May, 1952. The proceeds of this excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund and, although no excise is payable on coal produced at State mines, the State contributes to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave.

The award originally provided that (except in certain limited circumstances) long service leave might not be taken before 1st January, 1954, but in November, 1952, the Coal Industry Tribunal brought forward by twelve months the date of operation of the award. Eligible employees in the industry began taking their leave as from 1st January, 1953, and reimbursements from the Trust Fund to employers in New South Wales totalled £470,783 in 1952-53, £583,653 in 1953-54 and £416,592 in 1954-55.

#### COMMONWEALTH BOARD OF INQUIRY ON COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

The report of the Board of Inquiry on the Coal Mining Industry, 1946, is summarised on page 680 of Year Book No. 50.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES.

The New South Wales State Government owns four collieries at Lithgow, Awaba, Liddell and Oakdale, which are operated by the State Mines Control Authority. The Oakdale mine is still in the developmental stage, but coal sales from the three operating mines during 1954-55 amounted to 616,712 tons, and a further 22,361 tons was stockpiled. At the end of June, 1955, the number of persons employed was 451 at Lithgow, 233 at Awaba, 57 at Liddell and 84 at Oakdale.

## PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table gives particulars of the quantity and value of coal raised in New South Wales since 1901, showing annual averages for the periods indicated and the yearly production from 1939. Up to 1851, the recorded production was 583,000 tons valued at £254,000, from 1852 to 1873 it was 11,557,449 tons valued at £5,099,591, and from 1874 to 1900 it totalled 79,336,184 tons valued at £31,962,324. The total production recorded to the end of 1955 was 631,113,921 tons valued at £565,151,458.

Table 846.—Coal Raised in New South Wales.

Period.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total, New South Wales.			
				Mined Under-ground.	From Open-cuts.	Total Quantity.	Value at Pit-top.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	£
Annual Averages.							
1901-10	4,907,270	1,676,673	570,250	7,154,193	...	7,154,193	2,494,459
1911-20	6,314,057	2,034,987	1,017,153	9,366,197	...	9,366,197	4,360,711
1921-30	6,434,402	2,000,879	1,629,051	10,064,332	...	10,064,332	8,435,650
1931-35	4,823,797	1,243,123	1,314,440	7,381,360	...	7,381,360	4,310,328
1936-40	6,571,323	1,856,625	1,485,621	9,904,646	8,923	9,913,569	5,900,432
1941-45	7,625,411	2,086,998	1,620,456	11,155,599	177,266	11,332,865	9,439,826
1946-50	7,699,566	1,977,567	1,947,921	10,441,282	1,183,772	11,625,054	15,163,431
1951-55	9,212,528	3,050,852	2,242,386	12,741,194	1,764,572	14,505,766	40,171,439
Annual Production.							
1939	7,365,981	2,160,717	1,669,134	11,195,832	...	11,195,832	7,027,035
1945	6,774,770	1,775,165	1,626,319	9,653,182	523,072	10,176,254	9,451,930
1946	7,690,101	1,738,058	1,758,224	10,436,007	756,376	11,186,383	10,534,914
1947	7,879,471	1,915,899	1,887,753	10,724,469	958,654	11,683,123	12,101,178
1948	7,781,627	1,922,467	2,017,352	10,466,785	1,254,661	11,721,446	14,938,182
1949	6,820,192	1,908,034	2,007,872	9,388,573	1,347,525	10,736,098	16,121,554
1950	8,326,437	2,403,379	2,068,405	11,196,576	1,601,645	12,798,221	22,121,326
1951	8,557,664	2,508,472	2,447,108	11,224,212	2,289,032	13,513,244	31,466,163
1952	9,626,481	2,775,820	2,619,799	12,491,904	2,530,196	15,022,100	43,283,357
1953	9,042,414	3,008,703	2,122,714	12,451,741	1,722,090	14,173,831	41,629,850
1954	9,546,317	3,366,529	2,170,414	13,703,259	1,379,971	15,083,260	42,762,415
1955	9,289,762	3,594,738	1,851,897	13,834,824	901,573	14,736,397	41,715,408

The quantity of coal raised exceeded 10,000,000 tons in 1913, 1914 and each of the years 1920 to 1927, and in three of the years in the lastmentioned period it exceeded 11,000,000 tons. After 1927 the demand for New South Wales coal declined, both in Australia and overseas, and with the spread of the general industrial depression the output in 1931 (6,432,382 tons) was the lowest since 1904. Recovery from this level was gradual and it was not until 1937 that the quantity again rose to 10,000,000 tons. The demand for coal was strengthened by the outbreak of war in 1939, but output declined in 1940 when an industrial dispute closed the mines for ten weeks. Production rose in the next two years to a wartime peak of 12,205,935 tons in 1942, but declined thereafter and did not regain this



level until 1950, despite the shortage in coal supplies which became increasingly acute as a result of the rapid post-war industrial expansion. The heavy demand for coal led to the extensive development of open-cut mining after 1944, and by 1951 the open-cuts accounted for 17 per cent. of the State's total production for the year. The output of both underground and open-cut mines then rose to record levels in 1952, and by the end of that year the supply of most grades of coal was in excess of immediate requirements. In view of this surplus production, open-cut mining was restricted in 1953 at the direction of the Joint Coal Board, and by 1955 open-cut production had declined to only 6 per cent. of total output. However, underground mines increased their production markedly in 1954 and 1955, and their output of 13,834,824 tons in the latter year was the highest ever recorded.

Approximately two-thirds of the coal raised in New South Wales is obtained from the northern district. In the early post-war years, the balance was divided about equally between the southern and western fields, but, with the curtailment of open-cut mining after 1952, the production of the southern field is now substantially higher than that of the western.

The following table shows the output of coal from underground mines and open-cuts in each district since 1945.

Open-cut mining was first undertaken in the western district in 1940 and in the north in 1944, but was not developed in the southern field, apart from a small output in 1950 and 1951.

**Table 847.—Coal Raised in Each District.**

Year.	Northern District.		Southern District.		Western District.	
	Under-ground.	Open-cut.	Under-ground.	Open-cut.	Under-ground.	Open-cut.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1945	6,440,531	334,239	1,775,165	...	1,437,486	188,833
1946	7,176,652	513,449	1,738,058	...	1,515,297	242,927
1947	7,325,874	553,597	1,915,899	...	1,482,696	405,057
1948	7,146,487	635,140	1,922,467	...	1,397,831	619,521
1949	6,191,447	628,745	1,908,034	...	1,289,092	718,780
1950	7,394,554	931,883	2,395,160	8,219	1,406,862	661,543
1951	7,313,806	1,243,858	2,505,587	2,885	1,404,819	1,042,289
1952	8,228,374	1,398,107	2,775,820	...	1,487,710	1,132,089
1953	7,955,978	1,086,436	3,008,703	...	1,487,060	635,654
1954	8,626,689	919,628	3,366,529	...	1,710,071	460,343
1955	8,483,634	806,128	3,594,738	...	1,756,452	95,445

## SUMMARY OF COAL MINING STATISTICS.

The following summary of statistics, in respect of underground and open-cut mines, illustrates the development of coal mining in New South Wales since 1927. There are many costs and overheads apart from those in the statement, consequently the items shown cannot be used to indicate the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 848.—Summary of Coal Mining Operations.

Year.	Mines in Operation.	Persons Employed. *	Salaries and Wages Paid. †	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. ‡	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used.	Output.	
						Quantity.	Value.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	tons.	£
1927	135	24,483	6,515,487	12,089,512	1,667,034	11,126,114	9,586,693
1931	169	15,522	3,222,379	10,278,874	654,319	6,432,382	4,441,335
1939	172	16,144	4,659,229	9,989,843	959,947	11,195,832	7,027,035
1945	143	17,020	5,968,680	9,819,502	1,655,406	10,176,254	9,451,930
1946	144	17,008	6,447,927	9,375,190	1,888,982	11,186,383	10,534,914
1947	152	17,204	7,678,237	9,375,960	2,173,242	11,683,123	12,101,178
1948	155	17,757	8,697,729	10,473,353	2,605,910	11,721,446	14,938,182
1949	155	18,245	8,742,988	11,008,742	2,857,967	10,736,098	16,121,554
1950	163	18,338	11,092,410	13,632,660	3,693,226	12,798,221	22,121,326
1951	167	18,697	14,196,478	18,285,124	5,222,913	13,513,244	31,466,163
1952	168	20,151	18,087,216	22,129,097	7,416,029	15,022,100	43,283,357
1953	159	19,961	18,282,487	22,408,329	7,473,816	14,173,831	41,629,850
1954	151	19,979	19,233,214	21,901,071	7,852,665	15,083,260	42,762,415
1955	144	19,260	19,362,397	21,911,035	7,664,157	14,736,397	41,715,403

\* Average during year, including working proprietors.

† Subject to deduction for explosives; in 1955 the amount was £88,941.

‡ Figures for years up to 1948 not strictly comparable with 1949 and later years owing to a change in basis. See also Table 849.

The effects of serious depression in the coal trade between 1927 and 1931 are apparent in the declining employment, wages and output. Employment declined further to 12,788 in 1935, but with improving regularity of work production rose slowly after 1931, although prices remained low. After 1939, the wartime coal requirements of industry were high, but there was little increase in employment and, following initial increases, marked movements in wages and prices during the war and early post-war years were checked by Government control measures. Between 1949 and 1952 wage rates and coal prices rose steeply, and by 1952 employment had reached a post-war peak of 20,151 and coal production a record level of 15 million tons. Prices and wage rates were fairly stable in the next three years, whilst employment was slightly below the 1952 level, owing mainly to the curtailment of open-cut mining.

In an effort to improve efficiency and reduce costs in coal mining, the Joint Coal Board has encouraged the increased use of mechanical equipment in underground mines, and the following table shows the substantial capital expenditure on additions and replacements to fixed assets in both

underground and open-cut mines in each year from 1949 to 1955. The table also shows the depreciated book values of these assets at the end of each year. Expenditure in developmental mines is included.

**Table 849.—Coal Mines—Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, etc.**

Year.	Additions and Replacements during Year.				Value at end of Year.*			
	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Mine Development.	Total.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Mine Development.	Total.
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1949	210	1,178	447	1,835	2,129	7,292	1,588	11,009
1950	500	1,938	499	2,937	2,510	9,271	1,852	13,633
1951	844	2,752	921	4,517	3,113	12,376	2,796	18,285
1952	953	4,579	728	6,260	3,629	15,295	3,205	22,129
1953	665	4,387	601	5,653	3,742	15,171	3,495	22,408
1954	434	3,595	440	4,469	3,915	14,436	3,550	21,901
1955	358	3,395	335	4,088	3,889	14,502	3,520	21,911

\* Depreciated book values.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES.

Over 60 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines, and the following table shows employment in coal mining in each district since 1939:—

**Table 850.—Coal Mining, Persons Employed.**

(Underground and Open-cut Mines.)

Year.	Number at end of year.				Average number during year.			
	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total N.S.W.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total N.S.W.
1939	10,524	4,042	1,847	16,413	10,242	4,049	1,853	16,144
1945	11,134	4,097	1,983	17,214	11,040	4,012	1,968	17,020
1946	11,590	3,866	1,983	17,499	11,283	3,802	1,923	17,008
1947	11,896	3,698	1,947	17,541	11,670	3,585	1,949	17,204
1948	12,376	3,516	2,126	18,018	12,099	3,594	2,064	17,757
1949	12,696	3,413	2,280	18,389	12,572	3,442	2,231	18,245
1950	12,905	3,334	2,130	18,369	12,786	3,382	2,170	18,338
1951	13,173	3,407	2,446	19,026	13,029	3,328	2,340	18,697
1952	13,863	4,071	2,376	20,310	13,837	3,846	2,468	20,151
1953	13,719	4,095	2,142	19,956	13,670	4,054	2,237	19,961
1954	13,345	4,103	2,099	19,547	13,649	4,181	2,149	19,979
1955	12,692	4,121	1,685	18,498	13,197	4,115	1,948	19,260

From a peak of 24,483 in 1927, the average number of persons employed in coal mining fell to 15,522 in 1931, as shown in Table 848, and there was a further decline to 12,788 in 1935, before reversal of the downward trend. At the end of 1939, shortly after the outbreak of war, the number was 16,413, and in the ensuing twelve years to 1951, despite efforts of the industry to recruit manpower, increases were of limited extent. The total increase of 2,613 to the end of 1951 comprised 1,320 in open-cut and 1,293 in underground mining. A sharp increase of 1,421 in employment in underground mines in 1952 was partly the result of some recession in other industries; employment again rose in 1953 to 19,270 at the end of the year, remained fairly stable in 1954, then declined sharply in the latter part of 1955 when certain small underground mines were closed owing to lack of trade. With the restriction of open-cut mining after 1952, employment in these mines fell from a peak of 1,538 in September, 1952, to only 331 at the end of 1955.

The next table shows employment in each district, in the years 1951 to 1955, dissected into underground and open-cut mines; the figures for underground mines are further dissected to show persons employed below and above ground:—

Table 851.—Coal Mining, Classification of Persons Employed.

Particulars.	Number at end of year.					Average number during year.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.*	1954.*	1955.*	1951.	1952.	1953.*	1954.*	1955.*
UNDERGROUND MINES.										
Northern District—										
Below Ground ...	8,763	9,257	9,205	8,948	8,466	8,797	9,190	9,116	9,166	8,837
Above Ground ...	3,765	3,879	4,056	3,998	3,895	3,644	3,869	3,975	4,048	3,980
Total	12,528	13,136	13,261	12,946	12,361	12,441	13,059	13,091	13,214	12,817
Southern District—										
Below Ground ...	2,257	2,787	2,772	2,836	2,869	2,227	2,608	2,745	2,861	2,849
Above Ground ...	1,150	1,284	1,323	1,267	1,252	1,190	1,238	1,309	1,320	1,266
Total	3,407	4,071	4,095	4,103	4,121	3,327	3,846	4,054	4,181	4,115
Western District—										
Below Ground ...	1,211	1,286	1,277	1,295	1,097	1,219	1,256	1,300	1,300	1,248
Above Ground ...	560	634	637	678	588	526	607	639	658	660
Total	1,771	1,920	1,914	1,973	1,685	1,745	1,863	1,939	1,958	1,908
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground ...	12,231	13,330	13,254	13,079	12,432	12,243	13,054	13,161	13,327	12,934
Above Ground ...	5,475	5,797	6,016	5,943	5,735	5,270	5,714	5,923	6,026	5,906
Total ...	17,706	19,127	19,270	19,022	18,167	17,513	18,768	19,084	19,353	18,840
OPEN-CUT MINES.										
Northern District ...	645	727	458	399	331	588	778	579	435	380
Southern District ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Western District ...	675	456	228	126	...	595	605	298	191	40
Total, N.S.W.	1,320	1,183	686	525	331	1,184	1,383	877	626	420
TOTAL—UNDERGROUND AND OPEN-CUT MINES.										
Northern District ...	13,178	13,863	13,719	13,345	12,692	13,029	13,837	13,670	13,649	13,197
Southern District ...	3,407	4,071	4,095	4,103	4,121	3,328	3,846	4,054	4,181	4,115
Western District ...	2,446	2,376	2,142	2,099	1,685	2,340	2,468	2,237	2,149	1,948
Total, N.S.W.	19,026	20,310	19,956	19,547	18,498	18,697	20,151	19,961	19,979	19,260

\* Includes employees on Long Service Leave.

## MINE DAYS WORKED.

The next table shows, for 1955 and earlier years, the weighted average number of days worked by the coal mines in New South Wales in relation to the maximum possible number of working days. In calculating these averages, each mine has been weighted according to its employment during the year. Mine days possible represents the total number of working days in the year, omitting award holidays; the number of days possible was reduced by award of the Arbitration Court during 1939, then increased temporarily from 1941 when annual holidays were limited as a wartime measure, and again in 1947 and 1948 when alternate Saturdays were worked for a period immediately prior to the Christmas holiday break. Up to 1950 there were small differences in the days possible in each district.

Table 852.—Mine Working Days.

Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	New South Wales.		
	Mine Days Worked.	Mine Days Worked.	Mine Days Worked.	Mine Days Worked.	Maximum Possible Working Days.	Proportion of Days Worked.
						per cent.
1921	221	234	217	223	286	78.0
1925	197	194	257	202	286	70.6
1929*	79	228	244	132	272	48.5
1939	205	216	216	209	266	78.6
1945*	196	195	214	198	247	80.2
1946	215	203	229	214	248	86.3
1947	214	219	227	216	251	86.1
1948	207	198	216	207	248	83.5
1949*	178	188	191	182	237	76.8
1950	206	215	207	208	242	86.0
1951	206	208	209	207	238	87.0
1952	213	222	207	214	239	89.5
1953	209	214	197	209	240	87.1
1954	217	223	224	219	243	90.1
1955	211	219	224	214	239	89.5

\* Extensive industrial disputes occurred in these years.

Industrial disputes are a chief cause of stoppages in loss of mine working days, although some losses arise from mechanical breakdowns, bad weather, accidents, etc.

Statistics of industrial disputes are shown on page 218.

The following particulars of man-shifts lost, expressed as a percentage of man-shifts possible, were compiled by the Joint Coal Board. Though differing in composition from the preceding table, they illustrate the relative importance of the various causes of coal mine stoppages and the extent of absences on compensation, sick leave, etc.

**Table 853.—Coal Mines—Ratio Per Cent. of Man-shifts Lost to Man-shifts Possible.**

Cause of Man-shift Losses.	1953.		1954.		1955.	
	Under-ground Mines.	Open-cut Mines.	Under-ground Mines.	Open-cut Mines.	Under-ground Mines.	Open-cut Mines.
Industrial disputes ... ..	6·72	1·12	5·04	1·19	4·49	0·53
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc. ... ..	0·02	0·39	0·02	0·65	0·08	1·45
Accidents to men ... ..	0·03	0·01	0·01	...	0·01	0·03
Lack of transport or trade ... ..	0·14	0·10	0·15	0·08	0·73	2·77
Men on compensation ... ..	2·03	0·76	2·78	0·85	2·89	0·59
Sick leave ... ..	3·47	2·64	3·62	2·93	3·87	2·75
Other absenteeism ... ..	2·74	1·31	2·52	0·96	2·50	0·88
Other causes ... ..	0·08	0·03	0·11	0·02	0·13	...
Total ... ..	15·23	6·36	14·25	6·68	14·70	9·00

The sharp increase in 1955 in man-shifts lost through "Lack of Transport or Trade" was due mainly to the disruption of coal transport facilities during a period of severe flooding in the Cessnock area in February and March, 1955.

#### COAL OUTPUT PER MAN-SHIFT.

The following statistics of the average output of coal per man-shift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been taken from records of the Joint Coal Board. They are based on returns collected since 1948 of man-shifts actually worked, hence do not agree exactly with the estimates, given on page 256 of Year Book No. 52, indicating the approximate trend in years prior to 1948.

**Table 854.—Underground Mines—Coal Output per Man-shift Worked.**

Year.	Output per man-shift worked at the coal face.*				Output per man-shift worked by all persons employed.			
	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1948	9·38	9·50	10·25	9·51	2·89	2·65	3·71	2·92
1949	9·43	10·68	10·71	9·83	2·80	2·89	3·70	2·91
1950	9·66	11·95	11·40	10·28	2·77	3·24	3·68	2·95
1951	10·08	12·82	12·11	10·82	2·73	3·42	3·75	2·96
1952	9·34*	12·14*	11·30*	10·06*	2·85	3·21	3·66	3·00
1953	8·80	12·89	10·39	9·72	2·87	3·48	3·68	3·08
1954	9·23	13·34	10·59	10·16	3·01	3·70	3·87	3·25
1955	9·59	14·63	11·27	10·76	3·07	4·03	4·08	3·39

\* Figures from 1952 not comparable with previous years—see below.

For the purposes of these statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. After action had been taken in April, 1952, to clarify this definition, there was an appreciable increase in the number of man-shifts returned as having been worked at the coal face, with consequent apparent decrease in the average output per man-shift within the classification.

In open-cut mines, output per man-shift worked by all employees was 8.51 tons in 1953, 8.97 tons in 1954 and 9.18 tons in 1955.

In making these calculations, new underground mines and open-cuts in course of development are excluded until the commencement of coal production.

*Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.*

The proportion of the gross output of coal mechanically cut in underground mines declined from 30.4 per cent. in 1911 to 20.7 per cent. in 1926, rose steadily to 41.2 per cent. in 1942, and fell to 36.7 per cent. in 1949. Thereafter, the proportion increased rapidly to 63.5 per cent. in 1955. Electricity has almost completely displaced other power in the operation of coal-cutting machinery.

Machinery for filling coal in underground mines was first used in 1935. The proportion of the gross output of coal machine-filled increased from 3.0 per cent. in 1937 and 9.8 per cent. in 1939 to 32.9 per cent. in 1949, and 66.7 per cent. in 1955.

The Southern District is more highly mechanised than the others, and in 1955 the proportions of gross output mechanically cut and mechanically loaded were 81.0 per cent. and 80.2 per cent., respectively. In the Northern District, 57.4 per cent. of coal was mechanically cut and 61.4 per cent. mechanically loaded, while in the Western District the proportions were 57.2 per cent. and 64.3 per cent., respectively.

**Table 855.—Underground Mines—Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.**

Year.	Coal Cut by Machinery.				Coal Filled by Mechanical Means.	
	Operated by Electricity.	Operated by Compressed Air.	Total.	Proportion of Gross Output.	Total.	Proportion of Gross Output.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	per cent.	tons.	per cent.
1911	2,075,000	563,000	2,638,000	30.4	...	...
1926	1,201,000	1,056,000	2,257,000	20.7	...	...
1931	842,000	536,000	1,378,000	21.4	...	...
1939	2,887,000	707,000	3,594,000	32.1	1,101,400	9.8
1945	3,171,778	388,940	3,560,718	36.9	2,168,184	22.5
1946	3,463,519	355,195	3,818,714	36.6	2,494,785	23.9
1947	3,780,190	369,593	4,149,783	38.7	3,283,125	30.6
1948	3,520,085	320,644	3,840,729	36.7	3,261,240	31.2
1949	3,215,338	233,046	3,448,384	36.7	3,088,924	32.9
1950	4,216,813	258,026	4,474,839	40.0	4,412,120	39.4
1951	4,875,519	215,885	5,091,404	45.4	5,103,095	45.5
1952	6,194,101	206,828	6,400,929	51.2	6,509,187	52.1
1953	6,702,665	222,839	6,925,504	55.6	7,165,373	57.5
1954	7,809,673	81,504	7,891,177	57.6	8,436,582	61.6
1955	8,735,326	52,212	8,787,538	63.5	9,225,383	66.7

## CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL.

The following table shows the disposal of New South Wales coal in various years since 1921. Quantities of coal exported, and of refuse discarded at mine "washeries" (which were first introduced in 1952 to improve the quality of coal sold), have been deducted from total production to show quantities available for consumption each year in New South Wales. Data on stock variations are not available for years up to 1946, but in 1947 and subsequent years such variations have been taken into account in deriving estimates of actual consumption in the State.

Table 856.—Consumption of New South Wales Coal.

Year.	Total Production	Mine Washery Refuse, etc.	Exports *		Available for Consump- tion in N.S.W.	Changes in Stocks Held in N.S.W.		Actual Consump- tion in N.S.W.
			Oversea Countries.	Other Australian States.		Held at Mines, in Transit, etc.	Held by Consumers.	
thousand tons.								
1921	10,793	...	2,772	2,753	5,268	†	†	†
1926	10,886	...	1,797	2,741	6,348	†	†	†
1931	6,432	...	801	1,540	4,091	†	†	†
1939	11,196	...	873	2,690	7,633	†	†	†
1945	10,176	...	298	2,900	6,978	†	†	†
1946	11,186	...	307	2,935	7,944	†	†	†
1947	11,683	...	326	2,773	8,584	†	†	†
1948	11,721	...	256	2,858	8,607	(-) 13	(-) 134	8,754
1949	10,736	6	279	2,322	8,129	(+) 48	(-) 2	8,083
1950	12,798	15	230	2,359	10,194	(+) 92	(+) 128	9,974
1951	13,513	40	220	2,385	10,868	(+) 289	(+) 223	10,356
1952	15,022	54	223	2,337	11,908	(+) 777	(+) 493	10,638
1953	14,174	125	411	2,487	11,151	(+) 104	(-) 35	11,082
1954	15,083	229	396	2,567	11,891	(+) 68	(+) 205	11,618
1955	14,736	244	255	2,579	11,658	(-) 54	(+) 104	11,608

\* Cargo and bunker coal.

† Not available.

Oversea exports (cargo and bunker) for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but they declined between 1921 and 1927 by 1,000,000 tons, and there were further decreases of approximately 500,000 tons in each of the years 1928 and 1929.

After 1928 the largest quantity exported in any one year was 911,000 tons in 1938, and during the war exports were restricted because of local coal shortages, the proportion of the total output exported then declining to less than 3 per cent. Exports in 1953 and 1954 were higher than in any year since 1942, owing mainly to special shipments to Korea and Japan, but were still well below pre-war levels.

New South Wales is the main source of black coal supplies to Victoria and South Australia, and exports small quantities to other Australian States. The exports interstate, including bunker coal, though varying since 1927, between 1,540,000 tons in 1931 and 3,157,000 tons in 1944 maintained a fairly constant relationship (between 22 and 29 per cent.) to the total State output. The ratio declined after 1948, and in the years



1949 to 1952 substantial quantities of overseas coal were imported into Victoria and South Australia to supplement the limited supplies available from New South Wales. Particulars of exports of coal from New South Wales are shown below:—

**Table 857.—Exports of Coal from New South Wales, Interstate and Oversea.**

Exported to—	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
thousand tons.								
<b>Interstate—Cargo—</b>								
Victoria ... ..	1,351	1,191	1,167	1,259	1,489	1,264	1,267	1,244
South Australia ... ..	689	719	788	749	1,001	895	948	992
Queensland ... ..	33	13	17	11	14	11	12	12
Western Australia ... ..	86	108	90	86	76	66	69	69
Tasmania ... ..	81	52	51	55	40	29	35	53
Northern Territory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
—Bunker ... ..	2,240 450	2,084 238	2,113 246	2,160 225	2,620 217	2,265 222	2,331 236	2,370 209
<b>Total, Interstate ... ..</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>2,579</b>
<b>Overseas—Cargo—</b>								
New Caledonia ... ..	*	42	51	77	129	138	163	168
Fiji ... ..	*	11	9	18	20	23	22	18
Japan ... ..	*	...	...	...	...	54	...	9
Korea ... ..	*	...	...	...	...	125	169	7
Other ... ..	*	3	1	3	4	13	4	11
—Bunker ... ..	345 528	56 223	61 169	98 122	153 70	353 58	358 38	213 42
<b>Total, Overseas ... ..</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>255</b>

\* Not available.

At the end of 1955, total stocks of coal on hand in New South Wales amounted to 2,872,000 tons, or approximately three months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of this total, stocks held at collieries amounted to 1,270,000 tons, mainly comprising stockpiles financed by the Commonwealth Government during a period of excess production in the latter part of 1952, and a further 1,479,000 tons were held by consumers. As indicated in Table 856 above, actual consumption in this State in 1955 appears to have been almost exactly the same as in the previous year.

Particulars in the following table relate to financial years ended 30th June and not to calendar years ended 31st December as in the previous tables. They show for 1938-39 and yearly from 1948-49 the consumption

in New South Wales of black coal in factories, including electricity works, and for railway locomotive purposes, which together absorb approximately 93 per cent. of the total quantity of coal consumed in the State. In 1954-55, the largest items of consumption were coal used as fuel in electricity works, approximately 31 per cent. of the total shown; in the production of metallurgical coke, 29 per cent.; for railway locomotion, 13 per cent.; and in the manufacture of gas, 9 per cent.

Table 858.—Principal Uses of Black Coal in New South Wales.

Purpose.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Used in Factories—	thousand tons.							
As Raw Material in—								
Gas Works... ..	578	900	870	878	929	945	945	984
Metallurgical Coke ... ..	1,662	1,824	1,943	2,581	2,791	3,021	3,211	3,283
	2,240	2,724	2,813	3,459	3,720	3,966	4,156	4,267
As Fuel in—								
Electricity Works... ..	1,165	2,370	2,262	2,095	2,956	2,954	3,188	3,406
Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals* ...	235	256	279	298	320	369	366	372
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	301	333	336	386	415	377	432	384
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ... ..	400	329	336	419	450	480	455	433
Food, Drink, Tobacco ... ..	215	295	307	332	313	313	326	332
Other ... ..	194	382	371	439	400	395	444	443
	2,510	3,971	3,891	4,569	4,914	4,888	5,211	5,370
Total, Factories ... ..	4,750	6,695	6,704	8,028	8,634	8,854	9,367	9,637
Used for Railway Locomotives† ... ..	994	1,430	1,319	1,427	1,448	1,388	1,478	1,501
Total, Factories and Railway Locomotives...	5,744	8,125	8,023	9,455	10,082	10,242	10,845	11,138

\* Principally manufacture of portland cement.

† Government railways only; excludes small quantity used by private railways.

#### PRICES OF COAL.

Movements in the prices of coal from 1916 to 1929 and a broad indication of their trends in the following ten years were illustrated on page 588 of the Year Book, 1941-42 and 1942-43. The quotations were given on the basis of best large coal at the principal points of shipment from the three coal-mining districts in New South Wales, viz., Northern and Southern coal f.o.b., Newcastle and Port Kembla, respectively, and Western coal f.o.r., Lithgow. The prices therefore included certain handling and transport charges.

The trend in coal prices from 1939 to 1955 is illustrated by the following statistics, which have been derived from annual returns of coal mining operations. These figures represent the average value per ton at the pit-top, or at the screens where these are situated at a distance from the mines, of "saleable coal" produced. This excludes miners' coal and coal consumed at the colliery and, from 1951, also excludes saleable coal stacked at grass by the Commonwealth Government. The values include Commonwealth Government prices stabilisation subsidy payable in respect of coal during the war and early post-war years.

**Table 859.—Average Value of Coal at Pit-top.**

Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.	Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.
	s. d. per ton.					s. d. per ton.			
1939 ...	12 7	14 5	10 8	12 8	1948...	26 1	29 11	20 6	25 8
1940 ...	13 6	15 0	11 6	13 6	1949...	31 8	34 10	22 6	30 3
1941 ...	14 6	16 7	12 0	14 7	1950...	36 5	39 1	29 4	35 10
1942 ...	15 11	18 8	13 6	16 1	1951...	51 5	50 8	42 10	49 8
1943 ...	16 10	20 1	14 9	17 2	1952...	62 3	60 3	56 7	61 2
1944 ...	17 7	21 2	15 0	17 10	1953...	62 1	61 0	56 9	61 1
1945 ...	18 7	21 11	15 4	18 7	1954...	59 11	59 0	57 1	59 3
1946 ...	18 8	23 1	15 7	18 10	1955...	59 3	58 10	55 3	58 7
1947 ...	20 11	23 11	16 10	20 9					

Coal prices were controlled after the outbreak of war but tended to rise, as costs of production increased, until the introduction of the Commonwealth prices stabilisation plan in April, 1943. Prices were then pegged, further increases in costs being met by the payment of subsidy by the Commonwealth Government. From November, 1947, price increases were sanctioned, as subsidies were gradually withdrawn, and costs of production rose.

Particulars of the amount of coal subsidy paid by the Commonwealth to mines in New South Wales, principally in the years 1943-44 to 1948-49, were shown on page 1164 of Year Book No. 54.

### OIL SHALE.

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wolgan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1952 amounted to 3,311,583 tons valued at £4,618,530. During the years 1925 to 1938, operations were intermittent and the output was only 5,904 tons, valued at £4,748. Production increased rapidly during the war and exceeded 100,000 tons in each of the years 1941 to 1949, but there-

after declined gradually until the cessation of mining operations on 30th May, 1952. Particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 860.—Oil Shale Mined in New South Wales.**

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1865 to 1924 ...	1,919,685	2,690,710	1946 ...	121,654	139,902
1925 to 1938 ...	5,904	4,748	1947 ...	138,487	193,798
1939 ...	7,683	13,322	1948 ...	136,352	204,528
1940 ...	43,805	43,805	1949 ...	120,956	181,437
1941 ...	123,578	96,671	1950 ...	98,487	185,084
1942 ...	117,324	142,343	1951 ...	78,564	181,132
1943 ...	116,875	160,215	1952 ...	21,661	50,902
1944 ...	137,458	165,285			
1945 ...	123,170	164,648	Total to 1952 ...	3,311,643	4,618,530

The expansion of oil shale production after 1939 was due mainly to the operations of National Oil Pty. Ltd. The formation of this company in 1937 with Commonwealth and State Government assistance, to develop the Newnes-Capertee field, and its purchase by the Commonwealth in August, 1949, were described in Year Book No. 52. Production of refined petrol from the oil shale reached a maximum of 4,064,000 gallons in 1947, then declined to 2,758,000 gallons in 1949 and 2,345,000 in 1950. Losses incurred yearly aggregated £3,961,000 between 1942 and 1951 and, following a decision by the Commonwealth in 1950 to terminate production at the works, mining for shale ceased on 30th May, 1952, and the extraction of crude oil on 30th June, 1952.

#### PETROLEUM OIL.

During 1955 drilling for petroleum oil was undertaken in two areas of New South Wales, viz., Kurrajong and Grafton; 85 persons were employed.

In 1956 a third site was chosen at Dural, near Hornsby, and drilling commenced in July.

No production of oil has been recorded to date.

#### NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

##### ALUNITE.

High grade alunite deposits occur at Bulahdelah, about 44 miles north-north-west of Newcastle, but the ore reserves of commercial value are believed to be small. These deposits have been worked almost continuously since 1890, and production of alunite to the end of 1952 was 69,201 tons valued at £240,046. Mining operations ceased during 1952.

##### ASBESTOS.

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently, and at present Baryulgil is the only producing centre.

## CLAYS.

In 1955, recorded production of clays was 2,087,500 tons. Of this total, brick clay and shale amounted to 1,589,262 tons, won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland and Illawarra districts, and 149,644 tons of terra-cotta clay were won for use in the manufacture of roofing tiles and other terra-cotta ware. Stoneware pipe clay, clay for use in cement manufacture, and fireclay were also produced. White kaolin and ball clays used for refractories, for pottery and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture) were won at Coorabin (near Urana), Home Rule and Puggoon (near Gulgong), and at other small deposits.

## DIAMONDS.

Diamonds have been recovered, though in small quantities only, from several localities in New South Wales, generally during the course of dredging in rivers for gold or tin. The stones won in this State are particularly hard and have been used mainly for industrial purposes. Records show that up to the end of 1905, the output of diamonds was 154,309 carats valued at £101,969. Progressively fewer diamonds were obtained in later years and total recorded production to the end of 1955 was 210,255 carats valued at £175,875. However, this figure is known to be incomplete and the unrecorded output was probably considerably higher.

## DIATOMITE.

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabarabran, Barraba, and Ballina-Lismore districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open-cut methods. Small deposits of commercial importance occur near Orange and Cooma. The diatomite recovered is especially suitable for the manufacture of insulating products.

## DOLOMITE.

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. The principal deposits worked in recent years are at Mount Fairy near Bungendore and at Mount Knowles near Mudgee, but production from both these areas ceased in 1951, and the only production at present is from Cow Flat, near Rockley.

## FELSPAR.

The principal centres of feldspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash feldspar) and Eden district (mainly soda feldspar). Potash feldspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of feldspar has been governed by local requirements.

## GEMS—OPAL.

The most important deposits of precious opal are at White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge, gems from the latter field being remarkable for colour, fire and brilliancy. Opals are also obtained at Tintenbar (North Coast) and these resemble the Mexican gems. The recorded value of precious opal won in New South Wales to the end of 1955 is £1,648,698, but this figure is considered to be incomplete.

## GYPSUM.

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The Ivanhoe-Trida and Griffith districts are the major producing centres, and the gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

## LIMESTONE AND SEA SHELLS.

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout the State, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The bulk of the limestone output is used for the manufacture of cement in localities where coal is readily available. Total production in 1955 was 1,649,008 tons valued at £744,571, of which 1,115,038 tons were used for cement manufacture, 394,857 tons for flux, 57,858 tons for dead burnt lime, and 77,651 tons crushed for agricultural use. The main producing centres were Portland, Marulan, Kandos and Attunga.

In addition, 34,057 tons of sea shells for use in place of limestone in cement manufacture were dredged from the Hunter River estuary.

## MAGNESITE.

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The principal deposits of economic size occur in the Attunga, Barraba, Bingara, Thuddungra, and Fifield districts, Fifield and Thuddungra being at present the major producing centres. The magnesite is won generally by shallow quarrying methods, but power ploughing and scooping are used in working large widely-spread deposits. Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Kembla steelworks.

## MINERAL PIGMENTS.

Mineral pigments are mined in New South Wales mainly by open cutting and by small-scale producers. The more important producing centres are Dubbo (yellow ochre), Glen Innes (red oxide), and Gulgong (yellow ochre, red oxides and umber); deposits in other districts have been worked very sporadically.

## TALC, STEATITE, AND PYROPHYLLITE.

The most important deposits of talc, steatite, and pyrophyllite in New South Wales are at Wallendbeen (steatite), Gundagai and Cow Flat (talc), and Mudgee, Cobargo, and Pambula (pyrophyllite). Production of these minerals during 1955 amounted to 1,083 tons valued at £5,275, compared with 602 tons (£833) during 1939. Reserves, though of low grade, are adequate for requirements.

## CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts of New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

### PRICES OF METALS.

Except where subject to governmental control, the prices of the principal metals produced in Australia fluctuate in accordance with market conditions overseas. The following table shows the average prices on the London market of copper, silver, lead, zinc and tin since 1939. Prices are quoted in sterling.

**Table 861.—London Metal Prices—Annual Averages.**

Year.	Copper (Electrolytic). ton.	Silver. oz. fine.	Lead. ton.	Zinc. ton.	Tin. ton.
	£stg. s. d.	s. d.	£stg. s. d.	£stg. s. d.	£stg. s. d.
1939	49 16 10	1 10-20	15 13 2	14 3 3	126 5 8
1945	62 0 0	2 6-51	27 15 11	28 16 7	300 0 0
1946	77 2 4	4 0-70	48 1 0	43 0 11	349 5 3
1947	130 12 5	3 8-44	85 1 7	70 0 0	425 18 7
1948	134 0 0	3 9-00	95 10 0	80 0 10	548 1 11
1949	133 1 11	4 1-24	103 3 11	87 8 6	599 16 1
1950	178 17 1	5 4-80	106 8 2	119 4 3	745 16 9
1951	220 7 1	6 5-86	161 19 10	171 12 3	1,079 16 0
1952	258 19 6	6 2-36	135 0 0	149 10 2	964 12 1
1953	253 6 9	6 1-95	91 7 2	75 1 3	730 14 11
1954	248 11 9	6 1-48	96 7 1	78 4 8	718 18 3
1955	351 8 4	6 5-51	105 17 8	90 15 5	740 4 8

In December, 1939, London prices of copper, lead and zinc were fixed by the Ministry of Supply at levels sufficient to encourage production, and tin prices were subjected to a form of control from December, 1941. Prices of these metals remained fairly steady during the war years but increased during the post-war period. With the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950, prices of the base metals rose sharply, and tin, which had been decontrolled in November, 1949, reached a peak of £stg.1,615 per ton in February, 1951. Lead and zinc reached their maxima of £stg.180 and £stg.190 respectively in July, 1951, while copper continued to rise, reaching a peak of £stg.287 in July, 1952. Thereafter, prices declined steadily until free trading in lead (on 1st October, 1952) zinc (on 1st January,

1953) and copper (on 5th August, 1953) was resumed. Prices dropped sharply in 1953, the lowest being recorded in April for lead and zinc (£stg.74 and £stg.63 respectively), in July for tin (£stg.568), and in August for copper (£stg.215). Thereafter, prices of lead, zinc and tin gradually recovered and in June, 1956, they were £stg.113, £stg.94 and £stg.742 respectively. During 1955, copper was in short supply, owing mainly to prolonged industrial disputes in the principal producing countries, and the price rose to £stg.420 per ton in March, 1956, followed by a decline to £stg.297 in June, 1956.

Restricted market trading in gold was restored in March, 1954, and by June, 1956, the buying price had risen to £stg.12 9s. 8d. per fine oz. compared with the previous official Bank of England buying price of £stg.12 8s. per fine oz.

The price index numbers given below summarise the trend in the level of the export prices in Australia of gold and other metals (silver, lead, zinc, tin, and copper) since 1938-39. The prices of the metals other than gold are weighted in accordance with their exports from Australia during the period 1933-34 to 1935-36; the base selected is the average price during the three years ended June, 1939.

**Table 862.—Index of Export Prices of Metals, Australia.**

Base: Average 3 years ended 30th June, 1939 = 100

Period	Gold.	Other Metals.*	Period.	Gold.	Other Metals.*	Period.	Gold.	Other Metals.*
1938-39	103	84	1944-45	120	129	1950-51	176	689
1939-40	118	92	1945-46	122	196	1951-52	184	811
1940-41	121	95	1946-47	122	308	1952-53	186	504
1941-42	120	101	1947-48	122	372	1953-54	179	450
1942-43	119	100	1948-49	122	478	1954-55	178	511
1943-44	119	113	1949-50	164	421	1955-56	178	562

\* Silver, lead, zinc, copper and tin.

During the war years, the export prices of Australian lead and zinc were governed principally by the terms of contracts for sale to the United Kingdom. For copper and tin they were governed by prices in London as determined by the United Kingdom Ministry of Supply. Since August, 1945, export prices have accorded with values ruling in world markets.

Prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled from the outbreak of war in 1939 under Commonwealth and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirements of a licence to export these metals. The following table shows the home consumption prices of copper, lead, zinc and tin at the end of each year from 1939 to 1955. The price of silver in Australia was not controlled and was based throughout on London quotations.



Table 863.—Prices of Metals in Australia.

At 31st Dec.	Copper* (Electrolytic). ton.	Lead.† ton.	Zinc† (Electrolytic). ton.	Tin.* ton.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1939	63 17 6	20 17 6	20 2 6	299 0 0
1945	100 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	376 0 0
1946	95 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	383 0 0
1947	140 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	515 0 0
1948	140 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	620 0 0
1949	170 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	620 0 0
1950	230 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	800 0 0
1951	285 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	1,150 0 0
1952	350 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	1,150 0 0
1953	300 0 0	106 17 6	90 0 0	817 0 0
1954	350 0 0	126 17 6	105 17 6	884 0 0
1955	477 5 0	141 0 0	124 10 0	1,048 0 0

\* Selling price ex smelter's works.    † Selling prices f.o.b. Port Pirie (lead) and Risdon (zinc).

Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April, 1953, and from copper in October, 1954; the home prices for these metals now vary with overseas quotations. The Australian official buying price of gold was raised to £15 12s. 6d. per fine ounce on 1st May, 1954, and was unchanged at June, 1956.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS.

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the enactments relating to mining are shared by the Mines Department, the Joint Coal Board, and the State Mines Control Authority.

#### OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING.

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act of 1906 and its amendments. Any person not less than 16 years of age may obtain a miner's right which entitles the holder, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted, and to occupy a small residence area. A holder of a miner's right may take possession of more than one tenement, but is required to hold an additional miner's right in respect of each tenement after the first of the same class. A holder may also apply for an authority to prospect on or to occupy exempted Crown lands.

Such authority may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the term may be extended upon application to two years to

enable completion of prospecting operations. In the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to conduct mining operations.

A business licence entitles the holder to occupy a limited area within a gold or mineral field for the purpose of carrying on any business except mining, and confers the right to only one holding at a time.

The term of a miner's right or business licence is not less than six months and not more than twenty years, renewable upon application and transferable by endorsement and registration. The fee for a miner's right is at the rate of 5s. per annum and for a business licence £1 per annum.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases, authorising mining on the land, and also as leases for mining purposes, authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains and railways, etc., erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues and for other works in connection with mining. Except in the case of special leases, which may be granted in certain cases, the maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought, viz., opal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; gold, 25 acres; coal or shale, 640 acres; other minerals (except petroleum—see page 976), 80 acres.

Private lands are open to mining, subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. The mining wardens may grant to the holders of miner's rights authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected, e.g., cultivation, or the erection of substantial buildings. An authority may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the term may be extended on application to two years; during its currency the holder may apply for a mining lease of the land.

Licences to prospect may also be granted, permitting the holder to prospect on available private lands within a Mining Division. The licence is granted for periods up to six months and permits the removal of minerals for sampling purposes only. Specific areas (prescribed for the various minerals) may be marked out and held for a period of up to thirty days.

Leases of private lands may be granted for mining, and also for "mining purposes" (see above) irrespective of whether the minerals are reserved to the Crown or privately owned, the maximum areas that may be leased being the same as in the case of leases from the Crown. Where the minerals are not reserved to the Crown, owners of private lands may mine, or authorise any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Mining leases and permits contain conditions as to the minimum number of men to be employed. Labour conditions in respect of mining and dredging leases of Crown Lands and of leases or agreements to mine or

dredge on private lands may be suspended in cases where low prices for the products or other adverse circumstances affect the working of a mine, but usually are as follows:—

Coal and shale.—First year of term: 2 men to 320 acres. Thereafter: 4 men to 320 acres.

Gold.—Throughout full term: 1 man to 10 acres.

Other minerals.—First year of term: 1 man to 20 acres. Thereafter: 1 man to 10 acres.

Dredging leases.—Seven men to 100 acres.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Wardens' Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to District and Supreme Courts.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 2s. per acre and of private lands 20s. per acre in respect of the surface actually occupied. The rent for dredging leases is 2s. 6d. per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to £19,755 in 1953-54, £19,477 in 1954-55, and £19,758 in 1955-56.

Since 3rd January, 1956, titles to prospect or mine for petroleum have been granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955, and not under the Mining Act, 1906-1952, as formerly. Under the new Act, three forms of title may be granted, viz., Petroleum Exploration Licence, Petroleum Prospecting Licence and Petroleum Mining Lease, with maximum areas of 5,000 square miles, 200 square miles and 100 square miles, respectively. Applicants for any of these titles are required to furnish evidence as to the availability of skilled personnel and adequate financial resources, and a substantial bond or other security must be lodged as a guarantee that the conditions of the lease and of the Act will be observed. As from the commencement of the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of any lease within the State becomes the property of the Crown. Annual rental payable for a Petroleum Mining Lease is £10 per square mile.

#### MINING ROYALTIES.

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from all mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Under the Mining Amendment Act, 1952, rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases may be prescribed by the Governor on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. In respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, the rates shall not exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. if payable on a value basis, or shall be not less than 3d. nor more than 1s. per ton if payable on a tonnage basis. A maximum rate of 9d. per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale. Similar rates of royalty apply in respect of minerals not reserved to the Crown, except that the maximum rate payable on a value basis is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Royalty is payable on petroleum oil at the rate of 10 per cent. of gross value at the well-head.

Upon renewal of leases, royalty rates are reviewed and are usually increased progressively with the length of tenure.

Except in the case of private land containing Crown mineral, rent paid during the year may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for that year.

Particulars of royalty collected in 1949-50 and later years are shown in the next table. The amount of royalty payable reflects variation in the volume and value of mineral production and, in some cases, in mining profits. The royalty in respect of the silver-lead-zinc group of minerals is derived largely from Broken Hill mining companies, whose leases have been held for many years and renewed from time to time. Royalty is now paid by these companies at a graduated percentage on profits earned and the rate is therefore almost wholly dependent on the prices of these minerals.

Table 864.—Royalty on Minerals.

Mineral.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coal ... ..	258,251	308,344	325,460	389,690	390,172	435,612	433,340
Silver-lead-zinc ...	1,048,167	925,556	2,973,116	2,055,522	462,753	1,137,095	1,907,403
Other ... ..	11,405	17,071	29,142	33,606	34,224	45,619	52,813
Total Royalty ...	1,317,823	1,250,971	3,327,718	2,478,818	887,149	1,618,326	2,393,556
Royalty Repayments	11,156	6,597	11,684	29,572	46,650	28,524	9,474
Net Royalty ...	1,306,667	1,244,374	3,316,034	2,449,246	840,499	1,589,802	2,384,082

#### CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS.

In terms of the Atomic Energy (Control of Materials) Act, 1946, the Commonwealth is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources, the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand, the strategic importance of the mineral, or the desire to encourage local refining of ores.

The measures by which the export of gold is controlled are described on pages 493, 496, and 946.

#### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING.

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance, including a free assay service, to the mining industry. In addition, certain mechanical equipment may be hired at nominal rates by prospectors and small mine operators in the New England District.

Financial assistance also is provided from the State revenues to encourage prospecting for minerals. Grants are made to miners who satisfy a Prospecting Board that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. The grants are refundable only in the event of payable mineral being discovered.

The following table summarises for the various minerals the grants allotted and the amounts actually paid to prospectors since 1931. From 1931 to 1935, sustenance payments amounting to £46,966 were made to unemployed persons engaged in prospecting, but these have not been included as grants. In addition, advances are made at varying rates of interest to prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery; in 1952-53, advances amounting to £550 were approved, but there were no such advances in subsequent years.

**Table 865.—Grants to Prospectors.**

Period (Years ended 30th June.)	Amount Allotted.						Amount Actually Paid.
	Gold.	Silver- Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931-1935	94,459	1,405	17	3,031	2,486	101,398	61,472
1936-1940	79,983	5,030	257	10,755	7,793	103,818	46,016
1941-1945	7,972	473	2,606	5,998	7,288	24,337	21,869
1946-1950	6,887	769	1,089	7,458	2,543	18,746	13,110
1951	501	13	97	137	131	879	892
1952	85	638	50	1,010	112	1,895	1,122
1953	375	52	...	327	100	854	1,061
1954	160	665	...	95	618	1,538	529
1955	461	146	169	...	678	1,454	886
1956	...	150	...	...	455	605	683

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry in part financially and in part through the activities of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, the Joint Coal Board (jointly with the State Government—see page 953), and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (see page 823).

The Bureau of Mineral Resources sponsors the industry in the procurement of mining equipment and materials, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the immediate rehabilitation of the mining industry and the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. To encourage the search for uranium ore, the Commonwealth grants rewards for the discovery of deposits situated more than fifteen miles from any recorded deposit, the rewards ranging according to the economic importance of the deposit up to a maximum of £25,000.

## INSPECTION OF MINES.

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, which apply to coal and shale mines, and the Mines Inspection Acts, which apply to other mines. Certain provisions of the latter Acts were extended to quarries and dredges in 1945.

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts prescribe that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager. In mines where safety-lamps are used, a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing.

The Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It is provided that persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Governor may appoint a District Court judge, a stipendiary or police magistrate, or a mining warden to sit as a Court of Coal Mines Regulations to determine matters relating to the safe working of the coal mines. Courts have been proclaimed at East Maitland, Newcastle, Muswellbrook, Gunnedah, Sydney, Wollongong, Lithgow, and Mudgee.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines by the establishment of rescue stations, rescue corps, and rescue brigades. In four districts, viz., the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland, central rescue stations have been established, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep. The rates of contribution for the year 1955 were as follows:—Western, 1.6d.; Southern, 1.0d.; Newcastle, 1.05d.; and South Maitland, 0.9d. per ton of coal raised during the preceding year.

A Royal Commission appointed in August, 1938, to inquire into matters relating to the safety and health of workers in coal mines reported that the fatality rate in coal mines was not higher than in other mines in New South Wales and less than in Great Britain or the United States of America. About 50 per cent. of the serious accidents in New South Wales had been caused by falls of roof and sides and 7½ per cent. of the fatal accidents were connected with haulage. After this inquiry, the Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended in 1941 to require improved standards of ventilation and equipment, methods of safe working, and control of dust. The Act was further amended in 1947.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines. Additional requirements to increase the efficacy of these measures were imposed by the amending Act of 1945.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in 1945 and later years, together with the average for the years 1935 to 1939. The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year; particulars of the average time worked in collieries are shown in Table 852.

Table 866.—Mining Accidents in New South Wales.

Year.	Number of Persons.				Rate per 1,000 Employees.			
	Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.		Coal and Shale Miners.		Other Miners and Quarrymen.	
	Killed.	Seriously Injured. ‡	Killed.	Injured.*	Killed.	Seriously Injured. ‡	Killed.	Injured.*
Average 1935-39	15	67	15	210	1.01	4.46	1.00	14.03
1945	14	82	7	112	0.79	4.64	0.83	13.29
1946	13	97	6	163	0.74	5.50	0.62	16.73
1947	16	82	8	78	0.89	4.60	0.81	7.86
1948	13	80	7	53	0.69	4.24	0.68	5.17
1949	24	75	11	52	1.28	4.00	1.06	5.01
1950	15	88	4	76	0.81	4.72	0.40	7.66
1951	14	82	8	42	0.74	4.26	0.76	4.00
1952	13	93	3	271†	0.63	4.53	0.28	25.49†
1953	15	79	3	240†	0.76	3.98	0.29	23.52†
1954	15	88	4	280†	0.75	4.42	0.41	28.41†
1955	22	87	8	310†	1.14	4.50	0.78	30.20†

\* Incapacity over 28 days.

† Incapacity over 14 days. Comparable figures for 1951 were—Persons injured, 253; Rate per 1,000 employees, 24.10.

‡ Injuries causing permanent incapacity, either total or partial.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June, 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".

## RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries given in this part of the Year Book, have been compiled generally from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901, from owners and occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent.

Since 1943, these returns have been collected uniformly throughout Australia.

The boundaries of the statistical divisions, which are referred to throughout, are shown in the frontispiece map to this Year Book. Generally, they comprise groups of complete local government areas which together form strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary of the State in a south-westerly direction. The coastal belt includes the four statistical divisions of North Coast, Hunter and Manning, Cumberland, and South Coast. The Tablelands, Western Slope, and Central Plains are each divided into three divisions, viz., Northern, Central, and Southern, the southern portion of the Central Plain being known as Riverina. These, with the Western Division, make fourteen statistical divisions in all, although statistics are sometimes given separately for portions of the Western Division, east and west of the Darling River.

### GENERAL NOTE ON STATISTICS OF RURAL INDUSTRIES, 1955-56.

In 1955-56, the lists of land holdings used in the collection of agricultural and pastoral statistics in New South Wales were reconciled with lists of ratable land of one acre or more in extent recorded by country shires for rating purposes. After elimination of ratable lands not used for agricultural and pastoral purposes, this reconciliation led to the addition of 4,784 land holdings, totalling 3,131,462 acres, to the annual collection. A similar reconciliation is planned for the Division of Cumberland. For the Western Division, lists of holdings have been reconciled periodically with the records of the Western Lands Commission.

As a high proportion of the additional holdings from which returns were obtained in 1955-56 were used for grazing, either full-time or part-time, and were on the whole lightly stocked, the only heads of agricultural and pastoral statistics appreciably affected in total were:—

- Number of rural holdings;
- Area of rural holdings;
- Land use on rural holdings;
- Persons engaged on rural holdings;
- Persons resident on rural holdings.

For these statistics, the relevant tables give particulars for the year 1955-56 both on the new basis and on a basis comparable with previous years (e.g., see Table 867).

As regards other items, continuity of comparison was not materially affected by the inclusion of the additional land holdings. The main statistics recorded on such holdings in 1955-56 are published on page 167 of the Statistical Register for 1954-55.



## RURAL HOLDINGS.

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1956, the number of agricultural and pastoral holdings of one acre or more in extent was 77,828, embracing a total area of 172,254,562 acres.

The number and area of holdings, in statistical divisions, for 1954-55 and 1955-56 as compared with the average for the pre-war quinquennium, are given in the following table:—

Table 867.—Number and Area of Holdings in Divisions.

Division.	Annual Average, 1934-35 to '38-39.		1954-55.		1955-56. (a)		1955-56. (b)	
	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.
	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous. acres.
Coastal—								
North ... ..	11,905	4,732	12,318	4,605	12,105	4,676	12,911	4,933
Hunter & Manning ...	9,336	4,974	8,761	4,689	8,692	4,696	9,431	4,931
Cumberland ... ..	5,326	2,290	5,009	253	4,589	247	4,589	247
South ... ..	4,052	2,277	4,084	2,057	4,038	2,059	4,464	2,165
Total ... ..	31,219	12,273	30,172	11,604	29,424	11,678	31,395	12,326
Tableland—								
Northern ... ..	3,706	6,516	3,449	6,439	3,444	6,523	3,754	6,797
Central ... ..	7,472	7,693	6,880	7,560	6,925	7,514	7,563	7,780
Southern ... ..	3,179	5,740	3,154	5,309	3,149	5,300	3,310	5,474
Total ... ..	14,357	19,949	13,483	19,358	13,518	19,337	14,627	20,051
Western Slope—								
North ... ..	4,289	8,291	4,435	8,092	4,495	8,013	4,730	8,211
Central ... ..	4,411	9,999	4,455	6,694	4,459	6,701	4,675	6,881
South ... ..	8,044	10,052	7,663	9,186	7,620	9,195	8,077	9,471
Total... ..	16,744	25,342	16,553	23,972	16,574	23,909	17,482	24,563
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North ... ..	1,902	7,791	2,032	7,427	2,035	7,400	2,196	7,644
Central ... ..	2,473	13,647	2,266	13,608	2,255	13,520	2,385	13,949
Riverina ... ..	7,268	16,334	6,787	15,974	6,752	15,822	7,257	16,264
Total... ..	11,643	37,682	11,085	37,009	11,042	36,742	11,838	37,857
Western—								
East of Darling ...	1,121	33,531	1,511	33,595	1,523	33,524	1,523	33,524
West of Darling...	708	44,576	955	43,907	963	43,933	963	43,933
Total ... ..	1,829	78,107	2,466	77,502	2,486	77,457	2,486	77,457
Total, N.S.W.	75,792	173,353	73,759	169,445	73,044	169,123	77,828	172,254

(a) Holdings included in collection prior to reconciliation with shire rating lists. See General Note on previous page.

(b) Holdings included in collection after reconciliation with shire rating lists.

## TENURE OF HOLDINGS.

The tenure of land-holdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, therefore, is uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Most land used for rural purposes falls in the class “alienated or virtually alienated”, except in the Western Division, where practically all of the land is under lease from the Crown. Most of this is held under perpetual lease. A classification of the area of rural holdings by tenure, as at 31st March, 1941, when this information was last collected from landholders, is given on page 546 of Year Book No. 52.

## SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

The classification of rural holdings in size groups has been ascertained at irregular intervals. Particulars for the year ended 31st March, 1950, the last year for which this information was compiled, are summarised in Table 868.

Corresponding information for the year 1926-27 may be derived from data published on page 683 of the Official Year Book, 1928-29, and a table on page 549 of Year Book No. 52 gives similar information for the year 1947-48.

Between 1926-27 and 1949-50, the total number of rural holdings decreased from 78,380 to 73,987. Holdings of less than 100 acres decreased by 2,680, those of from 100 to 500 acres by 3,545, and those of from 500 to 1,000 acres by 772, representing an aggregate decrease of 6,997 in the number of holdings of less than 1,000 acres in extent. The number of larger holdings, however, increased markedly, viz., those of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres by 2,225, those of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres by 238, and those exceeding 20,000 acres by 141.

The smaller holdings occupied an area almost 1,880,000 acres less in 1949-50 than in 1926-27, whereas the total acreage in holdings of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres was about 4,678,000 acres greater, and in those of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres about 1,582,000 acres greater. In holdings of over 20,000 acres there was a notable reduction of nearly 7,200,000 acres and the average area of such holdings decreased from about 74,500 acres to about 61,800 acres.

The decrease in the last-mentioned group was partly due to the subdivision for new settlers of some very large holdings in the Western Division, where the area in the group was reduced by nearly 1,000,000 acres, and there were 156 more holdings of from 20,000 to 50,000 acres. In the Coastal, Tableland and Western Slope divisions, however, the number of holdings in this bracket decreased from 195 to 102, and their combined area decreased by nearly 3,650,000 acres. There were 44 fewer holdings in this group in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and the group aggregate area was about 2,550,000 acres smaller than in 1926-27.

The following statement summarises the information regarding size of holdings in the year ended 31st March, 1950:—

Table 868.—Number and Size of Holdings—Classified in Area Series in Divisions, 1949-50.

Size of Holding.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
Acres.	Number of Holdings.					
1 to 49 ...	10,148	1,300	1,277	1,003	407	14,135
50 to 99 ...	3,199	891	652	425	42	5,209
100 to 149 ...	3,414	595	496	113	9	4,627
150 to 249 ...	4,857	879	723	187	10	6,656
250 to 499 ...	5,011	1,668	1,704	634	17	9,034
500 to 749 ...	1,686	1,343	2,039	1,389	21	6,478
750 to 999 ...	811	1,081	1,873	887	5	4,657
1,000 to 1,499 ...	955	1,762	2,686	1,264	28	6,695
1,500 to 2,499 ...	654	1,807	2,167	1,264	33	5,925
2,500 to 4,999 ...	450	1,455	1,826	1,777	51	5,559
5,000 to 9,999 ...	169	497	552	1,197	102	2,517
10,000 to 19,999 ...	56	138	157	486	270	1,107
20,000 to 49,999 ...	19	35	38	173	567	832
50,000 to 99,999 ...	4	3	3	45	314	369
100,000 and over ...	...	...	...	15	172	187
Total ..	31,433	13,454	16,193	10,859	2,048	73,987
Area of Holdings (Acres).						
1 to 49 ...	154,175	31,690	27,927	24,890	7,947	246,629
50 to 99 ...	234,291	63,947	47,174	27,198	2,659	375,269
100 to 149 ...	413,928	72,304	60,226	13,414	1,024	560,896
150 to 249 ...	941,518	172,555	139,956	36,220	2,138	1,292,387
250 to 499 ...	1,733,755	612,784	644,575	251,907	5,950	3,248,971
500 to 749 ...	1,012,654	830,971	1,269,755	849,587	13,262	3,976,229
750 to 999 ...	696,568	937,541	1,634,965	776,364	4,304	4,049,742
1,000 to 1,499 ...	1,163,579	2,154,955	3,276,134	1,543,293	34,788	8,172,749
1,500 to 2,499 ...	1,246,480	3,498,609	4,110,162	2,450,863	67,749	11,373,863
2,500 to 4,999 ...	1,533,149	4,934,381	6,150,595	6,286,448	185,057	19,089,630
5,000 to 9,999 ...	1,124,534	3,358,833	3,578,169	8,112,145	757,963	16,931,649
10,000 to 19,999 ...	736,655	1,823,428	2,060,122	6,448,539	3,850,391	14,918,535
20,000 to 49,999 ...	568,509	928,388	1,130,490	5,072,853	18,754,323	26,454,563
50,000 to 99,999 ...	226,686	192,491	205,083	3,202,255	21,952,333	25,778,848
100,000 and over ...	...	...	...	2,229,679	31,327,340	33,557,019
Total ...	11,785,881	19,612,882	24,335,333	37,325,655	76,967,228	170,026,979
Area of Divisions* Aeres ...	22,287,811	25,846,799	28,198,618	41,358,503	80,320,675	198,012,406

\* Excludes 24,714 acres (Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.)

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal divisions, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, where 61 per cent. in 1949-50 were from 500 to 5,000 acres in extent. The existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Riverina and the Western divisions. Holdings of medium size, adapted for agriculture and mixed farming, are the more numerous in the Central Plains, and the largest size groups (owing to the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western Division.

The position in relation to the rural occupation of the respective divisions in 1949-50, is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of the number of holdings in each of several size groups, and the proportion of the aggregate area comprised in each of these groups in relation to the number and area of all holdings in each division.

**Table 869.—Relative Proportion of Holdings—Classified in Area Series in Divisions, 1949-50.**

Size of Holdings —Area Series.	Coastal Divisions.		Tableland Divisions.		Western Slope Divisions.		Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.		Western Division.		New South Wales.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Acres.	Proportion per cent. of total number or area of holdings.											
Under 100 ...	42.5	3.3	16.3	.5	11.9	.3	13.2	.1	21.9	...	26.1	.4
100 to 499 ...	42.2	26.2	23.4	4.4	18.1	3.5	8.6	.8	1.8	...	27.5	3.0
500 to 999 ...	7.9	14.5	18.0	9.0	24.2	11.9	21.0	4.4	1.3	...	15.0	4.7
1,000 to 4,999	6.6	33.5	37.3	54.0	41.2	55.6	39.6	27.5	5.5	.4	24.6	22.7
5,000 to 19,999	.7	15.8	4.7	26.4	4.4	23.2	15.5	39.0	18.1	6.0	4.9	18.7
20,000 and over	.1	6.7	.3	5.7	.2	5.5	2.1	28.2	51.4	93.6	1.9	50.5
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

More than half the area is occupied by holdings of 20,000 acres and upwards. Exclusive of the Western Division, however, the proportion is only 15 per cent. Five per cent. of the holdings, outside the Western Division, ranging from 5,000 acres upwards, contained 44 per cent. of the area.

In the interval from 1926-27 to 1949-50, the average area of holdings of between 100 and 20,000 acres increased from 1,433 to 1,570 acres.

#### PURPOSE OF HOLDINGS.

Rural holdings were last classified by purpose in 1945-46. This classification showed that grazing of some kind was carried on in 58 per cent. of the holdings, agriculture on 45 per cent., and dairying on 25 per cent. of the holdings. Of the grazing holdings, about half were used for other purposes as well, mainly agriculture. Of the agricultural holdings, about two-thirds were used for other purposes as well, mainly grazing. The dairying holdings were combined with other purposes in about one-third of the cases. The importance of the wheat and sheep association is indicated by the fact that in 1947-48, as many as 87 per cent. of holdings with wheat for grain also depastured sheep, and that the sheep on these holdings numbered 37 per cent. of the sheep in the State. Further information on the classification of rural holdings by purpose is given on pages 544-546 of Year Book No. 52.

Although this classification has been discontinued, the following table illustrates recent changes in the nature of rural industry:—

**Table 870.—Rural Holdings by Type of Use.**

Holdings with—	1945-46.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
1 acre or more of crops ... ..	49,743	46,303	45,836	46,848
Registered dairies ... ..	18,196	16,572	16,442	16,550
50 or more sheep ... ..	30,560	34,844	35,330	37,255
Pigs ... ..	17,231	15,803	15,821	14,816
150 or more fowls, for commercial purposes ... ..	6,868	4,233	4,006	4,166

The downward movement between 1945-46 and 1955-56 in the number of holdings carrying pigs followed the decline in the number of registered dairies with which the industry is generally associated.

Holdings with fifty or more sheep increased from 30,560 in 1945-46 to 37,255 in 1955-56, or by 22 per cent., reflecting the high prices obtained for wool in recent years.

There has been a considerable decline in poultry farming from the peak period in 1944-45, owing to high prices for feed and to the removal of farms from urban areas, particularly where there has been expansion in building and industrial development. The number of holdings with 150 or more fowls fell by 40 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1955-56.

There were 18,948 holdings with twenty or more beef cattle in 1955-56, compared with 18,080 in 1953-54. Comparable figures for earlier years are not available.

#### LAND USE.

The following table shows the total area of rural holdings in various years since 1938-39, distributed according to the principal uses to which the land was put. As explained in the General Note on page 981, two figures are shown for 1955-56, one (a) being strictly comparable with figures for earlier years, and the other, (b) including particulars of additional holdings included in the collection as a result of a reconciliation with lists of rateable lands recorded by country shires.

**Table 871.—Land Use on Rural Holdings.**

Season.	Total Area of Holdings.	Distribution of Land Holdings.			
		Land used for Cropping.*	Fallow Land.	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers.	Balance of Area.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1938-39 ... ..	174,660,267	7,044,038	2,876,144	3,199,626	161,540,459
1939-40 ... ..	174,315,117	6,375,931	2,479,894	3,301,804	162,157,488
1940-41 ... ..	173,869,144	6,365,435	2,234,760	3,419,417	161,849,532
1949-50 ... ..	170,026,979	5,649,297	1,864,666	3,614,844	158,898,172
1952-53 ... ..	167,906,876	4,825,293	1,833,300	4,748,073	156,500,210
1955-56 ... ..	(a) 169,123,100	5,290,143	1,216,554	7,540,061	155,076,342
	(b) 172,254,562	5,435,579	1,250,567	7,711,511	157,856,905

\* Excludes areas double cropped.

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 867.

The following table shows the distribution of agricultural and pastoral lands in 1955-56, arranged according to statistical divisions:—

**Table 872.—Distribution of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, 1955-56.**

Division.	Total Area of Division. *	Land under occupation for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes in Holdings of one acre and over.				
		Land used for cropping.	Land lying fallow during season.	Area under sown grasses and clovers.	Balance of area.	Total.
thousand acres.						
Coastal—						
North Coast	6,965	89	13	1,030	3,851	4,983
Hunter and Manning ...	8,414	121	18	520	4,272	4,931
Cumberland ...	964	26	4	20	197	247
South Coast	5,944	49	10	308	1,798	2,165
Total ...	22,287	285	45	1,878	10,118	12,326
Tableland—						
Northern ...	8,088	110	13	425	6,249	6,797
Central ...	10,698	376	61	904	6,439	7,780
Southern ...	7,061	54	7	650	4,763	5,474
Total ...	25,847	540	81	1,979	17,451	20,051
Western Slope						
North ...	9,236	903	91	141	7,076	8,211
Central ...	7,724	1,082	233	542	5,024	6,881
South... ..	11,239	837	324	1,890	6,420	9,471
Total ...	28,199	2,822	648	2,573	18,520	24,563
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North ...	9,543	506	31	95	7,012	7,644
Central ...	14,812	288	95	49	13,517	13,949
Riverina ...	16,981	975	347	1,128	13,814	16,264
Total ...	41,336	1,769	473	1,272	34,343	37,857
Western ...	80,343	20	3	9	77,425	77,457
New South Wales	198,012	5,436	1,250	7,711	157,857	172,254

\* As at 31st December, 1955; excludes 24,714 acres (Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries).

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 28,000,000 acres and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc.; 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind; town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent; land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied; and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes, such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways and railway enclosures. Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.

#### VALUE OF ALIENATED RURAL LAND.

Information as to the unimproved and improved capital value of rural lands was collected for statistical purposes in the years 1920-21 to 1940-41. Particulars of the value as ascertained at 31st March, 1941, and of the bases of valuation are given on page 276 *et seq.* of Year Book No. 51.

### CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT.

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been **determined** largely by the **configuration and varying quality of the land**, rainfall, accessibility to markets, and by local factors, such as water supply, forest stands and means of communication, which undergo important changes as economic development proceeds.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide, but the Western Division is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. In that division, land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large holdings with but a few widely scattered small towns and hamlets. Although progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, the widespread adoption of mixed farming during the past two decades has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within these areas. Dairying and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities east of the Great Dividing Range.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged, and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and South Coast divisions, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these divisions. Favoured with abundant rainfall, the Northern and Central divisions of the coastal region are by far the most densely occupied; in this region dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins, and the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising. Sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal divisions is much greater than in any other part of the State.

The following analysis of the State, according to statistical divisions, shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production:—

**Table 873.—Rainfall, Population, Area and Production, in Divisions.**

Division.	Range of Average Annual Rainfall 	Est- imated Popu- lation at 30th June, 1956.	Area at 30th June, 1956. *	Annual Production, 1955-56.				
				Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Mining. †	Manu- factures. ‡
	inches.	thous- ands.	thous. acres.	thous. lb.	thous. bushels.	thous. lb.	£thous.	£thous.
Coastal—								
North Coast ...	35-74	173	6,965	70	...	52,678	2,015	9,621
Hunter and Manning ...	20-61	416	8,414	5,145	132	21,357	27,281	64,499
Cumberland ...	28-45	2,007	964	180	...	461	46	484,491
South Coast ...	29-58	186	5,944	4,818	3	10,567	9,198	44,718
Total ...	...	2,782	22,287	10,213	135	85,063	38,540	603,329
Tableland—								
Northern ...	28-38	55	8,088	27,811	238	1,063	244	2,004
Central ...	21-53	158	10,698	59,904	2,407	622	5,649	12,292
Southern ...	19-61	67	7,061	39,255	63	203	2,234	4,436
Total ...	...	280	25,847	126,970	2,708	1,888	8,127	18,732

NOTE.—Table 873 is continued on the following page.

**Table 873.—Rainfall, Population, Area and Production, in Divisions**  
—continued.

Division.	Range of Average Annual Rainfall  	Estim. Popu- lation at 30th June, 1956.	Area at 30th June, 1956. *	Annual Production, 1955-56				
				Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Mining. †	Manu- factures. ‡
	inches.	thous. ands.	thous. acres.	thous. lb.	thous. bushels.	thous. lb.	£thous.	£thous.
Western Slope—								
North ... ..	20-31	70	9,236	50,196	10,926	751	446	3,019
Central ... ..	17-26	68	7,724	49,570	12,785	567	53	2,430
South ... ..	17-38	132	11,239	86,899	9,007	5,002	49	6,918
Total ... ..	...	270	28,199	186,665	32,718	6,320	548	12,367
Central Plains and Riverina—								
Northern ... ..	18-25	33	9,543	42,713	7,716	89	8	1,298
Central ... ..	15-20	29	14,812	62,971	3,859	94	174	523
Riverina ... ..	12-24	90	16,981	78,900	9,967	1,864	220	4,094
Total ... ..	...	152	41,336	134,584	21,542	2,047	402	5,915
Western Division ...	8-18	62	80,343	85,280	46	34	30,292	1,793
New South Wales ...	...	3,553§	198,012	593,712	57,149	95,352	77,909	642,136

\* Excludes 24,714 acres (Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries).

† Calendar year, 1955—excludes quarries.

§ Includes 7,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

‡ Value added in process of manufacture.

|| Range of average annual rainfall at recording stations within the divisions.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the Northern Plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the Northern divisions shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern divisions.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over about three-fifths of it the average exceeds 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest, conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

Not only the quantity, but the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.



## COASTAL DIVISIONS.

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Coastal divisions in 1955-56 was 12,326,000 acres, or 55 per cent. of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the North Coast Division.

In 1941, it was ascertained that 1,729,000 acres were suitable for cultivation. The area actually under crops in 1955-56 was 290,305 acres, or 17 per cent. of the area suitable.

The average size of holdings in 1955-56 was:—North Coast, 386 acres; Hunter and Manning, 523 acres; and South Coast, 485 acres.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas.

The Coastal divisions contained approximately 87 per cent. of the registered dairies and 56 per cent. of the pigs in New South Wales in 1955-56. The whole of the sugar-cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main areas devoted to commercial poultry farming—Cumberland statistical division, Newcastle and suburbs, and Wollongong and environs—are within the Coastal divisions. In addition, 38 per cent. of the area under vegetables and 55 per cent. of the area of citrus orchards were in the Coastal belt in the 1955-56 season.

## TABLELANDS.

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland divisions, which comprise 25,847,000 acres, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and not adaptable to agriculture. The area stated as suitable for cultivation in 1940-41 was 3,285,000 acres, but only 17 per cent. of that area was under crops in 1955-56. Grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the Central Tableland Division, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1955-56 the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 84 per cent. in the Northern, 73 per cent. in the Central, and 78 per cent. in the Southern Tableland.

The Tableland divisions depastured 23 per cent. of the sheep and 22 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1956.

Forty-seven per cent. of the total vegetable area of the State in 1955-56 was in these divisions. Guyra, in the Northern Tableland, and Crookwell, in the Central Tableland, are two of the main potato growing areas.

Parts of the Northern and Central Tableland divisions are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

## WESTERN SLOPES.

The divisions of the Western Slope contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior.

In these divisions, which embrace 28,199,000 acres, rural settlement is most dense on the South Western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is greatest in the northern districts. In 1955-56 the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 87 per cent. of the total area of the Western Slope divisions. The area of land suitable for cultivation, 12,430,073 acres in 1940-41, constituted 40 per cent. of the total area of such land in the State. Of the land considered suitable for cultivation in the Western Slope divisions, 2,826,835 acres, or 23 per cent., were under crops in 1955-56.

The Western Slope divisions contained 57 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1955-56, and, at 31st March, 1956, depastured 32 per cent. of the sheep in the State.

Beef cattle are raised extensively in the North and South Western Slope. Development in dairying, however, has been mainly in the South Western Slope, near Tumut and the southern border.

Almost the whole of the tobacco crop is grown on the North Western Slope, where an attempt has also been made in recent years to foster the development of linseed production. Pome fruits, prunes, and cherries are produced in the South Western Slope Division, at Batlow and Young.

## CENTRAL PLAINS AND RIVERINA.

The plains of the Central divisions, including the Riverina, cover 41,336,000 acres and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country, stretching from the last hills of the Western Slope to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area on the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The closely-settled but comparatively small area of irrigated lands in the Riverina partly accounts for the density of settlement in that division. At 31st March, 1956, there were 1,330 holdings in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area embracing 312,045 acres, inclusive of certain attached lands outside the Irrigation Area.

The total of 13,185,000 acres considered suitable for cultivation in 1940-41 comprised 21 per cent. of the occupied rural land in the North Central Plain, 26 per cent. in the Central Plain and 44 per cent. in the Riverina. Approximately 13 per cent. of the land deemed suitable for cultivation was under crops in 1955-56.

The Central Plains and Riverina divisions contained 37 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1955-56, and, at 31st March, 1956, depastured 30 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales.

The whole of the rice crop is grown in the Riverina Division, which is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes. In this division, also, citrus fruits are produced and peaches, pears, and apricots are grown for canning.

Beef cattle raising is mainly confined to the Northern and Central plains.

#### WESTERN DIVISION.

The plains of the Western Division cover 80,343,000 acres and seem unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year and practically the whole of the remainder less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible, and by reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east; but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. It is a lonely region, for the most part occupied in large holdings on a long or perpetual lease tenure.

Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas, and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity, but a significant change in the utilisation of these western plains is not to be expected until settlement in the more attractive easterly regions has made very great advance. It was contended that, in the south, large areas only required railway facilities to render them profitable for agriculture, but results so far attained are not encouraging. At present, excluding the mining districts, it is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, depasturing little more than 13 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 30,000 persons, or less than one per cent. of the State's population. Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 32,000 persons.

Of the total area occupied by rural holdings in the Western Division in 1955-56, viz., 77,457,000 acres, the area under crop was only 20,216 acres, although in 1941 an aggregate area of 1,193,206 acres was considered by the occupiers to be suitable for cultivation.

#### VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Information regarding the value of production of rural and other industries is published in the chapter "Value of Production", and a summary of the gross farm value of rural production in various years since 1920-21 is shown in Table 874. For 1930-31 and later years, the net value is also shown; this is estimated by deducting from the gross value such costs as fodder for livestock, seed, fertilisers, dips, sprays and water for irrigation.

Details regarding estimates of the value of production in the rural industries are shown in the following chapters.

Table 874.—Estimated Value of Production—Rural Industries.

Year.	Gross Value.					Net Value.	
	Pastoral. *	Agri- culture.	Dairying and Farm- yard.	Total. *	Per Head of Population.	Amount. *	Per Head of Population.
	£ thousand.				£ s. d.	£ thousand.	£ s. d.
1920-21 ...	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	33 1 7	...	...
1930-31 ...	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	16 11 8	37,751	14 16 8
1940-41 ...	36,718	14,279	16,825	67,822	24 6 2	59,888	21 9 3
1945-46 ...	35,426	44,719	27,308	107,453	36 12 11	94,984	32 7 10
1946-47 ...	53,869	26,150	27,048	107,067	36 2 8	94,196	31 15 10
1947-48 ...	75,100	87,764	31,916	194,780	64 17 10	178,757	59 11 1
1948-49 ...	97,429	53,887	35,409	186,725	61 4 10	170,836	56 0 7
1949-50 ...	142,185	75,479	40,744	258,408	82 2 11	243,048	77 5 3
1950-51 ...	305,234	50,457	45,785	401,476	123 19 6	385,986	119 3 10
1951-52 ...	158,647	65,968	53,492	278,107	83 19 6	257,227	77 13 5
1952-53 ...	211,802	74,711	70,228	356,741	105 19 5	334,137	99 5 2
1953-54 ...	210,229	76,325	68,917	355,471	104 7 8	329,766	96 16 9
1954-55 ...	184,504	56,862	69,441	310,807	89 16 10	282,480	81 13 1
1955-56 ...	172,471	70,498	73,542	316,511	89 16 1	289,933	82 5 4

\*Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Five distributions of such profits have been made, viz., £9,423,000 in 1949-50, £9,423,000 in 1951-52, £6,027,000 in 1952-53, £6,241,000 in 1953-54, and £4,891,000 in 1954-55 (see page 1119.)

## MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

The following table shows particulars of the various kinds of farm machinery on rural holdings in 1943 and later years:—

Table 875.—Machinery on Rural Holdings.

Type of Machine.	Number at 31st March—					
	1943.	1948.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Milking machines—Stands ( <i>units</i> ) ...	18,365	29,921	38,260	39,917	40,673	42,359
Shearing machines—Stands ...	43,395	45,700	58,166	60,134	62,448	64,554
Ploughs—single furrow ...	*	50,806	48,837	46,904	45,271	†
multiple furrow ...	*	40,803	46,922	47,197	48,375	†
Disc cultivators ...	*	18,028	25,264	26,854	28,254	*
Harrow—Number of leaves ...	*	156,774	175,388	176,351	176,366	*
Kotary Hoes ...	*	4,786	10,247	11,587	12,133	13,109
Other Cultivators ...	*	59,468	61,468	61,244	62,393	*
Fertiliser distributors and broadcasters ...	4,928	6,572	11,402	13,352	14,733	17,301
Grain drills (Combine and other) ...	22,956	25,427	27,047	27,395	28,142	30,756
Maize planters ...	8,540	10,834	11,138	10,767	10,670	10,721
Headers, strippers and harvesters ...	17,296	16,984	17,845	17,846	18,030	19,224†
Reapers and binders ...	14,342	13,902	12,814	12,316	11,979	*
Mowers ...	15,541	18,407	22,581	23,043	24,240	*
Hay Rakes ...	12,823	14,839	16,715	16,744	17,474	*
Hay Presses and Balers ...	2,471	3,711	5,470	6,248	6,915	8,244
Chaff cutters ...	20,964	23,850	22,267	21,636	21,205	50,005
Tractors—Wheeled type ...	13,181	18,659	39,229	41,195	45,619	4,001
Crawler or track type ...	*	1,539	3,179	3,221	3,479	*
Motor trucks, utilities and lorries ...	22,908	31,259	50,234	52,430	53,801	*
Stationary engines ...	40,148	48,662	61,286	64,561	66,979	*

\* Not available.

† Not available. At 31st March, 1956, the number of ploughs of all types (including cultivator ploughs) was 106,483; a comparable figure for previous years is not available.

‡ Includes seed harvesters.

NOTE:—The number of windmills in 1952 (the only year of collection) was 43,661.

The most significant features shown in the table are a marked increase in the use of tractors on rural holdings, the advancement in mechanisation of the dairying industry, and the increase in shearing plants and in the use of machinery for pasture improvement and for the conservation of fodder.

*Tractors on Rural Holdings.*

The number of tractors in use on rural holdings at 31st March, 1956, was 54,006 (comprising 50,005 wheeled and 4,001 crawler type), compared with 22,932 in March, 1949, 12,926 in March, 1939, and 6,242 in June, 1930.

The following statement shows the number of holdings on which there were tractors and the number of tractors in use in various divisions of the State since 1939. Similar particulars in respect of each statistical division are shown in the "Statistical Register".

**Table 876.—Tractors in Use on Rural Holdings by Divisions of State.**

Portion of State.	Holdings with Tractors at 31st March.				Tractors in Use at 31st March.			
	1939.	1949.	1955.	1956.	1939.	1949.	1955.	1956.
Coastal Divisions ...	1,388	3,721	9,764	10,836	1,442	4,003	11,001	12,446
Tableland Divisions	1,565	3,233	7,367	7,946	1,707	3,653	9,307	10,206
Western Slope Divisions ...	5,361	7,767	11,581	12,277	5,921	8,835	15,912	17,251
Central Plains and Riverina Divs. ...	3,316	5,144	8,029	8,513	3,637	5,900	11,248	12,363
Western Division...	192	497	1,365	1,438	219	541	1,630	1,740
Total, N.S.W. ...	11,822	20,362	38,106	41,010	12,926	22,932	49,098	54,006

The number of tractors per 100 rural holdings was seventeen in 1939, thirty-one in 1949, and sixty-nine in 1956.

Additional particulars relating to tractors on rural holdings, showing the age, horse-power and type of fuel used, were first collected in 1954. The following table sets out these particulars in respect of both wheel type and crawler or track type tractors:—

Table 877.—Composition of Tractors on Rural Holdings at 31st March, 1954.

Horse Power.	No. of Tractors Using as Fuel—			Number of Tractors Aged—				Total Tractors.
	Kero- sene.	Petrol.	Diesel Oil.	0-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	15 years and over.	
WHEEL TYPE.								
<i>Maximum Belt—</i>								
Under 11 ... ..	13	25	7	26	15	3	1	45
11 to 20 ... ..	2,204	138	27	671	732	402	564	2,369
21 to 30 ... ..	7,855	7,191	373	9,174	2,802	1,277	2,166	15,419
31 to 40 ... ..	13,135	219	1,622	6,948	4,887	1,214	1,927	14,976
41 and over... ..	4,749	36	3,601	4,408	1,532	759	1,687	8,386
Total, Wheel Type ...	27,956	7,609	5,630	21,227	9,968	3,655	6,345	41,195
CRAWLER TYPE.								
<i>Maximum Drawbar—</i>								
Under 10 ... ..	2	243	1	227	16	3	...	246
10 to 34 ... ..	992	90	673	704	333	239	479	1,755
35 to 49 ... ..	146	16	846	613	159	127	109	1,008
50 to 69 ... ..	16	3	137	74	46	20	16	156
70 and over... ..	...	1	55	24	13	14	5	56
Total, Crawler Type ...	1,156	353	1,712	1,642	567	403	609	3,221
WHEEL AND CRAWLER TYPES.								
Total, all Types ... ..	29,112	7,962	7,342	22,869	10,535	4,058	6,954	44,416

Of all tractors used on rural holdings in March, 1954, more than half were less than five years old, three-quarters less than ten years old, and 16 per cent. of them had been manufactured in 1939 or earlier. Practically two-thirds of the tractors were powered by kerosene, the remainder being divided equally between petrol and diesel oil.

## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

Statistics relating to building, construction and repairs on rural holdings in New South Wales were collected for the first time in 1947-48. The following table illustrates the expansion in building and other construction on rural holdings since that year:—

Table 878.—Building Activity on Rural Holdings.

Year ended 31st March.	New Buildings Completed.		Other Construction and Repair.	
	Dwellings.		Cost of all other new buildings.	Cost of repairs to fences, buildings, yards, dams, etc.
	Number.	Cost.		
		£	£	£
1948 ... ..	725	784,720	1,437,320	823,440
1949 ... ..	1,039	1,099,752	1,523,751	1,043,144
1950 ... ..	1,315	1,684,633	1,516,788	1,659,285
1951 ... ..	1,459	2,436,544	2,190,415	2,490,939
1952 ... ..	2,302	4,308,074	3,682,346	5,084,528
1953 ... ..	2,259	5,487,679	4,253,694	5,417,333
1954 ... ..	2,558	5,770,945	4,851,125	5,706,616
1955 ... ..	2,448	5,966,232	4,211,036	4,475,452
1956 ... ..	2,210	5,263,126	4,064,152	3,584,649

## PERSONS RESIDENT ON HOLDINGS.

The number of persons of all ages residing permanently on rural holdings, including those temporarily absent, but excluding guests, visitors and residents of schools, institutions, etc., was 349,000 at 31st March, 1939 and 1940, but as men were drawn from farms into the armed services and into war factories, it decreased to 337,000 in 1941 and to 317,000 in 1942. Particulars for years since 1950 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 879.—Persons Resident on Rural Holdings.**

At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1950	164,127	134,853	298,980	1954	168,390	141,681	310,071
1951	164,626	135,733	300,359	1955	169,061	142,321	311,382
1952	164,604	136,478	301,082	1956 { (a)	167,707	142,480	310,187
1953	164,107	138,141	302,248	{ (b)	173,869	147,737	321,606

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 867.

**EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES.**

Statistics of persons over the age of 14 years permanently engaged in farm work on rural holdings, one acre or more in extent, have been collected annually since 1921-22; particulars as to temporary employees also have been collected in recent years. Information regarding the number of women working on the holdings is not entirely satisfactory because, as a general rule, their duties are partly domestic and it is difficult to distinguish those whose principal activity is rural work.

The number of males and females engaged permanently on farm work on rural holdings at the end of the season in 1928-29 and later years are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 880.—Persons Engaged Permanently on Rural Holdings.**

At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Total.	At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1929*	117,863	10,677	128,540	1951	111,634	10,927	122,561
1931*	114,989	9,543	124,532	1952	110,087	9,798	119,885
1939	126,341	7,059	133,400	1953	112,155	9,881	122,036
1946	108,129	11,961	120,090	1954	112,378	9,198	121,576
1947	109,324	11,887	120,711	1955	110,855	8,839	119,694
1948	113,052	10,871	123,923	1956 { (a)	109,832	9,020	118,852
1949	111,362	11,066	122,418	{ (b)	113,682	9,282	122,964
1950	113,066	11,480	124,546				

\* At 30th June.

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 867.

The number occupied permanently was greatest in 1936, but was maintained in the vicinity of 133,000 at 31st March of each year 1935 to 1940. There was a marked increase in the employment of women and girls on farm work during the war years, but that increase did not go far towards offsetting the loss of male workers from farms, which by 1944 represented about one in every five of those permanently employed in 1939.

In 1944 there were 17,200 (13 per cent.) fewer persons engaged permanently on rural holdings than before the war. By 1950 only half of this loss had been regained, and since then the trend has once more been downward.

A classification of the number of males engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings at the end of the season in 1928-29 and later years, is shown below:—

**Table 881.—Rural Labour—Males Working Permanently on Holdings.**

At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Rela- tives not receiv- ing Wages.	Total, Per- manent Males.	At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Rela- tives not receiv- ing Wages.	Total, Per- manent Males.
1929*	66,184	34,234	17,495	117,863	1951	70,236	33,889	7,509	111,634
1931*	66,297	27,949	20,743	114,989	1952	69,157	32,322	8,608	110,087
1939	68,009	40,777	17,555	126,341	1953	70,682	33,904	7,569	112,155
1946	72,234	26,628	9,267	108,129	1954	71,465	33,497	7,416	112,378
1947	74,384	25,772	9,168	109,324	1955	70,815	32,578	7,462	110,855
1948	73,400	30,578	9,074	113,052	1956 { (a)	71,628	30,795	7,409	109,832
1949	71,186	31,987	8,189	111,362		(b) 74,571	31,379	7,732	113,682
1950	71,277	33,923	7,866	113,066					

\* At 30th June.

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 867.

Particulars of the number of females working permanently on rural holdings are given in the following table:—

**Table 882.—Females Recorded as Working Permanently on Rural Holdings.**

At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Rela- tives not receiv- ing Wages.	Total Per- manent Females.	At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Rela- tives not receiv- ing Wages.	Total Per- manent Females.
1939	872	745	5,442	7,059	1950	1,649	1,996	7,835	11,480
1941	1,275	1,274	6,157	8,706	1951	1,678	2,051	7,198	10,927
1942	1,822	1,585	7,872	11,279	1952	1,743	1,890	6,165	9,798
1943	2,304	3,438	10,420	16,162	1953	1,723	1,717	6,441	9,881
1946	1,657	2,129	8,175	11,961	1954	1,687	1,348	6,163	9,198
1947	1,744	1,871	7,772	11,387	1955	1,514	1,074	6,251	8,839
1948	1,611	1,530	7,730	10,871	1956 { (a)	1,450	961	6,609	9,020
1949	1,925	2,003	7,128	11,056		(b) 1,544	976	6,762	9,282

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 867.

The number of persons working temporarily on wages or contract on holdings at 31st March, increased from 26,938 (males 25,350 and females 1,588) in 1951 to 28,875 (males 27,049 and females 1,826) in 1956. There were approximately 40,000 persons working temporarily on rural holdings at 31st March, 1939.



## WAGES PAID TO WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

The amount of wages paid to permanent and casual employees on rural holdings in 1955-56 and earlier years is shown below. The figures include the value of board and lodging supplied by the employer.

Table 883.—Wages Paid to Rural Workers.

Year ended 31st March.	Males.			Fe- males, Per- manent and Casual.	Total.	Year ended 31st March.	Males.			Fe- males, Per- manent and Casual.	Total
	Per- manent.	Casual.	Total.				Per- manent.	Casual.	Total.		
	£ thousand.						£ thousand.				
1929*	6,475	3,042	9,517	83	9,600	1950	10,325	7,348	17,673	443	18,116
1931*	4,533	2,186	6,719	71	6,790	1951	12,612	9,770	22,382	525	22,907
1939	6,302	3,608	9,910	65	9,975	1952	15,123	13,661	28,784	600	29,384
1940	6,406	3,610	10,016	88	10,104	1953	17,473	14,569	32,042	811	32,853
1941	6,309	3,686	9,995	116	10,111	1954	19,059	16,031	35,090	726	35,816
1942	5,093	3,724	8,817	180	8,997	1955	19,482	16,368	35,850	650	36,500
1948†	7,333	3,827	11,160	295	11,455	1956 {	(a)19,539	15,481	35,020	710	35,739
1949	8,490	4,215	12,705	410	13,115		(b)19,879	15,800	35,679	723	36,402

† Not available for seasons 1942-43 to 1946-47.

\* Year ended 30th June.

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 867.

## EMPLOYMENT ON RURAL HOLDINGS—CENSUS DATA.

At the census of 4th April, 1921, the number of persons returned as being occupied in agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries was 160,077, comprising 157,123 males and 2,954 females. Of the total, 94,508 were classified to agricultural and 65,569 to pastoral and dairying occupations. A more detailed classification by industry was used for later censuses, and the following statement provides a comparison of the number and sex of persons engaged in each major rural industry, as ascertained at the last three census dates. Because of seasonal factors and the inclusion of casual workers in census tabulations, it is not possible to make direct comparison between these census data and the statistics of persons working on rural holdings at 31st March in each year as compiled from farmers' annual returns.

Table 884.—Persons Engaged in Rural Industries—Census Data.

Industry.	Persons (including Owners, and Unpaid Helpers) engaged in Rural Industries.							
	At Census, 30th June, 1933.	At Census, 30th June, 1947.	At Census, 30th June, 1954.			As Proportion of Total Work Force (Persons).		
	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1933.	1947.	1954.
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	Number.		Number.		per cent.			
Grazing ...	83,739	69,312	55,694	2,913	58,607	7·67	5·44	4·16
Dairying ...	44,202	40,231	49,586	3,239	52,825	4·05	3·15	3·75
Pig Farming ...	36,625	30,662	27,351	2,680	30,031	3·35	2·40	2·13
Poultry Farming ...	149	410	602	27	629	0·01	0·03	0·05
Beekeeping ...	4,083	5,349	3,998	664	4,662	0·37	0·42	0·33
Other Farming ...	419	840	563	11	574	0·04	0·07	0·04
Total Rural Industries ...	7,173	1,135	2,783	23	2,806	0·66	0·09	0·20
Total Work Force ...	176,390	147,939	140,577	9,557	150,134	16·15	11·60	10·66
	1,091,786	1,275,500	1,081,100	326,700	1,407,800	100·00	100·00	100·00

Although the number of persons engaged in rural industries at the census of 1954 was 1.5 per cent. higher than at the census of 1947, the proportion of the work force represented by such persons was slightly smaller.

#### CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT.

In the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939, certain workers in the pastoral, fruit-growing and sugar industries were covered by Commonwealth rural awards and agreements, but otherwise rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial arbitration tribunals. During the war period, the Commonwealth Government assisted producers of certain crops and dairy products, and wages, hours, etc., of employees engaged in the production of these commodities were regulated as from 1943 under National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations and amending legislation.

Awards covering employment in certain rural industries were made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration until 31st December, 1949, when awards made under the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations were deemed to have lapsed. Details of rates which operated in these industries in 1949 and earlier years are published on page 558 *et seq.* of Year Book No. 52.

During 1953, Conciliation Committees were established and action taken to have State awards determined for all phases of rural employment.

In December, 1956, the minimum rates payable under some of the main rural awards were as follows:—

##### Agricultural employees (44-hour week)—

General farm hands, £14 14s. per week.

(Harvest employees are paid an additional 10s. for each half day, or part thereof, when employed on harvest work.)

Leading hand (in charge of three or more employees), £15 4s. per week.

##### Dairying employees (48-hour week)—

General hands, £14 19s. per week.

Leading hand (in charge of four or more employees), £15 9s. per week.

In each of the above awards, the minimum wage for junior males is a percentage of the adult basic wage for males, viz., £13 14s. per week, determined according to the age of the employee.

The minimum wage for females is a percentage of the adult basic wage for females, viz., £10 5s. 6d. per week, determined according to the age of the employee.

The hourly rate for casual employment is calculated by dividing the ordinary weekly wage rate, plus 12½ per cent., by the number of working hours specified in the award.

Wages of sugar-field workers in the three sugar-mill areas on the northern rivers of New South Wales were formerly regulated by agreement, but are now subject to an award which had effect from 1st January, 1954. The ordinary hours of work are 40 per week or 8 per day, Monday to Friday. Minimum rates payable since 1st June, 1945, were as follows:—

Period.	Field Worker over 19 years. per week.	Cane Cutter (Day labour). per week.	Cane Cutter—Piece Work. Rate per ton cut per acre (fixed at one ton intervals). Examples are :—			
			15 tons.	11 or 12 tons.	8 or 9 tons.	5 or 6 tons.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From 1st June, 1945	96 2	130 11	7 10	9 3	10 9	16 4
From 14th May, 1948	121 8	146 0	8 6	9 11	11 5	17 7½
From 1st June, 1948	121 8	146 0	9 5	11 1	13 0	19 8½
From 14th May, 1951	182 0	222 6	12 1	13 9	15 8	22 7½
From 1st January, 1954	248 0	285 10	15 0	16 4½	18 3½	25 3
From November, 1956	279 0	316 8	16 7½	18 1½	20 3½	27 11½

In the first award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for pastoral workers, made in 1907, the shearing rate was 24s. per 100 sheep shorn (an increase of 4s. over the predominant rate prior to the award). Station hands have been covered by award since 1917. The pastoral award applied only to employment on the large holdings.

In April, 1948, the Conciliation Commissioner issued an interim award covering rates of pay only, which was followed in August, 1948, by a new comprehensive Federal award covering the pastoral industry and superseding all previous awards, with the effect of rendering the "common rule" inoperative. The award does not apply to members of the employer's family, domestic servants, or jackeroos, nor to employment of station hands on any property where 2,000 or fewer sheep are depastured.

The rates of wages as prescribed by the Commonwealth pastoral industry award for shearers, shed hands and station hands in New South Wales at 30th September, 1939, and the last eleven years are shown below:—

**Table 885.—Rates of Wages—Shearers, Shed and Station Hands.**

At 30th September.	Shearers; per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine).	Shed Hands.		Station Hands.	
		Found.	Not Found.	With Keep.	Without Keep.
	s. d.	£ s. d. per week.			
1939 ... ..	35 6	4 14 0	6 0 0	2 5 6	3 7 0
1946 ... ..	45 0	6 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 3	4 10 0
1947 ... ..	51 3	6 6 4	7 19 0	3 10 2	4 18 0
1948 ... ..	60 6	7 6 1	9 4 1	4 7 0*	5 17 0*
1949† ... ..	70 0	8 4 1	10 5 5	5 4 4*	6 17 0*
1950† ... ..	100 0	10 10 0	12 15 0	6 3 3*	7 19 7*
1951† ... ..	154 0	14 8 0	17 8 0	8 19 2*	11 3 6*
1952† ... ..	140 0	15 6 2	19 6 2	9 0 9*	11 13 1*
1953† ... ..	144 6	16 0 9	20 6 5	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1954† ... ..	146 0	16 2 8	20 8 8	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1955† ... ..	146 0	16 2 8	20 8 8	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1956† ... ..	149 6	16 13 10	21 4 2	9 19 5*	13 6 1*

\* Working at or about homestead on other than domestic duties.

† Including wool value allowances (see below).

Between May, 1949, and December, 1956, a schedule of wool value allowances, to be paid in addition to the ordinary rates of pay, was incorporated in the Pastoral Industry Award. The allowance was based on the price of wool and was reviewed periodically. It was abolished from December, 1956.

An industrial dispute concerning rates of wages for shearers resulted in a shortage of shearers offering for work in New South Wales between February and June, 1956.

#### RURAL WORKERS ACCOMMODATION ACT, 1926-1951.

Employers of rural labour are required under the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926-1951, and regulations thereunder, to provide employees engaged for more than 24 hours with accommodation of standards prescribed by regulations for sleeping, dining, etc., including hygiene facilities, sanitation and the cleanliness of premises. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award, no charge is made for the accommodation.

The Act applies in all districts other than areas proclaimed as cities. The owner or person entitled to immediate possession must provide the premises, and in the provision of other facilities responsibility extends to the employer as well as to the person entitled to immediate possession. If the latter be a tenant, he may, after notifying the landlord, erect buildings in compliance with the Act and recover from the owner the current value of the buildings when tenancy ceases.

Inspectors appointed under the Act are empowered to enter and inspect the accommodation, and employers must notify them of the date of intended commencement of seasonal work. Notice may be given employers of accommodation requirements and action may be taken in Courts of Petty Sessions to enforce compliance with the Act. Full-time inspectors are employed and police officers in charge of country stations also act as inspectors.

#### SHARE-FARMING.

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land and sometimes seed and fertiliser, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The usual contract is that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specific yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus. In other cases the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product. Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

Particulars regarding share-farming as given in Table 351 of Year Book No. 50 show that, in the seasons 1936-37 to 1940-41, there were on the average 6,758 holdings (equivalent to about one in every eleven of all holdings) used for share-farming by 8,659 share-farmers engaged in cultivating 1,400,163 acres and using 788,891 acres for dairying.

In 1940-41, the latest year of collection, holdings on which the share system was used for agriculture exclusively, numbered 3,961 and for dairy-

ing only, 434. Holdings with share-farmers engaged in agriculture and dairying in combination (including dairy farms on which only fodder crops for dairy cattle were grown) numbered 2,069.

Of 1,433,364 acres cultivated in 1940-41 on the share system, 776,279 acres were in the Western Slope divisions and 515,590 acres were in the Central Plains and Riverina. The cultivation was mainly for wheat, viz., 1,280,665 acres on 3,631 holdings. There were 792,632 acres share-farmed for dairying, of which 730,528 acres, or 92 per cent., were in the Coastal divisions.

### **AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941.**

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings and, from time to time, remedial legislation has been enacted, such as the Rural Tenants Act, 1916, which was designed to give tenant farmers the right to compensation for certain improvements but did not apply to tenancies at will, and the Agricultural Lessees Relief Act, 1931, by which tenants were enabled to obtain, under certain conditions, reduction of rent and extension of lease. These Acts were repealed by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation on 1st July, 1943. It applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

### **ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.**

#### **SOWN GRASSES.**

The stock-carrying capacity of the pasture lands is being increased by cultivation of grasses and herbage, both indigenous and imported. The total area of land under sown grasses did not exceed 400,000 acres until 1901. It had risen to approximately 750,000 acres by 1908; 1,500,000 acres by 1920; 2,200,000 acres by 1930; and to 3,300,000 acres in 1940. This represented little more than 2 per cent. of the land used for grazing. Following a temporary decline during the war years, the area under sown grasses almost trebled between 1947 and 1956, when the total was 7,700,000 acres. The following table shows particulars of the area under sown grasses in groups of statistical divisions at intervals between 1901 and 1956.

Table 886.—Area of Sown Grasses in Divisions.

At 31st March.	Coastal.	Tablelands.	Western Slopes.	Plains and Riverina.	Western Division	New South Wales
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1901*	337,425	37,434	50,433	15,827	1,622	442,741
1911*	1,051,943	33,815	15,473	11,474	7,059	1,119,764
1921†	1,724,457	20,127	14,276	56,284	1,031	1,816,175
1931†	2,028,660	37,782	43,445	39,975	602	2,150,464
1936	2,276,606	139,844	226,600	79,390	19	2,722,459
1941	2,322,025	346,622	539,587	210,715	468	3,419,417
1947	1,534,459	459,565	461,092	205,327	11,682	2,672,125
1951	1,668,392	739,275	864,981	432,452	7,704	3,712,804
1952	1,712,262	916,889	1,067,908	559,871	7,790	4,264,720
1953	1,703,366	1,075,394	1,282,458	682,598	4,257	4,748,073
1954	1,828,332	1,360,090	1,876,628	945,639	5,265	6,015,954
1955	1,864,997	1,646,790	2,221,458	1,125,757	6,886	6,865,888
1956	1,877,952	1,979,110	2,572,684	1,272,191	9,574	7,711,511

\* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

In 1956, as compared with 1941, the area of sown grasses was nearly five and a half times as great in the Tableland, five times in the Western Slope, and six times in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions.

## IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

The practice of top-dressing pastures with fertiliser is also used as a means of increasing stock-carrying capacity. In 1928-29, artificial manures were applied to 87,686 acres of pastures on 689 holdings. The agricultural depression checked progress in this form of pasture improvement until 1933-34, but there was a rapid increase in the course of the next three years. The area treated in 1937-38 was 875,730 acres, or ten times the area fertilised in 1928-29. Subsequent decreases in the area were due to drought and the scarcity of labour and fertilisers, but the area of pasture top-dressed increased from 1945-46, and in 1955-56 more holdings and a greater area were treated than ever before, the area being more than eight times that of 1945-46. Details are given in the following table:—

Table 887.—Improved Pastures—Areas Treated and Fertilisers Used.

Season.	Holdings Using Artificial Manures on Pastures.	Area Treated with Artificial Manures.	Quantity of Artificial Manures Used.	
			Total.	Per Acre.
	No.	acres.	tons.	lb.
1928-29 ... ..	689	87,686	4,049	103
1930-31 ... ..	371	19,254	1,047	122
1935-36 ... ..	3,426	351,209	16,736	107
1942-43 ... ..	3,950	399,649	16,419	92
1945-46 ... ..	5,346	462,959	19,044	92
1946-47 ... ..	5,752	653,381	28,670	98
1947-48 ... ..	6,780	879,343	41,510	106
1948-49 ... ..	7,879	1,132,225	54,178	107
1949-50 ... ..	8,375	1,288,832	60,676	105
1950-51 ... ..	9,152	1,276,300	62,727	110
1951-52 ... ..	10,974	1,755,081	85,164	109
1952-53 ... ..	13,009	2,214,894	108,787	110
1953-54 ... ..	15,749	2,908,681	146,814	113
1954-55 ... ..	16,416	3,335,032	175,941	118
1955-56 ... ..	*	4,003,457	209,791	117

\* Not available.

The following table gives the area of pastures treated and the quantity of fertilisers used for this purpose in groups of divisions:—

**Table 888.—Pastures Treated and Fertilisers used in Divisions.**

Season.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS.						
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1928-29 ...	4,883	31,902	40,707	8,698	1,496	87,686
1937-38 ...	44,969	344,111	365,484	121,131	35	875,730
1948-49 ...	116,922	429,603	428,765	155,213	1,722	1,132,225
1951-52 ...	164,356	633,995	684,865	271,073	792	1,755,081
1952-53 ...	207,781	857,611	828,433	319,828	1,241	2,214,894
1953-54 ...	233,094	1,082,861	1,142,997	447,957	1,772	2,908,681
1954-55 ...	238,223	1,200,118	1,361,647	532,218	2,826	3,335,032
1955-56 ...	279,031	1,544,896	1,570,781	606,166	2,583	4,003,457
QUANTITY OF FERTILISERS USED ON PASTURES.						
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1928-29 ...	292	1,541	1,792	364	60	4,049
1937-38 ...	2,829	16,440	16,626	4,979	6	40,880
1948-49 ...	8,271	20,119	18,189	7,528	71	54,178
1951-52 ...	10,934	31,312	29,627	13,248	43	85,164
1952-53 ...	13,801	43,757	36,283	14,883	63	108,787
1953-54 ...	15,814	59,408	51,390	20,107	95	146,814
1954-55 ...	17,875	68,641	64,286	24,955	184	175,941
1955-56 ...	21,403	85,293	75,761	27,120	214	209,791

Most of the artificial pasture fertilisers is used in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions. Of the total acreage treated and the total quantity of fertiliser used in 1955-56, these divisions accounted for 78 per cent. and 77 per cent., respectively.

Since 1st January, 1956, the Department of Civil Aviation has compiled statistics of the aerial topdressing, etc., of pastures from returns collected from operators of aircraft used in agriculture. These returns disclose that in the calendar year 1956, 500,000 acres of pastures were top-dressed and/or seeded by air in New South Wales, and 26,000 tons of superphosphate were distributed in the course of these operations.

### CONSERVATION OF FODDER.

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

Particulars of stocks of hay and silage on farms, as well as hay and silage produced, for seasons since 1945-46 are given below:—

**Table 889.—Production and Stocks of Hay and Silage.**

Season ended 31st March.	Hay.			Silage.		
	Production. *	Stocks at 31st March.		Production.	Stocks at 31st March.	
		Holdings with Stocks.	Quantity.		Holdings with Stocks.	Quantity.
	tons.	No.	tons.	tons.	No.	tons.
1946 ...	990,747	12,304	504,521	73,598	931	73,371
1947 ...	380,567	8,169	226,926	51,783	769	60,348
1948 ...	978,236	17,998	825,821	119,453	1,241	109,681
1949 ...	496,873	15,604	691,608	91,519	1,116	100,799
1950 ...	496,081	14,853	680,498	73,047	1,031	108,156
1951 ...	314,940	13,513	608,416	55,470	912	87,253
1952 ...	450,774	11,393	500,596	47,920	787	74,042
1953 ...	578,651	12,416	628,977	85,135	1,005	102,812
1954 ...	638,702	12,732	700,367	84,465	994	101,262
1955 ...	680,508	14,889	809,263	102,790	1,116	99,238
1956 ...	846,273	11,414	830,619	86,125	907	101,179

\* Includes grass hay.

Conservation was affected by adverse seasonal conditions in 1946-47.

Following on the replenishment of stocks of hay and a substantial increase in silage stocks in the lush season of 1947-48, there was a considerable decrease in the areas sown for fodder crops in later seasons. As a result, production decreased and stocks were reduced during periods of adverse weather conditions.



The following table gives particulars of silage made in groups of divisions since 1921-22:—

**Table 890.—Silage Made.**

Period ended 31st March.	Farms on which Made.	Total Silage Made.	Silage Made in Divisions.					
			Coastal Divisions.	Table- land Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	
Average—		No.	tons.					
1922-26	...	189	24,252	11,396	3,494	6,760	2,422	180
1927-31	...	447	42,937	19,270	4,030	15,064	4,320	253
1932-36	...	927	77,375	46,509	6,226	17,760	5,750	1,130
1937-41	...	1,503	131,859	78,356	10,123	26,126	17,002	252
1942-46	...	963	61,503	37,976	5,832	13,522	3,799	374
1947-51	...	1,286	78,254	44,453	7,183	15,823	10,705	90
1952-56	...	1,366	81,287	31,447	7,114	28,861	13,689	176
Season—								
1945-46	...	1,110	73,598	37,548	10,456	20,030	5,554	10
1946-47	...	788	51,783	38,684	3,768	5,271	4,060	...
1947-48	...	1,670	119,453	61,299	12,327	28,268	17,299	260
1948-49	...	1,625	91,519	50,125	7,186	19,406	14,790	12
1949-50	...	1,329	73,047	42,343	7,957	13,886	8,691	170
1950-51	...	1,016	55,470	29,812	4,678	12,284	8,688	8
1951-52	...	1,016	47,920	24,860	3,626	12,168	7,096	170
1952-53	...	1,337	85,135	39,372	6,521	25,846	13,306	90
1953-54	...	1,536	84,465	36,792	5,197	27,680	14,786	10
1954-55	...	1,709	102,790	37,850	9,504	43,706	11,635	95
1955-56	...	1,233	86,125	18,360	10,721	34,907	21,620	517

### CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL.

It was not until recent years that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be recognised, though early in the present century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared land were receiving attention.

The Soil Conservation Act, 1938-52, and the Conservation Authority of New South Wales Act, 1949, provide for concerted measures to meet the problems of conservation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service comprise the Department of Conservation, controlled by the Minister for Conservation. To co-ordinate the activities of these bodies, the Conservation Authority of New South Wales was constituted on 1st June, 1949.

The Commissioner of the Soil Conservation Service is empowered to investigate all phases of erosion, to undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, regulates the disposal of Crown lands in catchment areas.

At Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell and Scone, problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal are being studied. Control of erosion within catchment areas, the stabilisation and re-vegetation of wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State, and the control of coastal sand drift are also being investigated. Extension activities in soil conservation are administered through district soil conservation offices at Sydney, Wagga Wagga, Orange, Wellington, Tamworth, Gunnedah, Inverell, Kempsey, Cowra, Yass and Scone, and technical officers are located at many country centres.

A survey completed in 1943 showed that about 70 per cent. of the Western Division was affected by wind erosion, with much of the land beyond economic reclamation. Roughly one-half (or 93,700 square miles) of the remaining divisions showed no appreciable erosion; approximately 87,650 square miles were affected in varying degree, viz., about 900 square miles very severely eroded, with extensive gullies, some 30,200 square miles moderately eroded with occasional severe gully erosion, about 36,900 square miles showing sheet erosion, nearly 1,000 square miles severely wind-eroded and 18,650 square miles affected with wind erosion in minor degree.

In 1947, provision was made for advances of up to 100 per cent. of actual cost to be granted to landholders for approved works of soil conservation or erosion mitigation, if the landholder maintained the work and fulfilled conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. Advances are made through the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years, and bear interest at rates fixed by the State Treasurer. The work may be carried out by the landholder or by the Soil Conservation Service, which also undertakes works for landholders who do not seek financial assistance from the State. Compulsory action is taken against owners whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages, hydro-electric or irrigation projects. Under an amendment to the Act in 1952, agreements with the Crown may be negotiated by owners of land to carry out conservation works in recognised catchment areas, or areas susceptible to erosion. Expert instruction is provided by the Government, and special conditions relating to proper land use methods and practices and limits to stocking are imposed.

In 1952 the Conservation Authority of New South Wales took a Western Lands Lease for a period of 21 years over a block of 96,094 acres at Fowler's Gap, north of Broken Hill, to provide a centre for research into the rural problems of the Western Division. Other organisations associated with the project are the Department of Agriculture, the Forestry Commission, the Soil Conservation Service, the University of Sydney and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

In June, 1947, the Income Tax Assessment Act was amended to allow capital expended in preventing or remedying soil erosion as a deduction from income for taxation purposes, thereby stimulating soil conservation activities.

In 1950, the Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted. The Trust, working in conjunction with Government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley

by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood. Under an amending Act of 1952, the Trust may make contributions towards certain works, including those of soil conservation.

The Soil Conservation Service commenced a series of conservation demonstrations on typical areas of severely eroding land throughout the State during 1945. Works carried out up to 31st December, 1956, comprised 159 major and 352 minor demonstrations. Much erosion control work is also being carried out by landholders on the advice of the Service. As at 31st December, 1956, the Service had carried out work on 5,625 properties totalling about 9,106,574 acres, involving the installation of earthworks by mechanical means on 705,854 acres. Over 14,250 landholders had sought the technical assistance of the Soil Conservation Service. Hire of plant had been approved in 3,557 cases, at a cost to landholders of approximately £728,021.

In the past, most of the demonstration work was carried out by the Soil Conservation Service. However, greater emphasis is now being placed on advice and assistance to landholders, who are being encouraged to carry out their own conservation works with their own plant or with the aid of plant hired from the Soil Conservation Service. This change of approach is designed to accelerate the eradication of erosion in New South Wales. The only areas where new demonstrations will be installed are those in which soil conservation work has not been undertaken in the past.

#### **BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL.**

The Bush Fires Act, 1949, makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system, and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The brigades have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. The Minister is assisted by a Bush Fire Committee in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control, and a special sub-committee is required to make annual estimates, for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act, of the probable expenditure from the Eastern and Central Divisions Bush Fire Fighting Fund established by the Act. The revenue of the Fund is provided by the insurance companies, which contribute one-half, and the State Government and local councils, which each contributes one-quarter of the total cost.

Councils must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the council. Councils may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and in the event of default, carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or Regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

### ADMINISTRATION.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture, created in 1890, and controlled by the Minister for Agriculture and Food Production, with a permanent Under Secretary and Director, is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are controlled by the Minister for Conservation, first appointed in 1944 to take responsibility for the activities of the Forestry Commission, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the Department of Conservation. Finance for settlers is provided by the Rural Bank in its Banking Department and, on behalf of the State Government, in the Government Agencies department of the Bank.

The Department of Agriculture administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilisers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It promotes marketing schemes and fosters a community spirit among farmers.

The department has eight divisions as follows:—

*Administration.*—Finance, staff and personnel, legal matters, registration and licensing, supervision of experiment farms and stations, etc.

*Plant Industry.*—Research work in connection with field crops, vegetables and grasses; irrigation and land settlement.

*Horticulture.*—Fruit culture and viticulture.

*Animal Industry.*—Animal disease control, including cattle tick, disease investigations, veterinary research, livestock production, research and services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry and bees; meat inspection.

*Dairying.*—All activities relating to dairy products and herd improvement.

*Science Services.*—Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, botany and entomology.

*Marketing and Agricultural Economics.*—Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-56; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of primary products.

*Information and Extension Services.*—Editing and distribution of publications; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau) as extension aids; film libraries; radio aids; display designing; and extension methods schools.

Commonwealth administrations which co-operate with State authorities in functions affecting rural industries, include the Departments of Trade, Customs and Excise, Primary Industry, and Health; the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation; and (as regards finance) the Commonwealth Bank.

Trades agreements, trade treaties, and general trade policy are administered by the Department of Trade. The Department of Health controls Federal quarantine measures (in co-operation with the Department of Customs and Excise). The functions of the Department of Primary Industry include Federal agricultural policy, marketing arrangements, investigation of economic and other problems of farming industries, in-

spection and grading of primary products for export, trade publicity and advertising in Australia and abroad. Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is for the advancement of the rural industries. The Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commonwealth Bank through its Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank departments provide funds for financing farming activities and marketing schemes.

The Australian Agricultural Council was formed in December, 1934, as a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry, and the Minister for Territories; other State or Federal Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council. Its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture, a member of the executive committee of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, and representatives of the Commonwealth Departments of Health, Primary Industry, Territories, Trade, and the Treasury.

#### COMMONWEALTH RURAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.

The Rural Industries Commission in the Ministry for Post-war Reconstruction was appointed in February, 1943, as a Board of Inquiry to report upon the organisation of the Australian rural economy for purposes of the effectual prosecution of the war and post-war reconstruction, the efficiency of methods of production, distribution and marketing of primary products and the conservation and development of natural resources.

Ten reports, submitted and published between January, 1944 and August, 1946, have been summarised in earlier editions of this Year Book.

#### RURAL FINANCE.

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, pastoral finance companies and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

In 1936, advances within Australia by nine private trading banks to persons and institutions engaged in agricultural and pastoral industries amounted to £125,000,000. Advances to these industries by twenty pastoral finance companies, mainly to woolgrowers, amounted to £25,000,000.

Beginning with December, 1948, a dissection according to classes and industry of borrowers has been made, at half-yearly intervals, of advances by the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the major private trading banks. At the end of December, 1956, advances by these banks to borrowers in the rural industries amounted to £199,003,000 in Australia. In New South Wales the advances outstanding at the end of the last five years were as follows:—

**Table 891.—Advances by Trading Banks to Rural Industries, by Main Industry of Borrower.**

Main Industry of Borrower.	Amount of Advances at 31st December—				
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	£ million				
Mainly sheep grazing ...	30.2	32.7	48.1	53.5	50.4
Mainly cattle grazing ...	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.1
Mainly wheat growing...	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.3	5.8
Mainly sugar growing ...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mainly fruit growing ...	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
Mainly dairying and pig raising ...	8.9	11.0	13.5	12.9	12.5
Other rural ...	3.5	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.6
Total ...	53.9	59.4	79.1	84.4	78.8

The total of £78,758,000 at the end of 1956 represented 21 per cent. of all advances of these banks in New South Wales as at that date.

Indebtedness to State Government agencies is shown in Table 899.

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

An Advances to Settlers Board was appointed in 1899 to make loans to farmers in necessitous circumstances or embarrassed by drought. The functions of the Board were transferred to the Government Savings Bank in 1907. In 1921 the business was organised on an extended scale in the Rural Bank Department of the Government Savings Bank, and in July, 1933, following the transfer of the savings bank business to the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank was formed.

#### *Advances by the Rural Bank.*

The Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947, authorised the bank to conduct general banking business and merged certain of its former departments in a General Bank Department. It now operates through two departments, viz., General Bank Department and Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department embraces all lending of the funds of the Bank proper under specialised headings—General Bank (business loans of all types including those to co-operative societies), Rural, Homes and Personal. Since 1935 the Agency

Department of the Bank has administered certain lending activities on behalf of the State Government. It collects charges and principal sums owing and makes new advances in accordance with Government policy. Six of the agencies are concerned with rural finance, viz., Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, Irrigation, Closer Settlement, and Guarantee Agencies. Formerly these activities were conducted by other Government departments and bodies, and transfer to the Rural Bank was made to co-ordinate administration.

#### RURAL BANK—RURAL LOANS.

To promote rural settlement and development, advances are made either in the form of amortisation loans or overdrafts on current accounts. The basis of lending is generally two-thirds of the Bank's valuation of the property.

Most of the loans to farmers from Rural Bank funds are made under this heading; a few may be ranked as General Bank loans, but particulars of these are not available.

The following table shows the transactions in long term and fixed loans to farmers, etc., by the Rural Bank (or corresponding Department of the Government Savings Bank) in various years since 1910-11. The preference for assistance by way of overdraft limit has resulted in the virtual cessation of long term lending to farmers.

**Table 892.—Rural Bank, Rural Loans—Long Term and Fixed.**

(Rural Bank Department Loans until December, 1947.)

Year ended 30th June.	Advances made during Year.			Balance repayable at end of Year.		
	Advances.	Total Amount.	Average per Advance.	Advances.	Total Amount.	Average per Advance.
	Number.	£	£	Number.	£	£
1911 ... ..	838	331,693	395	3,754	1,074,359	286
1921 ... ..	1,365	813,525	596	7,242	3,423,871	473
1931 ... ..	78	84,675	1,086	8,686	6,166,523	710
1941 ... ..	55	57,668	1,049	5,315	4,431,607	834
1946 ... ..	6	10,331	1,722	3,163	2,560,779	810
1947 ... ..	7	3,536	505	2,655	2,048,525	772
1948 ... ..	4	5,679	1,420	2,080	1,559,266	750
1949 ... ..	8	8,284	1,035	1,536	1,028,046	669
1950 ... ..	4	6,607	1,652	1,193	720,684	604
1951 ... ..	1	1,000	1,000	860	487,395	567
1952 ... ..	1	591	591	653	355,467	544
1953 ... ..	1	374	374	493	278,045	564
1954 ... ..	2	2,625	1,312	372	210,172	565
1955 ... ..	...	...	...	318	176,246	554
1956 ... ..	2	3,375	1,687	264	148,785	537

On the commencement of general banking business, overdraft loans to rural co-operative societies were transferred from the Rural Bank Department (rural loans) to the General Bank Group. Consequently, the figures for overdrafts given in Table 893 for the years 1947-48 to 1955-56 are not fully comparable with those for earlier years.

**Table 893.—Rural Bank—Rural Loans by Overdraft Limit.**

(Rural Bank Department Loans until December, 1947.)

Year ended 30th June.	Overdraft Limits authorised during Year.			Advances current at end of Year.	
	New.	Additional.	Amount.	Advances.	Amount.
	Number.		£	Number.	£
1922 ...	1,383	...	980,375	1,364	728,584
1931 ...	811	534	486,505	10,650	8,254,745
1941 ...	447	425	712,270	9,957	11,132,898
1946 ...	760	379	1,706,705	9,017	10,651,361
1947 ...	1,190	511	3,153,840	9,295	11,995,689
1948* ...	1,240	526	3,155,475	9,393	11,474,473
1949 ...	1,367	579	3,572,615	9,657	12,410,080
1950 ...	1,720	774	5,319,695	10,184	14,847,637
1951 ...	1,075	595	3,849,285	9,874	14,038,962
1952 ...	598	495	2,198,980	9,432	14,547,399
1953 ...	479	428	1,824,205	8,960	13,280,740
1954 ...	676	634	3,106,820	8,664	14,096,371
1955 ...	681	622	3,402,850	8,552	15,953,495
1956 ...	404	385	1,707,495	8,337	15,962,974

\*In 1947-48 rural co-operative societies' accounts, 80 for £1,851,455, were transferred to General Bank Division.

## RURAL BANK—GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

*Rural Reconstruction Agency.*

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1st March, 1935, and functioned under the name of the Farmers Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercises powers as described on page 1021.

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors, and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1956 was £4,263,940. This included £3,403,940 made available by the Commonwealth Government, comprising £940 (forming part of a larger loan to the State for drought relief purposes distributed through the Rural Industries Agency), non-repayable grants of £2,253,000 for debt adjustment, and £1,150,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.



Particulars of advances in 1955-56 and earlier years are shown below. Advances of similar type made prior to 1935-36, mostly by the Farmers Relief Board in the period 1933 to 1935, amounted to £801,462.

**Table 894.—Rural Reconstruction Agency—Advances to Settlers.**

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.			Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written Off, and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
	General.	Debt Adjust- ment.	Marginal Wheat Areas.		Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ...	491,723	19,887	...	26,032	416,106	21,121	3,392	700,461
1941 ...	346,925	240,387	4,952	70,866	313,146	51,918	38,908	2,782,428
1946 ...	456,032	255,633	156,465	79,509	352,676	66,702	44,388	4,237,098
1947 ...	419,560	339,874	233,823	77,449	510,865	71,409	40,108	4,685,422
1948 ...	401,108	357,141	175,729	76,480	861,724	100,491	33,545	4,700,120
1949 ...	349,031	259,423	159,811	67,175	1,253,525	94,792	17,580	4,169,663
1950 ...	227,603	112,874	108,911	53,410	1,301,964	77,006	5,308	3,288,183
1951 ...	93,429	32,864	60,105	41,319	1,232,086	54,028	7,535	2,222,251
1952 ...	95,694	25,844	24,804	30,519	577,808	34,888	1,008	1,785,408
1953 ...	135,751	102,521	33,747	28,840	346,868	31,507	(—)2	1,707,694
1954 ...	213,049	144,487	23,653	35,011	416,432	29,525	(—)100	1,678,037
1955 ...	274,727	85,139	6,796	37,578	349,286	35,050	(—)242	1,698,183
1956 ...	187,999	55,432	9,919	42,394	204,859	31,835	1,923	1,755,310

#### *Rural Industries Agency.*

On 1st July, 1935, the Rural Industries Agency assumed control of various lending activities initiated by the Departments of Lands and Agriculture in 1915, which had been administered by the Rural Industries Board from December, 1919, and, after its dissolution in 1923, by the Rural Industries Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The first advances were on a limited scale to assist farmers to cultivate new areas and relieve those in necessitous circumstances. Larger sums were made available later, and advances are made to wheatgrowers who, as a result of adverse seasonal conditions, are unable to obtain accommodation through normal commercial channels, and to any type of primary producer who is in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are also available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, and the purchase, growing and conservation of fodder intended for use as a drought reserve.

A summary of the advances to farmers by the Rural Industries Agency since 1935-36 is set out in the following table, together with other operations on borrowers' accounts. Advances by other departments controlling loans

of this type during sixteen years preceding the formation of the Agency amounted to approximately £5,500,000, and repayments of principal to £4,400,000.

**Table 895.—Rural Industries Agency—Advances to Necessitous Farmers. and for Certain Other Purposes.**

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written off and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ...	51,383	34,000	45,661	9,782	126,656	1,119,388
1946 ...	156,783	22,417	162,825	14,763	144,491	1,077,797
1947 ...	141,573	17,892	166,035	11,630	79,789	979,808
1948 ...	89,659	14,589	295,357	16,964	114,029	657,706
1949 ...	19,381	7,845	157,334	13,822	91,213	422,563
1950 ...	36,395	4,870	109,509	8,216	65,132	280,971
1951 ...	64,682	3,778	69,115	7,878	27,412	245,026
1952 ...	106,019	3,388	76,042	5,826	15,769	256,796
1953 ...	121,417	4,681	101,181	5,422	16,077	260,214
1954 ...	261,032	5,633	115,275	4,828	12,452	394,324
1955 ...	129,308	7,206	149,403	7,449	7,070	366,916
1956 ...	225,365	8,207	180,875	7,097	3,644	408,872

This Agency also distributed drought relief grants to cereal growers in the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons, particulars of which are given on page 582 of Year Book No. 52.

#### *Advances to Settlers Agency.*

Since 1st July, 1935, this agency has administered loans first made in 1930-31 from unemployment relief funds, and controlled for a period by an Advances to Settlers Co-ordination Board and a Dairy Promotion Board.

Advances are made for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years with interest at 3 per cent. per annum. Initially they were made primarily to provide employment in rural areas by aiding the development of rural industries.

Particulars of advances, etc. are shown in the following table. Advances in the three years 1933 to 1935, prior to the formation of the Agency, amounted to £900,997.

Table 896.—Advances to Settlers Agency—Advances to Settlers.

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.	Revenue Charges, including Interest.	Repayments.		Debts Written off and Amounts Waived.	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
			Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936 ...	101,924	27,196	60,673	21,698	2,710	970,953
1946 ...	32,001	12,514	90,550	14,400	21,608	429,879
1947 ...	28,325	10,532	79,129	12,285	12,935	364,387
1948 ...	25,065	8,582	88,415	14,288	11,138	284,193
1949 ...	22,546	6,441	71,588	11,060	11,269	219,263
1950 ...	25,801	5,194	60,478	9,321	6,388	174,071
1951 ...	25,686	4,279	47,196	7,569	3,845	145,426
1952 ...	39,869	3,957	31,356	5,431	4,658	147,807
1953 ...	232,296	6,222	36,322	6,479	1,682	341,842
1954 ...	505,301	16,543	102,282	15,407	213	745,784
1955 ...	480,485	27,384	170,445	24,849	1,343	1,057,016
1956 ...	448,274	36,309	206,938	33,167	268	1,301,226

The increase in advances since 1952-53 has been largely due to improved farming methods being practised in the dairying industry, following on the Government-sponsored food production drive.

#### *Irrigation Agency.*

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in a later chapter.

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation. (See page 1092.) Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this agency, under the Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1947, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers, since 1935-36, are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (as amended). details of which are shown on page 1018. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of

improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings. The balance of indebtedness includes amounts owing but not yet due for payment.

**Table 897.—Irrigation Agency—Advances to Settlers.**

Year ended 30th June.	Advances.	New Capital Debts Incurred.	Revenue Charges including Interest & Water Charges.	Repayments.		Debts Written Off.	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June.
				Principal.	Revenue Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	26,305	229,846	207,032	95,487	200,956	26,387	1,648,545
1946	33,006	86,643	257,551	115,023	313,233	13,822	1,575,049
1947	36,763	89,552	339,254	146,154	333,610	15,332	1,545,522
1948	60,117	100,324	319,597	155,938	366,888	16,390	1,486,344
1949	93,575	177,114	323,931	175,302	376,828	16,165	1,512,669
1950	150,380	147,792	353,986	242,126	398,376	16,239	1,508,086
1951	225,168	142,261	442,174	291,711	419,131	8,048	1,598,799
1952	495,149	140,828	477,476	263,560	485,881	12,514	1,950,297
1953	396,432	119,213	783,623	171,170	681,045	6,353	2,390,997
1954	424,964	153,361	977,594	265,411	836,669	3,676	2,841,160
1955	598,594	172,234	759,644	257,526	892,664	3,455	3,217,987
1956	493,532	167,546	872,399	252,915	797,181	2,450	3,698,918

New capital debts incurred in 1955-56 included £90,632 for sale of land, £2,902 for improvements, and £74,642 for shallow bores; the total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1955-56 were: sale of land, £1,468,715; improvements, £207,887; shallow bores, £691,759; and rivers and foreshores, £4,637.

#### *Closer Settlement Agency.*

The Closer Settlement Agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, made advances to persons who received finance from the Rural Bank Division to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances were made up to 13½ per cent. of the value of security, to supplement advances up to 66⅔ per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler obtained an advance of up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. There were 41 loans for £47,406 outstanding at 30th June, 1956.

#### COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES.

Since 6th February, 1946, the Rural Bank, as lending authority in New South Wales, has administered the granting of re-establishment loans for agricultural purposes to ex-servicemen under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52. As from 1st July, 1946, the Bank, on behalf of the Commonwealth, has also paid re-establishment allowances by way of grant, until the venture becomes income-producing in terms of that Act. Loans are made through the Rural Bank Division up to a maximum of £1,500 and bear interest as follows: the first £50, free of interest; over £50 to £250, 2 per cent; over £250, 3½ per cent. per annum. Advances made to 30th June, 1956, numbered 5,575 for amounts totalling £4,233,752. Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1956, numbered 1,731, with balances totalling £983,971.

Up to 30th June, 1956, the rural re-establishment allowances approved totalled 3,623 for £618,956.

## CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND—ADVANCES.

The Closer Settlement Fund relates to schemes for acquiring and subdividing large estates for closer settlement commenced in 1905, and to the settlement of returned soldiers of the 1914-1918 war, the accounts of both schemes having been incorporated in the fund in 1928.

Closer settlement operations have been on a restricted scale for some years, and the advances shown in Table 899 relate for the most part to the balance of purchase money payable on extended terms by new holders to whom were reallocated properties which had reverted to the Crown. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, is the actual amount that would be due at these dates after including interest accrued thereto and deducting rental charged in advance at those dates.

## WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES.

The agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments regarding the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war (reviewed on page 1198) provides for initial development of the farms by the State to render them quickly productive after disposal. The farms are allotted as Closer Settlement Leases (perpetual), Irrigation Farm Leases (perpetual), or Western Lands Leases in perpetuity, but settlers are required to repay the cost of improvements by instalments over a long term. They may obtain advances for working capital, to purchase or effect improvements and for stock, plant, etc., for the working of the farms. The Commonwealth provides a non-repayable living allowance during the first twelve months of occupation, and, during that period, repayments and interest are waived except in respect of working capital.

Particulars relating to the assistance given ex-servicemen in the form of advances and of living allowances under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement are as follows:—

Table 898.—War Service Land Settlement—Advances, etc.

War Service Land Settlement.					Year ended 30th June.		
					1954.	1955.	1956.
Not within Irrigation Areas—							
Closer Settlement Lease	Accounts						
opened in year	...	...	No.		73	148	199
Advances made during year	...	...	£		612,834	975,003	1,251,106
Advances outstanding at end of year	...	...	£		3,161,457	3,427,677	3,951,911
Living Allowances paid during year	...	...	£		38,742	60,645	75,675
Within Irrigation Areas—							
Irrigation Farm Lease	Accounts						
opened in year	...	...	No.		27	...	30
Advances made during year	...	...	£		304,282	472,105	320,476
Advances outstanding at end of year	...	...	£		1,146,472	1,600,709	1,873,097
Living Allowances paid during year	...	...	£		5,764	5,963	21

## OTHER ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

Advances for the purchase of wire netting and other materials for the construction of rabbit-proof fencing, etc., totalling £1,440,335, were made by the Department of Lands as described on page 1141.

## SUMMARY OF STATE ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

The following summary relates to advances made to settlers in New South Wales through the State instrumentalities described above. The amounts include substantial sums made available by the Commonwealth Government for distribution by the State. The very substantial decrease in balances outstanding in the Closer Settlement Fund since 1938-39 has been partly due to payment by settlers, and partly to conversion of settlement purchases and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943.

Table 899.—Advances to Settlers by the State of New South Wales.

Lending Agency or Fund.	Advances during Year ended 30th June.			Balance of Debt Outstanding at 30th June.		
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	£	£	£	£ thousand.		
Department of Lands—						
Closer Settlement Fund ...	...	...	...	2,385	2,222	2,064
Purchase of Wire Netting ...	...	...	...	17	...	...
War Service Land Settlement Agreement ...	612,834	975,003	1,251,106	3,161	3,428	3,952
Total ...	612,834	975,003	1,251,106	5,563	5,650	6,016
Rural Bank of New South Wales, Rural Loans—						
Overdrafts * ...	3,106,820	3,402,850	1,707,495	14,096	15,953	15,963
Long Term Loans ...	1,312	...	1,687	210	176	149
Total ...	3,108,132	3,402,850	1,709,182	14,306	16,129	16,112
Rural Bank of New South Wales, Agency Department Loans—						
Rural Reconstruction ...	381,189	366,662	253,350	1,687	1,608	1,755
Rural Industries ...	261,032	129,308	225,365	394	367	408
Advances to Settlers ...	505,301	480,485	448,274	756	1,057	1,301
Irrigation ...	578,325	761,828	661,078	2,841	3,218	3,699
Closer Settlement ...	...	...	...	56	56	47
Total ...	1,725,847	1,738,283	1,588,067	5,734	6,306	7,210
Grand Total ...	5,446,813	6,116,136	4,548,355	25,603	28,085	29,338

\* Amount of overdraft represents limit authorised.

Of the total amount of advances made to settlers by State instrumentalities in 1955-56, viz., £4,548,355, 38 per cent. consisted of Rural Bank overdrafts, 35 per cent. of loans made by the Agency Department of the Rural Bank, and 27 per cent. of advances made by the Department of Lands under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement.

## COMMONWEALTH BANK—RURAL CREDITS AND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENTS.

In the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, separate departments have been established to provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries. The Rural Credits Department, established in October, 1925, to assist in the marketing of rural products, may make seasonal advances, upon the security of primary produce, to marketing boards, co-operative associations, etc.

The Mortgage Bank Department was opened on 27th September, 1943, to provide long-term loans to primary producers, against securities approved by the Bank at fixed rates of interest, with repayment on an amortisation

principle. Advances may be made up to 70 per cent. of the security, but not exceeding £10,000, for terms ranging up to forty-one years. The rate of interest for loans up to twenty years is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, and for loans over twenty years,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The rate of amortisation may not be less than 1 per cent. per annum. Further particulars regarding these departments of the Bank are shown in chapter "Private Finance".

#### LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL AND CROPS.

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

#### RATES OF INTEREST CHARGED ON RURAL LOANS.

Prior to 1929, rates of interest on rural loans were high, but they declined during the depression and war periods. During 1952 there was an increase in the principal rates. Details of interest rates and charges during a long period are shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

The rates of interest on rural loans at intervals since the beginning of 1930 are indicated below. The table shows the rates current in January of each year on rural loans through the Rural Bank and various governmental agencies and from some private sources:—

**Table 900.—Rates of Interest on Rural Loans.**

Lending Authority	January—						
	1930.	1939.	1946.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	per cent.						
Rural Bank Loans—							
Long Term Loans ... ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	} $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	5	5
Overdraft ... ..	$6\frac{3}{4}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Loans to Co-op. Societies. ... ..	...		$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Rural Bank Agency Department							
Loans—							
Advances to Settlers ... ..	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rural Industries ... ..	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fodder Conservation—							
Stored Fodder and Crops ... ..	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Pasture Improvement and							
Storage Facilities ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3	3
Relief Schemes (Flood, Bush							
Fire, etc.) ... ..	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances* ... ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	3	3	3	3
Carry-on Advances ... ..	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
Soil Conservation ... ..	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
Rural Reconstruction†—							
Carry-on Advances ... ..	...	4	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Commonwealth Mortgage Bank—							
Loans up to 20 years ... ..	...	...	4	4	4	4	4
Loans 21 to 41 years ... ..	...	...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts ... ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$ to 5	$4\frac{3}{8}$ to 5	$4\frac{3}{8}$ to 5	$4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5
Rural First Mortgages, excluding							
Mortgages to Banks and							
Government Agencies—							
Weighted Average Rate‡ ... ..	...	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9

\* Includes Farm Water Supplies after 1946.

† Maximum rates.

‡ For three months ended January.

The rates shown in the table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency are the maximum rates chargeable; the Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions. Loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, bear interest as follows: first £50, free of interest; over £50 to £250, 2 per cent.; over £250, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum.

Information regarding the rate of interest payable on rural mortgages was first collected in October, 1933. The average rate on rural first mortgages at that date was 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. It is probable that the predominant rate prior to 1930 was not less than 7 per cent.

#### RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

##### *Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts.*

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1933, subsequently amended by the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on pages 588 and 589 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assists farmers by providing means of obtaining essential capital items such as power, plant and income-producing stock, and by advancing money at low rates of interest to discharge private debts on a composition basis.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1956, numbered 5,054, and at that date 620 applications had been withdrawn, 1,905 rejected, and 12 were awaiting consideration. Of the 2,517 applications which had been considered by the Board, there were 424 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition, and 2,093 for which schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent and settlement had been effected or was in process in 2,087 of the cases approved, and 6 schemes of adjustment were in course of negotiation with creditors.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of 2,072 cases completed up to 30th June, 1956, are shown below:—

**Table 901.—Farmers' Debt—Adjustment under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30th June, 1956.**

Particulars.	Govern- mental Bodies.	Other Creditors.		Total.
		Secured.	Unsecured.	
	£	£	£	£
Debts Prior to Adjustment ... ..	3,868,829	8,491,083	1,180,362	13,540,274
Debts Written Off ... ..	562,327	1,648,555	606,692	2,817,574
Proportion of Debts Written Off ... ..	per cent. 14·6	per cent. 19·5	per cent. 51·4	per cent. 20·8
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board) ... ..	£ 3,306,502	£ 6,842,528	£ 573,670	£ 10,722,700



The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions through the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off settlers' debts to the Crown, pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

Particulars of total advances, repayments, etc., to 30th June, 1956, are as follows: Total advances, £7,535,221; repayments, £6,210,434; amounts written off, £45,670; advances current, £1,279,117.

#### *Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas.*

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38) made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Federal Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas voluntarily vacating their lands are granted up to £300, together with removal expenses and release from all liabilities in each case. To farmers who remain, advances on long terms may be made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan is administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board has declared approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers) as Marginal Wheat Areas.

Reconstruction of this area has been virtually completed, and financial assistance approved under this scheme up to 30th June, 1956, amounted to £1,553,906, distributed as follows: £91,337 to 315 farmers who had vacated land; £1,287,578 to 557 farmers for purchase of additional areas; and £174,991 to 244 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc., in the reconstruction of farming activities. In addition, advances totalling £2,963 had been approved but not drawn at 30th June, 1956.

Particulars of total advances and repayments to 30th June, 1956, are as follows: Total advances, £1,462,569; repayments, £1,026,009; amounts written off, £94; advances current, £436,466.

Prior to the institution of the Commonwealth scheme, funds had been provided by the State under similar conditions for the removal of farmers from marginal wheat areas. The total amount disbursed from these funds was £60,725 to 214 farmers.

#### GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS.

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. Prior to 1935, the scheme was administered by the Government Guarantee Board constituted under the *Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-34*, the provisions of which were outlined on page 590 of Year Book No. 52. On 1st July, 1935, the Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-43, the State Treasurer is empowered, with the approval of the Governor, to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale or disposal of rural products.

The amount of guarantees current at 30th June in 1948 and the last four years, comprising (a) the aggregate contingent liability under guarantee in terms of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act and (b) the limit of guarantees (not the actual balance owing) in respect of marketing boards and co-operative (rural) societies under the Government Guarantees Act, was as follows:—

	1948	1953	1954	1955	1956
	£	£	£	£	£
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act ...	113,158	4,879	3,123	2,634	1,451
Government Guarantees Act ...	892,660	408,445	382,270	268,100	237,120

At 30th June, 1956, the amount claimed under the two Government Guarantees Acts was £326,213.

# AGRICULTURE

## DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation; after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne and maize are the principal fodder crops grown. Irrigation has led to the production of rice and dried fruits for export, and citrus, pome and stone fruits are also grown in certain areas. Sugar-cane and bananas are produced on the far north coast.

The extension of cultivation from 1891 to 1956 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 902.—Area under Crop and Sown Grasses.**

Period.	Area under—		
	Crop and Sown Grasses.	Crop.	Sown Grasses.
	acres.		
	<i>Average Area for Period.</i>		
1891-95 ...	1,398,199	1,048,554	349,645
1896-00 ...	2,252,649	1,894,857	357,792
1901-05 ...	2,942,506	2,436,765	505,741
1906-10 ...	3,575,873	2,824,253	751,620
1911-15 ...	5,187,850	4,025,165	1,162,685
1916-20 ...	6,011,049	4,615,913	1,395,136
1921-25 ...	6,599,048	4,665,362	1,933,686
1926-30 ...	7,149,119	5,014,364	2,134,755
1931-35 ...	8,424,349	6,042,593	2,381,756
1936-40 ...	9,340,792	6,313,190	3,027,602
1947-50* ...	9,194,487	6,265,324†	2,929,163
1951-55 ...	10,145,832	5,024,344†	5,121,488
<i>Area in each Season.</i>			
1948-49 ...	8,595,726	5,711,369†	2,794,357
1949-50 ...	9,285,208	5,670,364†	3,614,844
1950-51 ...	8,473,544	4,760,740†	3,712,804
1951-52 ...	8,968,992	4,704,272†	4,264,720
1952-53 ...	9,585,428	4,837,355†	4,748,073
1953-54 ...	11,441,295	5,425,341†	6,015,954
1954-55 ...	12,259,900	5,394,012†	6,865,888
1955-56 ...	13,167,707	5,456,196†	7,711,511

\* Particulars of the area under sown grasses are not available for seasons 1941-42 to 1945-46.

† Includes double cropping.

Fluctuations in the area under crop are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing, which, under normal conditions, represents more than 75 per cent. of the total. The land under sown grasses (7,711,511 acres in 1955-56) has increased considerably in recent years in the Tablelands, the Western Slopes and the Riverina (see Table 886), where the practice was adopted to improve the carrying capacity of holdings used for pastoral purposes and mixed farming.

The total area of crops (including all crops grown on land double-cropped) in each season since 1941-42 is given in the next table. The area of land used for the growing of more than one crop in a season is small; in 1955-56, it amounted to 23,617 acres.

**Table 903.—Area of Crops.**

(Including all crops grown on land double-cropped.)

Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.
	acres.		acres.		acres.
1942	5,920,561	1947	6,511,493	1952	4,704,272
1943	5,297,313	1948	7,168,068	1953	4,837,355
1944	4,797,385	1949	5,711,369	1954	5,425,341
1945	5,044,792	1950	5,670,364	1955	5,394,012
1946	6,087,566	1951	4,760,740	1956	5,456,196

Statistics obtained in 1941 indicate that the aggregate area which, in the opinion of the occupiers, was suitable for cultivation after the removal of any standing timber was 31,822,433 acres, in a total area of 173,869,144 acres of alienated and Crown lands used for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Only a very small portion of the Western Division of the State is regarded as suitable for agriculture because the rainfall is inadequate.

In addition to the area of 6,365,435 acres of land under crop in 1940-41, 486,050 acres of new land were cleared and grubbed for ploughing, 2,234,760 acres were ploughed and worked during the year, and 4,761,437 acres of previously cropped land were not ploughed in this season. These particulars embrace both alienated and Crown lands, but the area of Crown lands under cultivation of any kind is relatively small.

Further details of the extent of land cultivated and suitable for cultivation in 1940-41 are given in Year Book No. 53, Table 631.

#### NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

In 1955-56, 77,828 holdings of one acre and upwards were used for agricultural, dairying, or pastoral purposes, and on 46,848 of them areas of one acre or more in extent were cultivated.

The total number of rural holdings, the number on which at least one acre was cultivated, and the total area of crops in the last twelve seasons are shown below; where land has been double-cropped in any year, the area of each crop is included in the total:—

**Table 904.—Cultivated Holdings and Area of Crops.**

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Rural Holdings.	Cultivated Holdings.		Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Rural Holdings.	Cultivated Holdings.	
		Number.	Area of Crops.			Number.	Area of Crops.
			acres.				acres.
1945	74,566	49,172	5,044,792	1951	73,195	43,845	4,760,740
1946	74,173	49,743	6,087,566	1952	73,122	45,076	4,704,272
1947	74,671	49,614	6,511,493	1953	72,940	46,260	4,837,355
1948	74,669	50,842	7,168,068	1954	73,371	46,303	5,425,341
1949	74,303	48,808	5,711,369	1955	73,759	45,836	5,394,012
1950	73,987	48,473	5,670,364	1956	77,828	46,848	5,456,196

The number of holdings on which various crops were grown, to the extent of one acre or more, in recent years is shown in the following statement:—

**Table 905.—Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown.**

Kind of Crop.	Number of Holdings upon which Crop was Grown.							
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Wheat ...	17,905	17,866	15,914	15,580	15,577	17,079	16,050	16,264
Maize ...	12,522	12,061	9,622	9,954	10,959	9,850	8,987	8,977
Barley ...	1,307	1,112	806	1,013	1,034	1,346	1,517	1,516
Oats ...	19,598	18,516	15,281	20,638	21,379	20,331	20,992	21,075
Rice ...	406	444	462	452	498	542	574	621
Lucerne ...	9,398	9,122	7,529	8,073	8,245	9,097	10,488	10,066
Potatoes ...	2,825	3,641	2,938	3,287	3,055	2,676	2,088	2,139
Tobacco ...	21	18	19	24	25	25	32	40
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	587	569	560	529	424	443	445	491
Grapes ...	1,231	1,238	1,198	1,196	1,231	1,217	1,233	1,232
Orchards ...	5,949	6,050	5,876	5,849	5,691	5,643	5,518	5,855
Citrus ...	3,203	3,310	3,265	3,407	3,308	3,254	3,171	3,339
Other ...	3,755	3,825	3,531	3,379	3,283	3,301	3,264	3,472
Bananas ...	2,876	2,687	2,515	2,412	2,441	2,580	2,694	2,703

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms in recent years, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of the crop was much smaller than for wheat.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard at 31st March, 1956, was 5,855. This is less than the combined total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

The following table shows particulars of the number of holdings on which 20 or more acres of the major cereal crops and 5 or more acres of sugar-cane cut for crushing were grown.

Table 906.—Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane.

Season.	Holdings with 20 or more acres for grain.				Holdings with 5 acres or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Maize.	Barley.	
1948-49 ... ..	15,674	5,555	851	270	490
1949-50 ... ..	15,594	5,387	771	213	492
1950-51 ... ..	14,279	4,667	517	154	456
1951-52 ... ..	13,147	7,671	575	171	481
1952-53 ... ..	13,167	8,803	601	296	290
1953-54 ... ..	14,865	7,019	645	497	387
1954-55 ... ..	13,784	8,200	510	589	379
1955-56 ... ..	14,035	10,413	560	798	395

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The area, production, and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1954-55 and 1955-56 are shown in the following table:—

Table 907.—All crops, Area and Production.

Crop	1954-55.			1955-56.		
	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per acre.*	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per acre.*
	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
Grain—Wheat ... ..	2,918,670	37,717,746	12.9	2,937,281	57,149,424	19.5
Maize ... ..	50,617	1,707,258	34.9	55,678	1,867,737	33.6
Barley—Malting ...	26,382	355,125	13.5	37,072	764,307	20.6
Feed ... ..	10,484	145,521	13.9	17,116	356,004	20.8
Oats ... ..	657,292	7,667,169	11.7	902,192	16,536,639	18.3
Rye ... ..	2,164	12,486	5.8	3,447	33,567	9.7
Rice ... ..	38,688	5,080,107	131.3	41,182	4,725,173	114.7
Grain Sorghum ...	12,891	267,510	20.8	22,977	650,982	28.3
		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
Hay—Wheaten ... ..	184,698	165,608	0.90	84,487	127,886	1.51
Barley ... ..	649	747	1.15	764	862	1.13
Oaten ... ..	100,702	103,763	1.03	102,173	139,660	1.37
Rye ... ..	441	372	0.84	869	1,111	1.28
Lucerne ... ..	192,190	349,526	1.82	195,204	298,282	1.53
Grass ... ..	45,096	60,492	1.34			
Green Fodder (cut and grazed) ... ..	934,395	1,379,800	1.96	826,789	1,184,710	1.88
Vegetables for Human Consumption—Potatoes ...	13,897	47,700	3.43	13,270	44,162	3.33
Other ... ..	44,883			53,648		
Vegetables for Animal Fodder ... ..	7,462	103,232	13.8	4,990	61,832	12.7
		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
Broom Millet—Grain ...	1,315	7,584	5.8	2,649	8,943	3.4
Fibre ... ..		7,691	5.85		12,502	4.72
Tobacco (Dried Leaf) ..	635	5,516	8.69	893	4,882	5.47
		tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
Sugar-cane—Crushed ...	6,566	222,213	33.84	7,522	284,539	37.83
Not Cut ... ..	8,078			8,728		
Used as Plants ... ..	474			670		
Grapes—Productive—						
Drying Varieties ...	6,586	† 8,536	†	6,967	† 5,038	†
Table Varieties ...	2,285	3,627	†	2,408	3,327	†
Wine Varieties ... ..	7,614	13,544	†	7,251	14,371	†
		gallons.			gallons.	
Wine made ... ..		2,270,971			2,349,804	
Young Vines for Wine	491			422		
„ „ Other ... ..	1,229			1,051		
		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
Orchards—Productive ...	55,073	7,211,588	130.9	56,418	8,227,038	145.8
Young Trees ... ..	12,689			13,462		
Bananas—Productive ...	17,926	2,521,741	140.7	19,566	4,037,187	206.3
Young Stools ... ..	3,610			2,117		
Pineapples—Productive ...	324	90,624	279.7	355	96,086	270.7
Young Plants ... ..	212			210		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nurseries ... ..	1,005	709,405	705 17 6	935	695,384	743 14 6
Other Crops ... ..	26,299			¶ 25,433		
Total Area of Crops ...	5,394,012			¶ 5,456,196		

\* Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

† Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for purpose for which originally grown.

‡ Dried weight.

§ In 1955-56 the area under crops excludes grass and pasture cut for hay (177,975 acres produced 278,472 tons).

¶ Excludes 25,833 acres of grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

Of the total area under crops in 1955-56, wheat (for grain) comprised 54 per cent., other grain crops 20 per cent., and green fodder 15 per cent.

### VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The estimated gross value of the agricultural production of the State in each of the last seven seasons is shown in the following table, the values being based on prices realised on the farm or at nearest railway siding. The net value of agricultural production, from which costs of seed, fertilisers, etc., have been deducted, is shown in Table 911.

**Table 908.—Value of Agricultural Production.**

Crop.	Gross Value at Place of Production.						
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat (grain) ..	50,720,240	25,660,830	25,623,240	36,972,920	35,399,470	18,448,060	28,300,630
Maize (grain) ..	1,030,980	947,960	1,251,650	1,584,500	1,259,740	1,192,900	1,206,250
Barley (grain) ...	92,800	58,060	102,530	257,080	368,840	276,480	586,190
Oats (grain) ...	1,724,700	1,227,350	4,237,590	2,824,780	2,915,340	3,034,920	4,685,380
Rice (grain) ..	1,420,470	1,863,090	1,585,400	2,678,960	2,695,440	2,781,360	2,513,940
Hay and Straw...	3,680,460	3,375,760	6,273,310	7,518,530	8,205,750	8,276,690	9,122,140
Green Feed ..	910,800	922,800	1,451,200	1,350,400	1,458,600	1,379,800	1,184,710
Sugar-cane	664,460	678,920	920,990	402,950	1,041,960	801,560	1,080,630
Grapes ...	1,074,180	1,237,750	1,755,650	1,761,940	1,460,470	1,346,900	1,052,980
Fruit—Citrus ...	2,023,750	2,176,660	3,507,620	3,128,750	2,484,640	3,097,830	2,566,110
Other ...	5,578,000	5,514,900	9,967,270	8,555,690	11,005,710	9,124,210	8,704,220
Potatoes ...	1,468,860	1,005,350	1,654,450	1,267,650	1,652,130	688,870	1,470,590
Other Vegetables ...	4,227,200	4,782,550	5,794,700	4,885,970	4,733,690	4,465,320	5,683,860
Other ...	862,500	1,005,070	1,442,650	1,520,990	1,643,090	1,947,410	2,340,440
Total ...	75,479,400	50,457,050	65,968,250	74,711,110	76,324,870	56,862,310	70,498,130

The principal component in the value of agricultural production is wheat, which accounted for £28.3 million or 40 per cent. of the total in 1955-56. In the same year, the value of other grain crops was £9.3 million, and the value of hay was £9.1 million. Fruit (excluding grapes) comprises an important part of agricultural production, its gross value in 1955-56 being £11.3 million, or 16 per cent. of the total. The value of vegetables (including potatoes) produced in 1955-56 was £7.2 million.

### *Value of Production per Acre.*

The following table shows the annual gross value of agricultural production and the average value per acre since 1887; because of variations in average value per acre attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, the statement should be read in conjunction with Table 910.

Table 909.—Value of Production of Crops per Acre.

Annual Average.	Area of Crops.	Gross Value of Production of Crops (at Farm).	Average Value of Crops per Acre.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.	Gross Value of Production of Crops (at Farm).	Average Value of Crops per Acre.
	acres.	£	£ s. d.		acres.	£	£ s. d.
1887-91	858,367	4,030,611	4 13 11	1939	7,044,038	18,458,950	2 12 4
1892-96	1,147,733	3,812,393	3 6 5	1945	5,044,792	21,994,510	4 7 2
1897-01	2,114,250	5,592,620	2 12 11	1946	6,087,566	44,719,230	7 6 11
1902-06	2,515,268	6,302,903	2 10 1	1947	6,511,493	26,149,870	4 0 4
1907-11	2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5	1948	7,168,068	87,763,650	12 4 10
1912-16	4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1	1949	5,711,369	53,887,050	9 8 8
1917-21	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8	1950	5,670,364	75,479,400	13 6 3
1922-26	4,680,110	22,328,630	4 15 5	1951	4,760,740	50,457,050	10 12 0
1927-31	5,467,982	16,842,398	3 1 7	1952	4,704,272	65,968,250	14 0 6
1932-36	5,826,754	15,656,024	2 13 9	1953	4,837,355	74,711,110	15 8 11
1937-41	6,440,214	19,567,460	3 0 9	1954	5,425,321	76,324,870	14 1 4
1942-46	5,428,223	29,753,850	5 9 7	1955	5,394,012	56,862,310	10 10 10
1947-51	5,964,407	58,747,404	9 17 0	1956*	5,456,196	66,835,550	12 5 0
1952-56*	5,163,431	68,140,418	13 3 11				

\* In 1955-56, excludes area and value of grass cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed, which in 1954-55 totalled 57,255 acres valued at £907,950.

The comparatively high value of production per acre shown in the ten years prior to 1897 was due to the fact that agriculture was on a smaller scale, and crops produced by intense cultivation formed a larger proportion of the total than in later years. The higher values shown between 1917 and 1926 and after the 1939-45 war were due mainly to the higher level of prices received for produce.

A comparative statement of the average gross farm value per acre of various crops is shown in the next table:—

Table 910.—Gross Farm Values of Crops per Acre.

Crop.	Average value per acre.						
	1940-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat, Grain ...	12 12 10	7 14 2	9 6 2	13 13 8	10 10 11	6 6 5	9 12 8
Maize, Grain ...	14 2 11	17 19 11	23 1 9	26 2 6	21 10 3	23 11 4	21 13 4
Oats, Grain ...	4 12 1	3 13 11	7 2 1	3 17 5	5 15 1	4 12 4	5 3 10
Rice ...	37 16 9	50 10 2	44 10 11	77 3 3	69 7 4	71 17 10	61 0 11
Hay ...	10 19 11	14 8 11	19 3 2	21 2 4	19 2 1	16 1 10	15 9 5
Potatoes ...	62 17 1	54 14 4	86 18 5	69 19 3	100 1 0	49 11 5	110 16 5
Sugar-cane*	78 0 4	82 14 6	110 4 11	77 9 3	133 16 2	122 1 7	143 13 5
Vineyards*	71 5 10	82 6 7	116 10 5	112 18 4	91 3 2	81 14 1	63 6 8
Orchards*	94 3 3	90 12 1	169 6 9	138 19 3	157 10 6	137 7 5	146 2 0

\* Productive area only.

The average value of production per acre measures the effect from year to year of yield obtained and prices realised, i.e., the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings. To make the analysis complete, such factors as the cost of production, the general level of prices, and acreage cropped per farm, should be taken into consideration.



*Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production.*

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, the value of agricultural production is estimated from recorded figures of quantities produced and certain materials used, together with information on market prices. The estimated values in 1938-39 and the last eleven seasons are shown below:—

**Table 911.—Agricultural Production—Gross and Net Values.**

Year ended March.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Estimated Cost of Marketing.	Gross Production valued at Place of Production.	Seed used and Fodder for Farm Stock used in Agricultural Work.	Net Production valued at Place of Production.	Cost of Principal Other Materials used.	Net Value of Production after deducting Cost of Principal Materials.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
£ thousand							
1939 ...	23,665	5,206	18,459	4,253	14,206	805	13,401
1946 ...	51,634	6,915	44,719	4,625	40,094	749	39,345
1947 ...	29,988	3,838	26,150	4,694	21,456	1,105	20,351
1948 ...	98,849	11,085	87,764	7,119	80,645	1,337	79,308
1949 ...	62,222	8,335	53,887	6,366	47,521	1,316	46,205
1950 ...	85,874	10,395	75,479	5,056	70,423	1,345	69,078
1951 ...	58,717	8,260	50,457	4,169	46,288	1,796	44,492
1952 ...	77,026	11,058	65,968	5,354	60,614	2,281	58,333
1953 ...	89,931	15,220	74,711	5,311	69,400	2,777	66,623
1954 ...	93,735	17,410	76,325	5,018	71,307	2,965	68,342
1955 ...	70,588	13,726	56,862	5,288	51,574	2,863	48,711
1956 ...	89,671	19,173	70,498	3,825	66,673	3,027	63,646

\* Subject to revision.

The second column of the table is an estimate of the value of production at prices recorded for the various products in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The prices used for this purpose include any subsidy which may be paid to growers. These estimates provide a measure of the relative importance of agricultural production to the community.

The fourth column shows the value of the same products at the place of production; in the case of agriculture this is at the farm or at the nearest rail siding. These figures, which are those published in Table 908, are obtained from those in the second column by deduction of those in the third, which are estimates of the cost of marketing, including freights, containers, handling charges and commission.

The net value in the sixth column is the return to the agricultural industry remaining after deduction of the value of agricultural products used within the industry, namely, seed and fodder for farm stock used in agricultural work, values of which are given in the fifth column. The net value still includes the value of stock feed used in other rural industries, which was estimated at £16,864,000 in 1954-55 and £15,218,000 in 1955-56.

Estimates of the cost of certain other materials used in agriculture are shown in the seventh column, these materials being fertilisers, sprays and water for irrigation. The last column gives the estimated net value of

production, after deduction of the cost of these materials, and is therefore an approximation to the return left to the producer from which to meet other expenses, including wages, rent and depreciation of his assets, and for appropriation as income.

### PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following quotations are the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year is the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, i.e., the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the "Statistical Register".

**Table 912.—Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, Sydney.**

Commodity.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat (f.a.q.)* ... ..	bush. 0 10 2½	bush. 0 12 2½	bush. 0 14 2½	bush. 0 14 1½	bush. 0 13 7
	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.
Flour (at Mill)‡ ... ..	27 11 4	29 5 10	33 9 2	33 15 0	34 10 0
Brant‡ ... ..	21 6 10	21 2 6	20 14 2	20 12 6	20 9 5
Pollard‡ ... ..	21 6 10	21 2 6	20 14 2	20 12 6	20 15 8
	bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.
Maize ... ..	1 1 2½	0 16 11½	†	0 15 8½	0 15 7
	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.
Potatoes (local) ... ..	35 4 11	43 10 8	23 10 4	36 14 7	68 10 11
Hay—					
Oaten (prime rack) ...	26 14 8	25 7 3	24 7 2	24 5 10	25 14 9
Lucerne (prime rack) ...	27 11 1	24 6 11	25 13 0	20 5 4	17 1 11
Chaff—					
Wheaten ... ..	23 17 0	23 9 9	21 15 9	22 6 11	22 12 11

\* See comment below table.

† Few or no quotations.

‡ Mean of prices at middle of month.

In the above table, the prices shown for wheat are those fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat for flour for local consumption.

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

A table showing the total value of agricultural machinery in relation to the area under crop in the years 1929-30 and 1940-41 is given on page 329 of Year Book No. 51.

### SHARE-FARMING IN AGRICULTURE.

A brief statement as to share-farming in New South Wales and the development of this system is given in the chapter "Rural Industries" on page 1001.

### FERTILISERS.

Superphosphate is most extensively used in the southern districts of New South Wales, where the soil is deficient generally in phosphoric acid.

There is little use of natural manures except in market gardens.

*Artificial Fertilisers—Area of Crops Treated.*

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers, the proportion of such area to total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphate and other artificial manures used in various years since 1920-21:—

**Table 913.—Crops Fertilised with Artificial Manures.**

Season.	Crops Treated.				Artificial Manures Used.	
	Wheat.	Other Crops.	Total Area.	Proportion of total Area of Crops.	Super-phosphate.	Other.
		acres.		per cent.	tons.	
1920-21	*	*	1,991,736	44.6	42,656	7,253
1930-31	*	*	4,538,729	66.6	119,911	11,661
1938-39	*	*	4,670,693	66.3	131,116	17,530
1945-46	2,499,555	414,099	2,913,654	47.9	66,617	20,546
1946-47	3,191,939	451,478	3,643,417	56.0	88,702	24,016
1947-48	3,546,483	528,750	4,075,233	56.9	106,424	23,774
1948-49	2,899,473	446,051	3,345,524	58.6	94,696	22,864
1949-50	2,773,320	435,992	3,209,312	56.6	91,008	22,487
1950-51	2,226,310	384,549	2,610,859	54.8	75,703	22,441
1951-52	1,793,419	541,930	2,335,349	49.6	69,810	22,147
1952-53	1,547,446	544,802	2,092,248	43.3	63,595	23,742
1953-54	2,200,245	497,877	2,698,122	49.7	80,206	24,419
1954-55	1,837,017	611,096	2,448,113	45.4	75,504	22,103
1955-56	1,754,003	646,574	2,400,577	44.0	76,495	21,323

\* Not available.

The decline in the use of fertiliser in the war years was due to scarcity of supplies and of farm labour, and restriction of wheatgrowing. The further decline since 1948-49 reflects the decrease in area under wheat.

*Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops.*

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers in divisions of the State and the quantity of such fertilisers used in the last two seasons; particulars of the use of fertilisers on pastures are not included (see page 1003).

**Table 914.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops.**

Divisions.	1954-55.				1955-56.			
	Total Area of Crops.	Artificial Fertilisers			Total Area of Crops.	Artificial Fertilisers		
		Area of Crops Treated.	Quantity used			Area of Crops Treated.	Quantity used.	
			Super-phosphate.	Other.			Super-phosphate.	Other
		acres.	tons.			acres.	tons.	
Coastal ...	304,383	91,881	6,200	16,363	290,305	87,497	5,888	15,580
Tableland ...	566,368	220,023	9,440	1,106	543,830	206,457	9,169	1,302
West'n Slope ...	2,760,087	1,224,937	33,861	266	2,826,835	1,206,300	34,802	440
Plains ...	742,309	161,758	3,634	9	796,344	180,195	4,155	12
Riverina ...	1,003,172	741,276	21,884	3,462	978,666	711,048	22,017	3,364
Western ...	17,693	8,238	485	897	20,216	9,080	464	625
Total, N.S.W.	5,394,012	2,448,113	75,504	22,103	5,456,196	2,400,577	76,495	21,323

Most of the superphosphate is used in the central and southern parts of the wheat-belt; and the major part of the other fertilisers is used in the coastal divisions, mainly in the growing of fruit and vegetables.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used on the principal crops in 1955-56:—

**Table 915.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Principal Crops, 1955-56.**

Crop.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Plains Divisions.	Riverina Division.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
Area Treated—Acres.							
Wheat ... ..	2,989	100,488	982,379	159,980	505,107	3,060	1,754,003
Vegetables ... ..	15,299	15,417	1,295	60	1,995	689	34,755
Fruit and Vines ... ..	20,389	5,685	2,329	10	12,988	4,194	45,595
All Other Crops ... ..	48,820	84,867	220,297	20,145	190,958	1,137	566,224
Total ... ..	87,497	206,457	1,206,300	180,195	711,048	9,080	2,400,577
Superphosphate Used—Tons.							
Wheat ... ..	136	3,412	27,171	3,643	15,134	67	49,563
Vegetables ... ..	1,719	1,298	137	8	208	153	3,523
Fruit and Vines ... ..	818	318	167	...	847	201	2,351
All Other Crops ... ..	3,215	4,141	7,327	504	5,828	43	21,058
Total ... ..	5,888	9,169	34,802	4,155	22,017	464	76,495
Other Fertilisers Used—Tons							
Wheat ... ..	25	22	188	...	43	...	278
Vegetables ... ..	5,265	441	77	7	361	111	6,262
Fruit and Vines ... ..	8,672	670	90	1	2,346	509	12,288
All Other Crops ... ..	1,618	169	85	4	614	5	2,495
Total ... ..	15,580	1,302	440	12	3,364	625	21,323

The average quantity of artificial fertiliser per acre applied to crops of vegetables was 5.8 cwt. in 1954-55 and 5.6 cwt. in 1955-56, including approximately 2 cwt. of superphosphate in each season. In fruit growing, the average per acre was 6.7 cwt. in 1954-55 and 6.4 cwt. in 1955-56, including approximately 1 cwt. of superphosphate in each season.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of superphosphate used per acre was 60.8 lb. in 1954-55 and 63.3 lb. in 1955-56, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. Other fertilisers are very rarely used for this purpose. Tests of manuring conducted on the farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the southern portion of the wheat-belt, viz., the South Western Slope and the Riverina. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat-belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact

that in the south fallowing is more common than elsewhere. The use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the northern, central and southern sections of the wheatgrowing divisions is illustrated below:—

**Table 916.—Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas in Divisions, 1955-56.**

Wheatgrowing Divisions (Tableland, Slope and Plains).	Area under Wheat.	Wheat Crops treated with Superphosphate.		Superphosphate Used.	
		Area.	Proportion to area under Wheat.	Total.	Average Per Acre Treated.
	acres.	acres.	per cent.	tons.	lb.
Northern ...	939,313	29,290	3.1	937	71.7
Central ...	1,046,708	749,653	71.6	19,416	58.0
Southern ...	1,062,298	969,011	91.2	29,007	67.1

Superphosphate was used as fertiliser on 57 per cent. of the total area under wheat in 1955-56. The proportion was 3.1 per cent. in the northern wheat districts, 71.6 per cent. in the central districts, and 91.2 per cent. in the south.

#### DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING.

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop.	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting.	Harvesting.
Wheat	April-June ... ..	November-January.
Maize	September-December ...	January-July.
Oats	March-May ... ..	October-December.
Barley	May ... ..	October-December.
Rice	October ... ..	April-May.
Sorghum	September-January ...	March-May.
Linseed	April-May ... ..	December.
Potatoes—early	July-August ... ..	October-January.
late	November... ..	February-August.
Sugar-cane	September ... ..	July-November.
Tobacco	November-December ...	March-April.
Broom Millet	September-November ...	January-April.

## WHEAT.

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, generally, about three-quarters of the total area under crop is devoted to its growth.

Relatively few farms are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat. When tabulations were last undertaken, in 1947-48, it was ascertained that of the holdings growing wheat for grain, 87 per cent. depastured sheep.

Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing is combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52, and a graph showing the development of wheatgrowing in the State, over a period of almost seventy years, is shown on page 607 of the same edition.

### THE WHEAT BELT.

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat-belt of New South Wales was published on pages 573 and 574 of the Year Book for 1928-29 and the approximate current limits of commercial wheatgrowing are defined in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but pastoral activities such as sheep farming have replaced wheat farming on appreciable areas on the western fringe of the wheat-belt between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

### DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING.

Wheatgrowing as an industry in New South Wales expanded steadily between 1890 and 1930. The area sown first exceeded 1,000,000 acres in 1897-98 and 2,000,000 acres in 1904-05, and was doubled during the next ten years. According to returns collected from landholders in 1941, it is estimated that an area of between 20,000,000 acres and 25,000,000 acres in the principal wheat districts is suitable for cultivation. The maximum area actually sown with wheat was 5,674,000 acres, of which 5,135,000 acres were harvested for grain, in 1930-31.

The area under wheat for grain decreased from 5,043,017 acres in 1947-48 to 2,702,359 acres in 1952-53. The low acreages in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 were due in part to the effects of unfavourable weather on sowing.

In some of the war years, the smaller area sown was offset in part by high yields per acre. The season 1944-45 was extremely poor and that of 1946-47 even more adverse, and the average yields per acre were very light, that in 1946-47 being the lowest since 1919-20. Conditions were exceptionally favourable in 1947-48, when the yield per acre (18.9 bushels) and the harvest (95,227,000 bushels) each easily established a record. Although harvests were smaller in subsequent years, the yield per acre exceeded the 1947-48 figures on three occasions, the figure for 1952-53, viz., 21 bushels per acre, being the highest recorded.

The following statement shows the area under wheat, the total production, average yield per acre, and quantity exported since 1897-98, the first season in which there was a surplus of wheat for export:

Table 917.—Wheat—Area, Production and Exports.

Season.	Area Under Wheat.				Yield.		Average Yield per Acre.		Wheat and Flour Exported Oversea. †
	For Grain.	For Hay.	Fed-off.*	Total.	Grain.	Hay.	Grain.	Hay.	
Average 5 years.	thousand acres.				thous. bush.	thous. tons.	bushels.	tons.	thous. bush.‡
1898-1902	1,333	317	§	1,650	12,885	267	9·7	·84	1,917
1903-1907	1,684	308	§	1,992	17,588	289	10·4	·94	5,434
1908-1912	1,857	420	76	2,353	21,235	416	11·4	·99	8,507
1913-1917	3,238	664	197	4,099	37,340	750	11·5	1·13	16,543
1918-1922	2,707	551	237	3,495	31,763	551	11·7	1·00	19,263
1923-1927	3,143	489	196	3,828	40,592	545	12·9	1·12	19,054
1928-1932	3,982	388	146	4,516	46,310	420	11·6	1·08	26,818
1933-1937	4,223	281	32	4,536	57,819	348	13·7	1·24	29,350
1938-1942	4,384	374	37	4,795	52,797	384	12·0	1·03	22,674
1943-1947	3,364	283	57	3,704	38,906	290	11·6	1·02	19,741
1948-1952	3,835	152	42	4,029	64,966	203	16·9	1·33	32,588
Season.									
1938-39	4,651	559	36	5,246	59,898	612	12·9	1·09	28,955
1939-40	4,381	264	36	4,681	76,552	373	17·5	1·41	36,604
1940-41	4,454	355	57	4,866	23,933	271	5·4	·76	12,586
1941-42	3,969	346	27	4,342	48,500	315	12·2	·91	8,868
1942-43	3,033	287	66	3,386	51,693	373	17·0	1·30	6,903
1943-44	2,693	198	84	2,975	47,500	250	17·6	1·26	14,238
1944-45	2,845	279	50	3,174	17,134	183	6·0	·65	3,395
1945-46	3,774	390	49	4,213	62,520	499	16·6	1·28	21,467
1946-47	4,475	264	34	4,773	15,682	145	3·5	·55	7,703
1947-48	5,043	278	34	5,355	95,227	414	18·9	1·49	53,717
1948-49	4,038	161	44	4,243	64,704	187	16·0	1·17	39,755
1949-50	4,012	122	40	4,174	81,939	163	20·4	1·33	42,799
1950-51	3,328	79	35	3,442	43,273	92	13·0	1·16	21,843
1951-52	2,753	121	56	2,930	39,689	158	14·4	1·30	4,828
1952-53	2,702	95	39	2,836	56,670	136	21·0	1·44	25,588
1953-54	3,357	146	45	3,548	63,681	186	19·0	1·28	17,505
1954-55	2,919	185	74	3,178	37,718	166	12·9	·90	17,551
1955-56	2,937	85	42	3,064	57,149	128	19·5	1·51	23,102

\* Includes area sown for green feed. In 1927-28 and earlier years all areas fed-off were included in this column. Since 1928-29, areas considered as having failed entirely, have been allocated to grain or hay according to the purpose for which sown.

† In calendar year following harvest.

‡ Flour has been expressed as its equivalent in wheat.

§ Not available.

#### WHEAT DISTRICTS.

The principal wheat-producing divisions of the State are the Riverina, the South Western Slope, and Central Western Slope, with the North Western Slope Division next in order. Large areas are also sown on the North and Central Plains and the Central Tableland. The statistical divisions of New South Wales are shown on the frontispiece map of the Year Book. Particulars of the area under wheat for grain since 1949-50 are given in the following table.

Table 918.—Area under Wheat for Grain, by Divisions.

Division.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	acres.						
Northern Tableland	16,975	13,430	11,338	16,412	14,551	11,897	12,113
Central Tableland	247,012	166,485	146,808	138,983	172,847	142,171	130,107
Southern Tableland	5,205	2,082	3,079	2,191	4,214	3,475	3,602
Total, Tableland	269,192	181,997	161,225	157,586	191,612	157,543	145,822
North Western Slope	565,194	466,392	440,369	522,039	523,419	470,774	526,295
Central Western Slope	877,616	683,246	602,752	645,342	724,069	682,415	677,137
South Western Slope	909,780	747,244	553,207	441,599	652,041	488,952	479,563
Total, Slopes	2,352,590	1,896,882	1,596,328	1,608,980	1,899,529	1,642,141	1,682,995
North Central Plain	320,694	277,563	262,315	302,307	347,498	344,396	360,242
Central Plain	163,663	158,908	130,086	166,889	188,967	186,522	201,784
Riverina	896,350	805,466	597,619	457,572	718,789	579,228	535,170
Total, Plains	1,380,707	1,241,937	990,020	926,768	1,255,254	1,110,146	1,097,196
Total (Incl. Coastal and Western Divisions)	4,011,744	3,328,490	2,753,317	2,702,359	3,356,888	2,918,670	2,937,281
Summary—							
Northern Wheat Divisions	902,863	757,385	714,022	840,758	885,468	827,067	898,650
Central „ „	1,288,291	1,008,639	879,646	951,214	1,085,883	1,011,108	1,009,028
Southern „ „	1,811,335	1,554,792	1,153,905	901,362	1,375,044	1,071,655	1,018,335

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 45 per cent. of the area sown for grain in the last ten years was in the southern districts of the wheat belt, 34 per cent. in the central districts, and 22 per cent. in the northern districts. The northern part of the wheat-belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1955-56, 99.6 per cent. was within the nine divisions listed in Table 918.

The following statement shows the average yield per acre in wheat districts in recent seasons:—

Table 919.—Yields per Acre in Wheat Districts.

Season	Northern Divisions.*	Central Divisions.*	Southern Divisions.*	Total, including Coastal and Western Divisions.
<i>Average—</i>	bushels.			
1946-47 to 1955-56	16·8	14·8	15·7	15·6
<i>Season—</i>				
1945-46	18·9	19·9	13·1	16·6
1946-47	1·5	1·7	5·5	3·5
1947-48	18·5	18·2	19·6	18·9
1948-49	17·5	16·0	15·3	16·0
1949-50	23·1	21·0	18·7	20·4
1950-51	9·3	11·0	16·1	13·0
1951-52	13·0	13·6	15·9	14·4
1952-53	25·4	21·3	16·5	21·0
1953-54	21·9	16·5	19·8	19·0
1954-55	12·4	13·0	13·2	12·9
1955-56	21·0	18·9	18·7	19·5

\* Tableland, Slope and Central Plains.



## SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS.

Holdings with wheat areas in area series in 1947-48 were distributed throughout the State as follows:—

**Table 920.—Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Area Series, in Divisions, 1947-48.**

Division.	Number of Holdings with Acreages of Wheat for Grain of—						
	1-49.	50-299.	300-499.	500-999.	1,000-1,999.	2,000 or more.	All Areas.
Coastal Divisions	74	44	1	1	...	...	120
Northern Tableland	85	90	12	5	1	...	193
Central Tableland	456	900	236	115	13	...	1,720
Southern Tableland	124	31	...	...	...	...	155
North-western Slope	340	1,249	567	255	43	3	2,457
Central-western Slope	189	1,313	1,133	666	72	5	3,378
South-western Slope	463	1,999	1,132	548	51	8	4,201
North Central Plain	37	372	251	209	29	2	900
Central Plain	33	257	200	159	18	2	669
Riverina	144	2,286	1,010	374	36	6	3,856
Western Division	7	19	5	1	1	...	33
Total, New South Wales	1,952	8,560	4,547	2,333	264	26	17,682

In 1938-39 more holdings grew wheat than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. Then wartime restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but expansion was resumed in 1944-45, and in 1947-48 a record number of holdings grew wheat for grain. The relatively high price of wool in recent years has probably resulted in a large number of farmers increasing their sheep-raising activities at the expense of wheatgrowing. The number of holdings growing wheat in 1952-53, viz., 15,577, was the lowest in this century, but in 1955-56 the number was 16,264.

Particulars of wheat holdings in area series and wheat crops in production series up to 1940-41 were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. Corresponding information was not ascertained in respect of later years until 1947-48, and the particulars for that year and those of ten years earlier are given on page 615 of Year Book No. 52.

## AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT.

The average yield of wheat in New South Wales has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons, but these fluctuations have been much less marked since 1920-21 than formerly. The highest yields have frequently been recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 12 bushels per acre in only three seasons, viz., in 1940-41 when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels, in 1944-45 when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels, and in 1946-47 when, as a result of extreme drought in all sections, only 3.5 bushels per acre were harvested. The highest averages ever recorded were 21.0 bushels per acre in 1952-53 and 20.4 bushels per acre in 1949-50.

The average annual yield in decennial periods since 1882 is shown below. The comparatively high average in the early years is due probably to the fact that the smaller area under cultivation in these early years included a high proportion of land in districts of reliable rainfall, cultivated relatively intensively.

**Table 921.—Wheat Yields, Decennial Averages.**

Period.	Average Yield per acre.	Period.	Average Yield per acre.
	bushels.		bushels.
1882-1891	13.30	1922-1931	12.02
1892-1901	10.02	1932-1941	13.10
1902-1911	11.04	1942-1951	14.19
1912-1921	11.62		

In calculating these averages, the area which was sown for grain, but failed, is included, while the area fed off profitably or used for green fodder is excluded.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled and manured, and types of wheat are improved by plant breeding, the average is increasing; notwithstanding the inclusion of two extremely poor seasons, the average yield in the ten seasons ended 1955-1956 was 15.6 bushels per acre.

Holdings growing wheat for grain in 1947-48 were classified according to the average yield of wheat per acre. The tabulated results are not a reflection of average conditions, but they serve to show that even in a season of generally very favourable conditions, there is a wide variation in average yield from farm to farm and district to district. Details are given in Table 293 of Year Book No. 51.

#### FALLOWING AND THE WHEAT YIELD.

Between 1923-24 and 1941-42, statistics were collected of the yield of grain from the areas of new land, fallowed land, and unfallowed land sown with wheat. A summary of these statistics for the year 1941-42 is shown on pages 617 and 618 of Year Book No. 52.

#### VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN.

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since Farrer's work (between 1886 and 1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

In recent years, wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the North-Western Slope Division, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced. Fewer varieties have been recommended for cultivation, and this has resulted in greater uniformity in the f.a.q. sample with consequent advantages in marketing.

Particulars of the principal varieties grown in New South Wales in the last three years are shown below:—

**Table 922.—Varieties of Wheat Grown.**

Variety.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	Variety.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
		acres.				acres.	
Bencubbin ...	1,355,039	1,190,055	1,019,386	Koala ...	78,562	63,649	54,396
Bordan ...	148,452	111,527	96,466	Magnet ...	56,468	47,569	40,906
Celebration ...	118,466	79,357	70,276	Pinnacle ...	39,261	39,989	40,855
Charter ...	113,939	86,250	84,541	Pusa No. 4 and			
Curlew ...	*	*	6,139	No. 111. ...	13,593	9,502	7,408
Eureka and				Quadrat ...	77,463	60,512	46,193
Eureka 2 ...	35,632	27,234	27,251	Spica ...	*	7,214	13,694
Festival ...	55,664	101,314	121,154	Saga ...	15,516	*	*
Ford ...	159,593	122,584	112,095	Warigo ...	47,880	31,839	27,623
Gabo ...	559,855	574,662	621,737	Other, Unspeci-			
Glenwari ...	111,277	151,873	192,501	fied, etc. ...	204,060	175,798	175,680
Insignia ...	58,961	66,511	73,850				
Javelin ...	26,876	32,331	41,960	Total ...	3,547,624	3,177,844	3,064,204
Kendee... ..	271,067	198,074	190,093				

\* Information not compiled.

In 1956 the Department of Agriculture recommended fourteen varieties for production of grain in specified zones of the New South Wales wheat-belt. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district. New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years, and only two of the varieties are resistant to this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. Most commercial varieties are susceptible to leaf rust. The varieties recommended and their characteristics are shown below:—

**Table 923.—Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1956.**

Variety	Districts for which Recommended.	Characteristics.				
		Flour Content.	Straw.	Disease Resistance.		Other and General.
				Flag Smut.	Stem Rust.	
For Hay or Green Fodder.*						
Charter	Northern	...	Fine, med. tall	R.	S.	Frost susceptible
Ford	do.	...	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good quality hay
For Grain—Early Sowing.						
Bordan	Cent., South T'lands and Slopes	Medium-strong	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall districts only
Celebration	General, except W. Riverina	do.	do.	R.	M.R.	Free stripping
Ford	General except Riverina and C. Plains (S. portion)	do.	do.	M.R.	S.	Good grain finish
Pinnacle	Riverina	Weak	Short, stiff	R.	S.	Late maturing

NOTE.—Table 923 is continued on the following page.

**Table 923.—Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1956—continued.**

Variety.	Districts for which Recommended.	Characteristics.				
		Flour Content.	Straw.	Disease Resistance.		Other and General.
				Flag Smut.	Stem Rust.	

*For Grain—Mid-season Sowing.*

Bencubbin	General, except N. T'lands, N.W. Slopes and Plains	Weak	Weak	R.	S.	Withstands dryness
Kendee	Cent. T'lands, Cent. and S.W. Slopes and E. Riverina	Medium-strong	Medium-tall	R.	S.	Frost susceptible
Celebration	General, except W. Riverina	do.	Tall	R.	M.R.	Free Stripping
Warigo	N. T'lands Slopes and Plains, Cent. T'lands	do.	Medium-tall	R.	R.	Moderate disease resistance

*For Grain—Late Sowing.*

Charter	N. T'lands, N.W. Slopes and Plains	Strong	Fine, med., tall	R.	S.	High quality, frost susceptible
Festival	N.W. Slopes and Plains, S.W. Plains	do.	Fine, strong	R.	R.	do.
Gabo	General, except Cent. T'lands	do.	Short	S.	S.	In demand by millers
Koala	C. T'lands, Slopes and Plains S.W. Slopes	Weak	Short, strong	M.R.	V.S.	Heavy grain
Spica	N.W. Slopes and Plains	Strong	Fine	M.R.	R.	Bearded heads, good quality
Insignia	Riverina and Irrigation Areas	Weak	Short, strong	R.	S.	Low quality grain

R., Resistant; M.R., Moderately resistant; S., Susceptible; V.S., Very susceptible.

\* Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early sowings: Ford, Celebration, Bencubbin. Mid-season sowing: Charter.

**RAINFALL INDEX IN WHEAT DISTRICTS.**

The following summary provides a monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State since 1942. For each wheat district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average acreage over a period.

**Table 924.—Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts.**

Month	Rainfall Index—New South Wales Wheat Districts. (Normal equals 100).															
	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	
Jan.	31	138	28	127	158	18	101	66	120	90	25	108	206	88	189	
Feb.	158	55	32	92	269	207	222	140	339	114	49	116	226	428	227	
March	70	17	49	30	95	136	48	200	354	33	167	24	6	113	425	
April	37	148	80	63	57	85	126	68	174	75	246	81	96	57	230	
May	237	118	135	90	43	56	109	103	112	120	216	140	23	142	250	
June	128	53	14	167	50	53	134	65	143	123	136	46	62	92	155	
July	113	83	53	73	84	152	36	92	188	102	104	41	40	102	204	
Aug.	105	103	90	152	41	97	56	46	92	130	141	141	79	147	90	
Sept.	78	122	26	27	39	131	84	148	107	121	85	106	57	103	91	
Oct.	97	83	73	104	47	127	84	235	291	84	209	157	181	246	251	
Nov.	164	171	45	67	155	163	88	178	224	56	115	126	228	103	47	
Dec.	93	32	42	47	94	302	110	56	49	32	96	27	167	76	32	

**Average Yield of Wheat per acre, Season ended March of following Year.**

Bush.	17.0	17.6	6.0	16.6	3.5	18.9	16.0	20.4	13.0	14.4	21.0	19.0	12.9	19.5	16.4
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The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilising, temperatures and winds also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the following table the rainfall index for the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat-belt is shown in comparison with the average yield per acre in the seasons 1954-55 to 1956-57:—

**Table 925.—Rainfall Index and Average Yield in Various Wheat Districts.**

Month.	Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts (Normal = 100).											
	1954.				1955.				1956.			
	North- ern.	Cent- ral.	South- ern.	Total.	North- ern.	Cent- ral.	South- ern.	Total.	North- ern.	Cent- ral.	South- ern.	Total.
January	92	148	254	206	171	138	50	88	135	174	206	189
February	282	338	167	226	410	509	398	428	370	384	131	227
March	12	6	4	6	13	63	155	113	113	393	503	425
April ...	22	75	120	96	120	66	41	57	170	175	266	230
May ...	22	11	28	23	110	154	143	142	299	203	260	250
June ...	81	58	60	62	79	68	105	92	149	155	156	155
July ...	56	46	34	40	93	66	119	102	115	172	235	204
August ...	62	56	92	79	124	134	157	147	41	89	100	90
September	57	61	56	57	93	91	110	103	70	82	99	91
October	358	259	111	181	315	270	221	246	161	210	287	251
November	179	162	265	228	100	140	87	103	36	23	59	47
December	62	93	221	167	78	76	76	76	74	25	26	32
	1954-55.				1955-56.				1956-57.			
Average yield of wheat per acre ...	12.4	13.0	13.2	12.9	21.0	18.9	18.7	19.5	19.0	15.6	14.0	16.4

#### WHEAT RESEARCH.

The Wheat Research Act, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in May, 1957, provides for a tax of one farthing per bushel on all wheat produced in Australia to be paid into a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into wheat industry problems. A separate account is to be kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a committee, nominated by the State Minister for Agriculture, is to be set up in each mainland State for the purpose of approving expenditure on research. The State Committees must notify their approval of expenditure to the Wheat Research Council, which is to consist of a representative of the Department of Primary Industry, two wheat-growers' representatives, one representative from each Department of Agriculture in the mainland States, one representative of the universities, and one representative of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

#### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO WHEATGROWERS.

Details of the measures taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments to assist wheatgrowers during the pre-war agricultural depression, and the grants distributed in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36, are given in the 1939-40 edition and earlier issues of this Year Book. The money for these grants was obtained principally from the tax on flour used for local

consumption. Drought relief grants from funds provided by the Commonwealth and the State jointly were distributed to cereal growers in New South Wales in respect of crops which failed or gave very light yields in 1945-46 and 1946-47, and, in the latter year, in respect of land prepared for sowing in 1946 but not sown because of drought. Farmers (mainly wheat-growers) were paid £130,184 for the season 1945-46 and £1,490,201 for the following season.

#### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION.

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation scheme which provides for the fixing of a home-consumption price, equalization to the grower of the proceeds of local and overseas sales, payment of a guaranteed price to the grower equal to estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund to which are paid the proceeds of a tax on exports. The scheme is authorized by joint Commonwealth and State legislation and is administered by a statutory authority, the Australian Wheat Board. Further particulars of the scheme are given below.

A fixed home-consumption price and equalisation were features of the scheme introduced in 1938, when a fall in export prices led to the subsidisation of exports from the proceeds of a tax on domestic consumption. Details of this scheme, and of the wartime arrangements which succeeded it, are given on page 336 of Year Book No. 51.

The first post-war wheat stabilisation plan, which operated between 1948 and 1953 (further details of which are given in Year Book No. 53, at page 739) was designed to meet a situation in which export prices considerably exceeded those fixed for domestic consumption. Under this scheme, wheatgrowers received a minimum guaranteed price equal to the estimated cost of production, varied in accordance with an index of production costs. The guaranteed price did not extend to exports in excess of 100 million bushels from any one season's crop. Into a stabilisation fund, for the benefit of the industry, was paid the revenue from a tax on exports, levied when export prices exceeded the guaranteed price, and growers received an "equalised" price for wheat sold from each season's pool, whether sold on the export market or at the fixed home consumption price. Owing to the continuing favourable position of the wheat market, the fund had not been drawn on for stabilisation purposes when the scheme came to an end in 1953, and in a series of refunds the balance was returned to contributors.

Plans for a new stabilisation scheme in 1952-53 lapsed for want of the necessary agreement between Commonwealth and State Governments on the domestic price to be fixed, and wheat harvested in that season was sold under an "orderly marketing" scheme authorised by the Wheat Marketing Act, 1953, in which the principles of equalisation and central disposal through the Wheat Board were retained, but not the stabilisation features provided by the export tax, guaranteed price and stabilisation fund.

A new stabilisation plan to operate for five years commencing in 1953-54, agreed upon between Commonwealth and States and approved by ballots held among wheatgrowers, is embodied in the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1954. The main features of the previous scheme are reintroduced, with some changes in detail. The guaranteed price is again limited to 100 million bushels of export wheat, but the rate of export tax is now

1s. 6d. a bushel where the export price exceeds the cost of production by this amount or more, and proportionally less at other times. The stabilisation fund is now limited to a maximum of £20 million, any money received in excess of this amount to be refunded to the oldest contributing pool. As before, the guarantee is to be met, in circumstances where export prices fall below the cost of production, first from the balance in the stabilisation fund, and then from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. The home-consumption price, fixed annually by the State governments, is required to be not less than the cost of production determined for each season, and subject to this 14s a bushel, or the International Wheat Agreement price, whichever is less. The home-consumption price includes a small loading above these minima to cover the cost of transporting wheat from mainland States to Tasmania. A premium of 3d. a bushel on export prices is allowed to Western Australian growers in recognition of their natural freight advantages in overseas markets.

The home-consumption price is fixed under the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts.

#### *Australian Wheat Board.*

The Australian Wheat Board, as re-constituted under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1954, consists of a chairman, a person engaged in commerce with experience of the wheat trade, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and nine representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, and one from Queensland).

The Board has control over the acquisition and disposal of all wheat and wheat products. It also controls the handling, storage, transport and interstate and overseas marketing of wheat.

#### INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT.

At a meeting of the International Wheat Conference in Washington in April, 1949, an agreement was signed by representatives of most of the important wheat importing countries, and the wheat exporting countries of Canada, United States of America, Australia and France. The agreement was intended "to assure supplies of wheat to importing countries, and markets for wheat to exporting countries, at equitable and stable prices". It was for a term of four years from 1st August, 1949 to 31st July, 1953, but might be extended if the parties to it so agreed.

Each of the five exporting countries agreed to sell a certain annual quota of wheat if required to do so by importing countries at a fixed maximum price. Each of the importing countries, for their part, agreed to buy a certain annual quota of wheat at a fixed minimum price if required to do so by exporting countries. The total quantity of wheat so guaranteed was at first 406.3 million bushels (subsequently varied through changes in membership) of which Australia's quota was at first 88.7 million bushels. The minimum prices per bushel were to fall in successive years (in Australian currency at conversion rates ruling after the devaluation in terms of the Canadian dollar in September, 1949) from 13s. f.o.b. Australia in 1949-50 to 10s. 9d. in 1952-53, while the maximum price was to remain fixed at 16s. 1d. in all years.

During the period of its operation, world market conditions for wheat were such that the International Wheat Agreement price remained at its maximum, and exporting countries were required each year to fulfil their quotas at this price, the remainder of their exports being sold at "free" market prices in excess of this. In 1951-52 Australian supplies were inadequate to meet the quota of 88.7 million bushels, and it was reduced to 72.0 million bushels.

A new International Wheat Agreement came into force in August, 1953, to which the United Kingdom was not a party and from which Sweden later withdrew. Under this Agreement, the total annual quantity of wheat subject to quota was reduced to 393.0 million bushels, of which Australia's share was 44.8 million bushels. The maximum price in Australian currency was 18s. 3½d. per bushel of f.a.q. wheat, in store Australian ocean ports equivalent to approximately 18s. 5½d. f.o.b. Australia. The minimum price was constant during the three-year period of the agreement, at the equivalent in Canadian dollars of 13s. 10d. Australian currency, f.o.b. Australia, but the calculation of the Australian equivalent of the price was subject to change with alteration in the relationship of Canada-United Kingdom and Australia-United Kingdom freight rates.

Owing to the changed market situation, the export price of wheat did not exceed the maximum during the currency of the agreement, but varied within the range of the maximum and minimum prices set out in the agreement.

A further revised International Wheat Agreement, covering a period of three years, came into force on 1st August, 1956. It is identical in principle with the previous agreements, and as in the case of the 1953 agreement, the United Kingdom was not a party. Under the current agreement, the maximum price in Australian currency for f.a.q. Australian wheat f.o.b. is approximately 18s. per bushel, and the minimum price (subject to variations in freight rates) is 12s.

As previously, 44 importing countries submitted figures for inclusion, but many quotas were substantially less than before, and the annual quota, as determined by December, 1956, was only 294 million bushels. The number of exporting countries was increased to six by the inclusion of Argentina and Sweden, and France was given a substantially increased quota. These factors resulted in a reduction in Australia's quota from 45 million bushels under the 1953 agreement to 29 million bushels under the 1956 agreement. As with the previous agreement, the export price of wheat has remained within the limits set out in the agreement.

#### EXPORT OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The movement of wheat and flour overseas from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1956 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, viz., 46.3 bushels of grain to 2,000 lb. of flour. Prior to July, 1951, the equivalent used was 48 bushels to 2,000 lb. of flour. Complete information as to interstate movement since 1939 is not available. There is normally a considerable movement of wheat interstate from New South Wales, but in 1944-45 and 1946-47 imports were made necessary by smallness of the local harvests. Figures compiled by the Australian Wheat Board show that in 1944-45 there were net imports totalling 5,527,000



bushels of wheat and 1,392,000 bushels (wheat equivalent) of flour from other States and 468,810 bushels of wheat from the United States; in 1946-47 net imports of wheat from other States totalled 13,337,000 bushels.

**Table 926.—Overseas Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th Nov.	Exports Overseas from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov. *	Year ended 30th Nov.	Exports Overseas from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov. *
	Wheat.	Flour as Wheat.	Wheat and Flour as Wheat.		Wheat.	Flour as Wheat.	Wheat and Flour as Wheat.
	thousand bushels.				thousand bushels.		
1939	13,993	15,808	6,674	1948	37,031	16,082	14,086
1940	19,966	15,266	20,803	1949	26,120	12,969	7,908
1941	1,969	12,526	6,232	1950	29,035	13,893	16,875
1942	3,761	4,475	16,055	1951	7,318	16,050	3,595
1943	2,208	5,650	25,859	1952	14	5,408	5,881
1944	305	12,862	19,090	1953	11,852	12,833	9,888
1945 †	33	4,384	2,082	1954	6,548	9,761	26,458
1946	6,181	14,841	1,854	1955	6,888	11,980	17,483
1947 †	17	7,136	13,023	1956	12,569	11,833	21,365

\* At mills, sidings, ports and depots.

† See paragraph preceding table.

#### GRADING OF WHEAT.

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of a single standard known as f.a.q., or fair average quality. In New South Wales the determination of the standard is controlled by the Grain Trade Section of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. Samples of wheat obtained from all parts of the State are mixed in proportions grown in each division and are weighed on a Schopper 1-litre scale.

A committee comprising representatives of the Grain Trade Section of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, the Australian Wheat Board, the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, flour millers, and the Farmers and Settlers' Association, fixes the standard on the experience of the test weights of the sample.

The following comparison shows the standard adopted in New South Wales for each of the past twelve seasons, and the date on which it was fixed in each year:—

**Table 927.—Wheat, F.A.Q., Standard (N.S.W.).**

Season.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.	Season.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.
		lb.			lb.
1945-46	15th Feb., 1946	63½	1951-52	1st Feb., 1952	63
1946-47	28th Jan., 1947	62½	1952-53 *	30th Jan., 1953	64
1947-48	20th Feb., 1948	60½	1953-54	29th Jan., 1954	64
1948-49	11th Feb., 1949	63½	1954-55	11th Feb., 1955	61½
1949-50	10th Feb., 1950	63	1955-56 †	3rd Feb., 1956	62
1950-51	9th Feb., 1951	61½	1956-57	1st Feb., 1957	64½

\* Bagged wheat, 65 lb.

† Bagged wheat, 61 lb.

The weights shown are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, and not as a measure of quantity. Normally wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain was pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a "second" grade was determined. Separate Australian pools were formed to handle "under quality" wheat grown in 1939-40, 1941-42, 1947-48 and 1950-51, and comprised pools Nos. 3, 5A, 11A, 14A and 14B, particulars of which are given in Table 931.

#### BULK HANDLING.

The circumstances leading to the erection of bulk handling facilities were described at page 584 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The control and operation of the grain elevator system are vested in the Grain Elevators Board of New South Wales, established under the Grain Elevators Act, 1954. The Board consists of five members, including two representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The bulk handling system consists of a concrete and steel shipping elevator at Sydney, with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling, a terminal elevator at Newcastle, with a capacity of 4,200,000 bushels, and storage units in country districts with an aggregate capacity of 58,528,000 bushels. The capacity of the country storage units consists of 25,228,000 bushels in 180 concrete elevators, 7,600,000 bushels in 76 bulk-heads of timber and galvanised iron, 8,700,000 bushels in 12 bulk wheat depots, and 16,500,000 bushels in four sub-terminals located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow wheat from elevators and other storage units during the harvest season. The total storage capacity of the complete system is 70,228,000 bushels.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. Electric power is used at both terminals. The terminal elevator at Sydney is connected with the railway system of the State by four lines of rail, and has a receiving capacity of 6,000 tons (approximately 224,000 bushels) per day, and a shipping capacity of 12,000 tons (approximately 448,000 bushels) per day of eight hours. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is 2,000 tons per day, and the shipping capacity 8,000 tons per day.

The country elevators, with few exceptions, are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. The more modern are fitted with weighbridges for inward weighing, and the majority are equipped with outward scales. The storage capacity of the individual country elevators varies from 30,000 bushels to 375,000 bushels. They are built of reinforced concrete and steel with corrugated galvanised iron coverings, and practically all of them are capable of receiving classified or graded wheat in bulk.

At one time, all of the wheat taken into the elevators was transported from the farms in bags, either sewn or fastened by clips, the bags being emptied and returned to the grower for further use. At the present time, a considerable and increasing proportion is being delivered to rail in bulk wagons. Special railway trucks are provided for conveyance from the country stations to the terminals, sub-terminals, flour mills and other destinations.

Upon the introduction of wartime control by the Australian Wheat Board and the inauguration of Pools for the 1939-40 and following harvests, negotiable wheat warrants formerly issued to growers were replaced by a "Wheat Warrant and Claim for Compensation", which in turn has been replaced by a "Claim for Payment" form. This is a certificate that the grower has delivered the quantity set out, and is handed direct by the Grain Elevators Board to a licensed receiver nominated by the Australian Wheat Board. Payment is then made to the grower, in accordance with the Wheat Board's approval, by means of certificates on the grower's bank. These arrangements are being continued under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1948-54.

The bulk handling system was first put into operation in 1920-21, and its development is shown in the following table:—

**Table 928.—Grain Elevators—Wheat Received.**

Season.	Elevators in Country Districts.		Storage Capacity of Elevators Available in Country Districts (at one filling).	Wheat Received.			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Elevators.
	Available.	Used		In Country Elevators.	In Terminal Elevators from Non-Silo Stations.	Total.	
	Number.			bushels.			per cent.
1920-21	28	28	5,450,000	1,941,694	.....	1,941,694	3.5
1925-26	62	62	13,500,000	8,295,148	841,185	9,136,333	27.0
1930-31	99	99	16,373,000	22,948,116	724,972	23,673,088	35.9
1935-36	158	156	21,773,000	24,811,726	295,897	25,107,623	51.4
1938-39	175	173	23,323,000	27,590,667	307,776	27,898,443	46.6
1945-46	180	178	24,478,000	25,825,915	.....	25,825,915	41.3
1946-47	180	90	24,478,000	5,835,923†	.....	5,835,923†	37.2
1947-48	181*	181*	24,578,000*	43,029,765	272,203	43,301,968	45.5
1948-49	180	180	24,478,000	36,103,108	.....	36,103,108	55.8
1949-50	180	180	24,478,000	40,208,521	642,269	40,850,790	49.9
1950-51	180	180	24,778,000	26,469,402	1,517	26,470,919	61.2
†1951-52	215	215	38,428,000	27,857,781	108,843	27,966,624	70.5
†1952-53	219	217	39,728,000	39,353,438	136,981	39,490,419	69.7
‡1953-54	220	219	42,728,000	45,360,691	43,345	45,404,036	69.9
‡1954-55	219	219	58,528,000	24,678,012	78,498	24,756,510	65.6
‡1955-56	233	231	69,478,000	38,941,784	21,790	38,963,574	68.2

\* Includes one leased silo not part of system.

† N.S.W. wheat only. In addition, 5,377,386 bushels of Victorian wheat were handled through the country system.

‡ Includes bulkhead at new silo stations and sub-terminals.

Additional quantities of wheat were handled through silos from bag stacks in 1949-50 (6,800,654 bushels) and 1950-51 (768,478 bushels). These figures have not been included in Table 928 above.

The following table shows the financial operations in connection with the grain elevators in the last eleven years. Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling of wheat by the elevators are paid by the Australian

Wheat Board. Since November, 1942, the basis of payment has been actual working expenditure during the wheat season (November to October), plus an allowance of 5 per cent. of the capital cost, as at the commencement of the season, for capital charges on bulk handling equipment. In addition, since 1st March, 1955, depreciation on assets has been allowed as a working expense.

**Table 929.—Grain Elevators—Finances.**

Year ended 31st October.	Capital Cost (at beginning of season).	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board.		
		For Working Expenses.	For Capital Charges.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1946	5,330,806	112,313	266,540	378,853
1947	5,330,806	82,643	266,540	349,183
1948	5,332,278	243,459	266,982	510,441
1949	5,332,278	220,332	266,614	486,946
1950	5,342,025	281,454	267,101	548,555
1951	5,429,270	239,425	271,463	510,888
1952	5,694,541	353,339	284,727	638,066
1953	6,216,392	416,894	310,820	727,714
1954	7,041,671	414,897	352,083	766,980
1955	7,166,644	608,584	358,332	966,916
1956	7,369,099	789,620	368,455	1,158,075

WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN N.S.W.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from farm to railway transport before the end of February. These particulars of wheat delivered to the Wheat Board in New South Wales by growers exclude New South Wales wheat consigned to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

**Table 930.—Wheat Received by Wheat Board in New South Wales.**

Season.	Bulk (including Grain Elevators).	Bagged.	Total.	Proportion of Harvest. •	Proportion Received.	
					In Bulk.	In Bags.
thousand bushels.				per cent.		
1945-46	27,801	27,096	54,897	87.8	50.6	49.4
1946-47	6,529	2,106	8,635	55.1	75.6	24.4
1947-48	48,299	41,117	89,416	93.9	54.0	46.0
1948-49	39,484	18,874	58,358	90.2	67.7	32.3
1949-50	44,123	31,326	75,449	92.1	58.5	41.5
1950-51	28,766	8,526	37,292	86.2	77.1	22.9
1951-52	31,671	2,182	33,853	85.3	93.6	6.4
1952-53	43,751	7,858	51,609	91.1	84.8	15.2
1953-54	49,959	7,885	57,844	90.8	86.4	13.6
1954-55	27,581	4,803	32,384	85.9	85.2	14.8
1955-56	42,241	9,547	51,788	90.7	81.6	18.4

\* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

## WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD.

Wheat of each harvest acquired and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. No. 1 pool comprised the residue of the 1938-39 crop, most of which was held by traders when requisitioned on the outbreak of war. With the following exceptions each season's wheat was marketed in consecutively numbered pools. In 1939-40, 1941-42, 1947-48, 1950-51, 1954-55 and 1955-56, relatively small quantities of inferior grade wheat were marketed in Pools No. 3, 5A, 11A, 14A, 14B, 18A, 19A and 19B, respectively, but no New South Wales wheat entered Pools No. 5A and 18A. Pools No. 14A, 14B, 19A and 19B related principally to wheat grown in New South Wales. Growers received approximately 3d. and 7.9d. per bushel less for No. 3 Pool and No. 11A Pool wheat than for wheat in Pools No. 2 and No. 11. Advances from No. 14 and No. 14A Pools were the same; but for Pool No. 14B, which was all bagged wheat, advances were 1s. 6d. less. Wheat delivered to and advances made by the Board were as follows:—

Table 931.—Australian Wheat Pools.

Pool No.	Harvest.	Wheat Acquired in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund).			
		New South Wales.	All States.	* Total.		Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port.	
				New South Wales.	All States.	Bagged.	Bulk. §
		thousand bushels.		£ thousand.		s. d.	
1	1938-39	6,226	17,840	†	2,427	2 9-9‡	2 7-9‡
2	1939-40	65,350	194,106			3 8-0	3 6-0
3	1939-40	1,338	1,338	11,858	35,052	3 5-0	3 3-0
4	1940-41	16,919	63,659	3,265	12,413	4 0-4	3 9-5
5	1941-42	41,236		7,959		4 0-6	3 9-1
5A	1941-42		153,944		30,031	3 9-6	3 6-1
6	1942-43	44,797	141,990	10,210	32,559	4 8-5	4 5-5
7	1943-44	40,981	94,756	11,070	25,650	5 6-2	5 3-7
8	1944-45	12,168	38,826	3,005	9,595	5 0-8	4 9-8
9	1945-46	54,897	123,825	20,708	46,713	7 8-4	7 4-8
10	1946-47	8,635	98,520	3,938	45,430	9 6-0	9 0-0
11	1947-48	83,855	197,889			14 11-5	14 3-7
11A	1947-48	5,561	6,704	65,127	149,076	14 3-6	13 7-8
12	1948-49	58,358	175,009	33,611	101,064	12 0-2	11 3-4
13	1949-50	75,449	202,929	50,406	129,469	13 10-4	13 0-1
14	1950-51	35,281	170,101			14 0-7	12 7-4
14A	1950-51	1,924	1,934	24,142	112,579	14 0-7	12 7-4
14B	1950-51	87	87			12 6-7	.....
15	1951-52	33,853	146,021	24,294	106,988	15 11-0	14 2-9
16	1952-53	51,609	179,810	39,077	137,714	16 0-8	14 11-7
17	1953-54	57,844	183,201	35,156	112,374	12 8-7	12 0-8
18	1954-55	32,385	148,345			12 3-5‡	11 8-5‡
18A	1954-55	.....	4,406	19,097‡	90,891‡	11 7-7‡	10 0-7‡
19	1955-56	40,016	167,441				
19A	1955-56	10,199	11,642	24,755‡	87,050‡	9 10-0‡	9 6-0‡
19B	1955-56	1,573	1,671				

\* Including freight.

† Not available.

‡ Advanced on basis of f.o.b. terminal port.

§ Western Australian rates 2'636d. per bushel additional for Pool No. 17 and 2d. for Pools No. 18 and 19.

¶ Incomplete.

## WHEAT—OCEAN FREIGHTS.

In ordinary circumstances, in the conditions governing the marketing of wheat abroad, the shipping space offering and its cost are very important

factors. Under conditions of war, costs of ocean transport increased considerably. Shipping difficulties continued in the early post-war years, and United Kingdom shipping remained subject to direction.

Information regarding rates of ocean freight from Sydney to London is shown on page 315. The rate of freight per ton (in Australian currency) on bulk wheat, Sydney to London, rose from 39s. 3d. in June, 1939, to 153s. 9d. in 1951; it declined to 106s. 8d. in 1952, but rose again to 196s. 10d. in June, 1956.

#### CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, less net exports, with due adjustment for recorded stocks, exclusive of seed wheat and of wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown. The average quantity used for seed is approximately one bushel per acre.

For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

Prior to the war, the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was estimated to be about 22,700,000 bushels, viz., 13,750,000 bushels used as flour, 4,700,000 bushels as seed and 4,250,000 bushels for other purposes, mainly poultry feed.

During later years, there was an increase in consumption owing to expansion in pig and poultry farming, use of wheat for feeding stock in place of other fodder in short supply, increased usage for breakfast foods, and (till 1945) distillation of power alcohol from wheat to eke out wartime supplies of liquid fuel.

Complete particulars of the interstate movement of wheat and flour were not available during the war years. Because of drought, wheat production in the State was so small that it was necessary to import nearly 8,000,000 bushels in 1944-45 and over 13,000,000 bushels in 1946-47 of wheat and flour (wheat equivalent) from other States. The quantity of wheat consumed in New South Wales was apparently between 37,000,000 and 38,000,000 bushels in 1944-45, approximately 28,000,000 bushels in 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48, and 30,000,000 bushels in 1948-49. An indication of the approximate consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past five years, according to the purpose for which it was used, is as follows:—

**Table 932.—Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales.**

Season.	Wheat Consumed according to Purpose.					
	Flour.	Breakfast Foods.	Sold for Stock Feed.	Seed.	Other Wheat Retained on Farms.	Total
	thousand bushels.					
1952	14,316	896	10,412	3,173	1,221	30,018
1953	14,240	623	7,295	3,569	545	26,272
1954	13,250	601	8,610	3,274	570	26,305
1955	14,765	606	7,434	2,977	1,090	26,872
1956	13,860	603	6,352	2,571	1,845	25,231

*Wheat Sold for Stock Feed.*

Wheat was used extensively for stock feeding during the war, when overseas exports were curtailed, and especially during 1943-44 and 1944-45, when normal pastures were affected by drought. Wheat used for stock-feeding fell from nearly 18,000,000 bushels in 1944-45 to approximately 5,000,000 bushels in 1948-49; it rose to 10.4 million bushels in 1951-52, but declined again to 6.4 million in 1955-56.

Prices of wheat for stock feeding are shown on page 1053.

## PRICES OF WHEAT.

Information regarding the prices of wheat in Sydney in each year from 1865 to 1920 is given in the Official Year Book for 1919. Prices from 1911 to 1948 are shown on page 356 of Year Book No. 51.

Wheat prices in selected years since 1927 are given in the following table. The prices quoted for years up to 1936 are per imperial bushel (60 lb.) of f.a.q. wheat in three bushel bags with the bags included in the weight and paid for as wheat. From 1937 the prices are per bushel of f.a.q. bulk wheat. The annual averages are the mean of monthly averages which, in turn, are the mean of daily prices. To 1939 the quotations taken were shippers' and millers' buying prices. From October, 1939, the prices are those as fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for the sale in Sydney of bulk wheat for flour for local consumption.

Table 933.—Prices of Wheat, Sydney.

Yearly Average of Shippers' and Millers' Prices for f.a.q. Wheat: Bagged to 1936; Bulk from 1937.				Australian Wheat Board's Price for Bulk Wheat for Flour for Local Consumption.	
Year.	s. d. per bus.	Year.	s. d. per bus.	As from—	s. d. per bus.
1927	5 5	1935	3 0½	Aug., 1940	3 11½
1931	2 5½	1936	4 2¼	Dec., 1947	4 11¼
1932	3 0½	1937	5 2	Jan., 1948	6 3
1933	2 10½	1938	3 6½	Dec., 1948	6 8
1934	2 8½	1939	2 7	Dec., 1950	7 10
				Dec., 1951	10 0
				Dec., 1952	11 11
				Dec., 1953	14 1½
				Dec., 1955	13 5½
				Dec., 1956	13 9½*

\* Current in June, 1957.

Although the guaranteed price to growers was increased to 7s. 1d. per bushel for the season 1949-50, a change in price of wheat was avoided by the payment for that season of a subsidy of 5d. per bushel by the Commonwealth Government on wheat sold for human consumption in Australia.

*Export Wheat Prices.*

The following table illustrates the course of prices of Australian wheat for export. Prior to November, 1939, the export price of Australian wheat was equivalent to the "weighted average shippers' limits, f.o.r. ports, for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide". For

later periods the prices are the basic export selling prices of the Australian Wheat Board. These quotations are more or less nominal. They reflect the "breadth" in the market with sales at prices above and below the basic price from time to time. Moreover, large quantities of wheat have been sold under contract at fixed prices for delivery over lengthy periods. The monthly prices shown, therefore, frequently differ from the prices actually received for the wheat shipped in the respective months.

Australia has undertaken to sell its quota each year (August to July) to contracting importing countries at prices within the limits fixed under the International Wheat Agreement, but may freely offer any additional quantity available at any price to any country. As from 1st August, 1949, therefore, the export prices distinguish between those applicable to wheat sold under the agreement, and those for wheat in excess of the agreement quota. Prices under the agreement were fixed basically in terms of gold and the increase in Australian currency from 11s. 2d. in August to 16s. 1d. in October, 1949, was due to the devaluation of 19th September, 1949.

Table 934.—Export Wheat Prices, Australia.

Month	1938-39.*	1951-52 †		1952-53 †		1953-54 ††	1954-55 ††	1955-56 ††
		Wheat Sold under International Wheat Agreement.	Wheat in Excess of I.W.A. Quota.	Wheat Sold under International Wheat Agreement.	Wheat in Excess of I.W.A. Quota.			
shillings and pence per bushel.								
August ...	3 0-92	16 1	19 0	16 6	21 6	18 3	14 7	14 6
September ...	2 8-72	16 1	19 0	16 6	21 6	18 2	14 6	13 11½
October ...	2 9-58	16 1	19 9	16 6	21 6	17 8	14 6	13 8
November ...	2 6-34	16 1	20 1	16 6	21 6	17 0	14 6	13 4
December ...	2 4-96	16 6	21 0	16 6	21 6	16 10½	14 6	13 4
January ...	2 5-00	16 6	21 1	16 6	21 6	16 9	14 6	13 4
February...	2 5-05	16 6	21 6	16 6	21 6	16 6	14 6	13 2½
March ...	2 3-19	16 6	21 6	16 6	21 6	16 1	14 6	12 10½
April ...	2 4-12	16 6	21 6	16 6	21 0	15 9	14 6	12 9
May ...	2 6-28	16 6	21 6	16 6	21 0	15 9	14 6	12 9½
June ...	2 4-68	16 6	21 6	16 6	20 6	15 2	14 6	13 3
July ...	2 2-15	16 6	21 6	16 6	19 7	15 0	14 6	13 4
Average for year ...	2 5-08	16 4	20 9	16 6	21 2	16 7	14 6	13 4

\* Average of shippers' limits, f.o.r. ports, for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

† Australian Wheat Board price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis. In 1952-53 and 1953-54, a "carrying charge" of 5d. per bushel was added.

‡ For some destinations where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage, the selling price is below the basic price. From August, 1953, the basic prices shown have applied to both I.W.A. quota and "free" wheat.

The Australian Wheat Board's selling prices for wholesale sales of wheat for stock feeding, per bushel, f.o.r. port, bulk basis, from April, 1942, were as follows:—

per bus.		per bus.	
From—	s. d.	From—	s. d.
1942-Apr. 16	3 3	1950-Dec. 11	7 10
1945-Nov. 28	4 2½	1951-Dec. 1	12 0
1946-Dec. 13	4 10¼	1952-Dec. 1	13 11
1947-Dec. 22	4 11¼	1953-Dec. 1	14 1½
1948-Jan. 19	6 3	1955-Dec. 1	13 5½
1948-Dec. 1	6 8	1956-Dec. 1	13 9½



Between April, 1942, and December, 1946, the Board was reimbursed by Commonwealth subsidy for selling wheat for stock feed more cheaply than for flour. From 19th January, 1948, to the close of 1950-51 season, the price of wheat for stock feed was fixed at the same level as that for human consumption.

In 1951-52, the price was fixed at 12s. per bushel, and subsidy at the rate of 4s. 1d. per bushel was paid, on a limit of 26 million bushels used by the dairy, pig, and poultry industries, with the object of bringing the return to growers to 16s. 1d. per bushel. For 1952-53 the price was 13s. 11d. per bushel and the rate of subsidy was 2s. 2d. per bushel. The price in subsequent seasons was fixed on the same level as for human consumption, and includes 1½d. per bushel to cover the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania.

#### ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated return to wheat-growers as at country sidings. For 1938-39 and earlier years, the estimated net return represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings less the net cost of bags. The net return to wheatgrowers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

**Table 935.—Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings).**

Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1912-13	3 3	1923-24	4 7	1934-35	2 11·2	1945-46	6 11·6
1913-14	3 2	1924-25	5 7	1935-36	3 4	1946-47	10 3·8
1914-15	5 1	1925-26	5 1	1936-37	4 8	1947-48	13 7·2
1915-16	4 0	1926-27	4 6	1937-38	3 4·5	1948-49	10 7·6
1916-17	2 10	1927-28	4 7	1938-39	2 2·8	1949-50	12 4·6
1917-18	4 1	1928-29	4 0	1939-40	2 11·9	1950-51	11 10·3
1918-19	4 5	1929-30	3 2	1940-41	3 7	1951-52	12 10·9
1919-20	7 6	1930-31	1 7	1941-42	3 3·6	1952-53	13 0·6
1920-21	7 0	1931-32	2 11·5	1942-43	3 11·7	1953-54	11 1·4
1921-22	4 8	1932-33	2 6	1943-44	4 9·6	1954-55	9 9·4
1922-23	4 8	1933-34	2 5·5	1944-45	5 2·8	1955-56	9 10·8

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the table; these were as follows:—

d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.
1931-32 ... 4·3	1935-36 ... 2·8	1941-42 ... 1·5	1945-46 ... 1·7
1932-33 ... 3·1	1938-39 ... 5·3	1942-43 ... 1·6	1946-47 ... 23·1
1933-34 ... 3·8	1939-40 ... 1·0	1943-44 ... 4·1	1947-48 ... 0·3
1934-35 ... 5·5	1940-41 ... 5·8	1944-45 ... 19·1	

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the Stabilisation Fund. These reimbursements have been included in the year of production.

#### VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM WHEAT CROPS.

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales. The value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat.

Most of the value accruing from wheatgrowing is derived from grain, but that obtained from wheaten hay is also considerable. In the following table, the gross value of wheat, at place of production, is shown for 1955-56 and certain earlier seasons. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

**Table 936.—Gross Farm Value of Production of Wheat Crops.**

Season.	Grain.	Hay.	Total.	Season.	Grain.	Hay.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1920-21	19,469	3,441	22,910	1948-49	34,398	1,080	35,478
1930-31	5,215	1,186	6,401	1949-50	50,720	1,132	51,852
1936-37	12,989	1,057	14,046	1950-51	25,661	911	26,572
1938-39	6,695	1,950	8,645	1951-52	25,623	1,911	27,534
1940-41	4,286	846	5,132	1952-53	36,973	1,886	38,859
1945-46	21,790	2,695	24,485	1953-54	35,399	2,399	37,798
1946-47	8,091	896	8,987	1954-55	18,448	1,656	20,104
1947-48	64,758	2,139	66,897	1955-56	28,301	1,164	29,465

Very high values for wheat production in the period following each World War were due in part to some exceptional harvests, but in greater degree to the very high level which wheat prices attained because of the acute world wheat supply situation marking those periods. With both the harvest and price at record levels in 1947-48, the value of wheat production in that season was by far the greatest ever recorded.

#### MAIZE.

The area under maize for grain has declined steeply since 1946-47, when it was 110,038 acres, and in 1955-56 it was only 55,678 acres. From 1944-45 to 1949-50, the average annual production of maize grain was approximately 2,500,000 bushels. With excessively wet conditions in 1950-51, a harvest of 1,511,694 bushels was obtained. Dry conditions were experienced in coastal districts in 1951-52 and the production, 1,410,312 bushels, was the smallest since 1858. Good conditions in the next year produced a

harvest of 2,112,672 bushels, but in 1953-54 the average rainfall was slightly below normal and production fell to 1,737,579 bushels. Production increased to 1,867,737 bushels in 1955-56. The highest recorded yield was 7,594,000 bushels in 1910-11.

A registered hybrid maize seed scheme was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1948. The use of hybrid maize coupled with mechanical harvesting, is expected to result in heavier yields per acre, greater production, and possibly, larger areas under maize. The Department has released four late and four early maturing hybrids, each of which yields at least 20 per cent. more than open-pollinated varieties.

The following table gives details of maize-growing since 1906-07:—

**Table 937.—Maize, Area and Production.**

Season.	Area under Maize.			Production of Maize.		Gross Farm Value of Maize Grain.	
	For Grain.	For Green Fodder.	Total.	Total.	Average Yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
Ann. Avg.	acres.			bushels.		£	£ s. d.
1907-11	188,384	25,329	213,713	6,030,855	32.0	834,050	4 8 7
1917-21	139,266	17,137	156,403	3,630,680	25.9	931,000	6 13 8
1922-26	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26.9	818,910	5 13 2
1927-31	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26.5	662,460	5 10 10
1932-36	114,406	38,014	152,420	3,060,320	26.8	489,330	4 5 10
1937-41	124,308	43,579	167,887	3,297,500	26.5	641,260	5 3 2
1942-46	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26.9	751,810	7 7 3
1947-51	80,077	26,624	106,701	2,251,885	28.1	923,900	11 10 9
1952-56	55,943	21,338	77,281	1,779,112	31.8	1,299,010	23 4 5
Year—							
1945-46	92,416	31,573	123,989	2,560,695	27.7	810,890	8 15 6
1946-47	110,038	33,739	143,777	2,506,926	22.8	812,140	7 7 7
1947-48	86,979	28,715	115,694	2,356,710	27.1	716,830	8 4 10
1948-49	77,820	28,210	106,030	2,475,954	31.8	1,111,600	14 5 8
1949-50	72,872	24,052	96,924	2,408,139	33.0	1,030,980	14 2 11
1950-51	52,674	18,404	71,078	1,511,694	28.7	947,960	17 19 11
1951-52	54,216	20,374	74,590	1,410,312	26.0	1,251,650	23 1 9
1952-53	60,647	25,588	86,235	2,112,672	34.8	1,584,500	26 2 6
1953-54	58,556	23,660	82,216	1,737,579	29.7	1,259,740	21 10 3
1954-55	50,617	19,070	69,687	1,767,258	34.9	1,192,900	23 11 4
1955-56	55,678	18,000	73,678	1,867,737	33.5	1,206,250	21 13 4

Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairy-ing districts.

Maize is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers and on the Northern Tableland, where both soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. The following statement shows the area of maize sown for grain, production, and average yield in each division of New South Wales in the last two seasons compared with the averages in the five preceding years.

**Table 938.—Maize (Grain) in Divisions—Area and Production.**

Division.	Area.			Production.			Yield per Acre.		
	Av. 5 Years ended 1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	Av. 5 Years ended 1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	Av. 5 Years ended 1953-54.	1954- 55.	1955- 56.
	acres.			bushels.					
Coastal—									
North ...	24,677	17,948	20,302	779,902	621,213	609,162	31·6	34·6	30·0
Hunter and									
Manning ...	9,634	8,688	10,708	331,341	289,431	377,295	34·4	33·3	35·2
Cumberland	799	1,112	916	26,996	36,282	12,114	33·8	32·6	13·2
South ...	5,638	6,172	6,693	240,085	346,272	366,951	42·6	56·1	54·8
Total ...	40,748	33,920	38,619	1,378,324	1,293,198	1,365,522	33·8	38·1	35·4
Tableland—									
Northern ...	13,581	9,277	9,257	278,002	227,895	230,553	20·5	24·6	24·9
Central ...	1,919	2,122	2,065	66,188	68,616	69,786	34·5	32·3	33·8
Southern ...	62	74	89	1,361	2,391	3,522	22·0	32·3	39·6
Total ...	15,562	11,473	11,411	345,551	298,902	303,861	22·2	26·1	26·6
Western Slope ...	3,335	4,865	5,433	109,655	173,457	195,672	32·9	35·7	36·0
Central Plain and									
Riverina, Western									
Division ...	148	359	215	2,549	1,701	2,682	17·2	4·7	12·5
New South Wales	59,793	50,617	55,678	1,836,079	1,767,258	1,867,737	30·7	34·9	33·5

# OATS.

Most of the oats crop in New South Wales is grown as fodder for sheep, either as grain, hay or green fodder, a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested being milled for human consumption. Of the total area under oats in 1955-56, viz., 1,363,511 acres, 66 per cent. was sown for grain, 7 per cent. for hay, and 27 per cent. for green feed. Besides the latter, some of the area sown for grain is customarily grazed by stock during the growing period. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 939.—Area and Purpose of Oats Crops.**

Year.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed.	Total.	Year.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed.	Total.
	acres					acres			
1944-45	544,364	237,834	280,286	1,062,484	1950-51	332,158	74,512	257,006	663,676
1945-46	617,070	289,720	218,679	1,125,469	1951-52	596,527	113,348	354,237	1,064,112
1946-47	557,987	198,134	177,160	933,281	1952-53	729,961	127,795	356,967	1,214,723
1947-48	609,207	228,359	205,374	1,042,940	1953-54	506,758	114,302	413,180	1,034,240
1948-49	378,257	120,975	254,084	753,316	1954-55	657,292	100,702	490,026	1,248,020
1949-50	374,729	113,314	271,324	759,367	1955-56	902,192	102,173	359,146	1,363,511

After falling to a low level in 1950-51 the area under oats, both for grain and in total, has increased greatly in recent years.

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 947.

The following table gives statistics of the cultivation of oats for grain since 1906-07:—

**Table 940.—Oats (Grain)—Area and Production.**

Season.	Area under Oats for Grain.	Production.		Gross Farm Value of Oats for Grain.	
		Total.	Average Yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
Annual Average—	acres.	bushels.		£	£ s. d.
1907-11	70,303	1,409,040	20.0	151,040	2 3 0
1912-16	72,350	1,304,863	18.0	179,160	2 9 6
1917-21	78,000	1,208,660	15.5	214,220	2 14 11
1922-26	91,022	1,623,610	17.8	275,870	3 0 8
1927-31	140,972	2,301,560	16.3	283,440	2 0 3
1932-36	207,226	3,562,220	17.2	280,700	1 7 1
1937-41	306,516	4,218,626	13.8	408,690	1 6 8
1942-46	454,160	6,052,040	13.3	765,990	1 13 9
1947-51	450,468	6,501,706	14.4	1,281,040	2 16 11
1952-56	678,546	10,891,591	16.1	3,539,600	5 4 4
Year—					
1945-46	617,070	9,996,765	16.2	1,325,010	2 2 11
1946-47	557,987	2,045,598	3.7	523,120	0 18 9
1947-48	609,207	13,673,871	22.4	2,051,080	3 7 4
1948-49	378,257	5,779,239	15.3	878,930	2 6 6
1949-50	374,729	7,015,746	18.7	1,724,700	4 12 1
1950-51	332,158	3,994,077	12.0	1,227,350	3 13 11
1951-52	596,527	9,395,115	15.7	4,237,590	7 2 1
1952-53	729,961	12,326,316	16.9	2,824,780	3 17 5
1953-54	506,758	8,532,714	16.8	2,915,340	5 15 1
1954-55	657,292	7,667,169	11.7	3,034,920	4 12 4
1955-56	902,192	16,536,639	18.3	4,685,380	5 3 10

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. Particulars of the area cultivated and production in each of six divisions in which approximately 95 per cent. of the oats crops were grown in the five seasons ended March, 1954, and the last two seasons are given in the following table:—

**Table 941.—Oats (Grain) in Divisions—Area and Production.**

Division	Area for Grain.			Production.			Yield per Acre.		
	Av. 5 Years ended 1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	Av. 5 Years ended 1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	Av. 5 Years ended 1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	acres.			bushels.					
Riverina ...	153,682	182,426	254,548	2,717,729	1,966,152	4,861,362	17.7	10.6	19.1
S.W. Slope ...	125,580	150,939	227,883	2,044,205	1,841,184	4,252,263	16.3	12.2	18.7
C.W. Slope ...	92,161	130,844	169,661	1,409,718	1,363,164	3,180,330	15.3	10.4	18.7
Central Tableland	41,224	58,353	78,182	677,881	982,085	1,302,165	16.4	16.8	16.7
N.W. Slope ...	33,756	45,268	54,007	545,791	551,226	826,209	16.2	12.2	18.3
Central Plain ...	26,762	41,690	56,262	365,789	282,945	1,212,828	13.7	6.8	21.6
All other Divisions	34,862	47,772	61,649	491,681	680,433	901,482	14.1	14.2	14.6
Total ...	508,027	657,292	902,192	8,252,794	7,667,169	16,536,639	16.2	11.7	18.3

Particulars of the principal varieties of oats grown in New South Wales in 1951-52 and 1954-55 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 942.—Varieties of Oats Grown for All Purposes.**

Variety.	1951-52	1954-55	Variety	1951-52	1954-55
	Acres.			Acres.	
Acacia ... ..	*	10,477	Lampton ... ..	6,809	7,219
Algerian ... ..	297,573	330,493	Mulga ... ..	18,545	13,736
Ballidu ... ..	10,817	21,995	Orient ... ..	*	20,812
Belar ... ..	587,610	658,673	Weston ... ..	9,796	*
Buddah ... ..	6,980	*	White Tartarian ... ..	1,772	*
Burke ... ..	22,843	38,082	All Other ... ..	28,321	38,294
Dale ... ..	4,742	22,261			
Fulghum ... ..	57,136	77,337	Total Area ... ..	1,064,112	1,248,020
Guyra ... ..	11,168	8,641			

\* Not available.

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics and moderate resistance to smut, Belar is by far the most popular variety, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts, and accounted for 53 per cent. of the total area in 1954-55. Algerian (27 per cent.) is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands. It is later maturing than Belar and lacks its resistance to smut.

### BARLEY.

Barley is produced only on a moderate scale in New South Wales, and supplies for local consumption are imported from other States. Although there are several districts where the conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slope Division and in the Riverina. The areas under the crop in other districts are small.

The following table shows the area under barley for grain, together with the production at intervals since 1920-21:—

**Table 943.—Barley (Grain)—Area and Production.**

Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.		Season.	Area under Barley for Grain.	Production.	
		Total.	Average per acre.			Total.	Average per acre.
	acres.	bushels.			acres.	bushels.	
1920-21	5,969	123,290	20.7	1947-48	23,478	519,483	22.1
1930-31	11,526	188,610	16.4	1948-49	19,030	321,885	16.9
1938-39	14,194	217,680	15.3	1949-50	12,815	264,495	20.6
1940-41	20,087	175,674	8.7	1950-51	8,302	129,177	15.6
1942-43	14,297	223,236	15.6	1951-52	11,141	167,538	15.0
1943-44	20,075	379,656	18.9	1952-53	17,597	340,767	19.4
1944-45	28,119	121,716	4.3	1953-54	31,760	680,427	21.4
1945-46	28,893	495,936	17.2	1954-55	36,866	500,646	13.6
1946-47	26,698	107,172	4.0	1955-56	54,188	1,120,371	20.7

Owing to difficulties in importing barley from Victoria and South Australia, barley-growing for grain expanded considerably during the war years in New South Wales. The average area sown increased from 11,761 acres in the five seasons ended 1938-39 to 22,393 acres in the seasons 1941-42 to 1945-46. In 1947-48, when the season was very favourable, the harvest of barley (519,483 bushels) was the largest recorded to that date, although the area for grain was 5,415 acres below the record area of 28,893 acres in 1945-46. Thereafter, owing to a decline in the return to growers from barley relatively to that from other cereals, the area under barley for grain fell to 8,302 acres in 1950-51. It rose again in the following year, however, mainly owing to a rise in demand and price, and in 1953-54 both area (31,760 acres) and production (680,427 bushels) were the highest recorded to that date. Poor seasonal conditions caused a decline in production in the next year, but in 1955-56 both production (1,120,371 bushels) and area (54,188 acres) were the highest ever recorded.

Particulars of the area sown with barley and of production in the last eleven seasons are shown below:—

**Table 944.—Barley—Grain, Hay, and Green Fodder.**

Season.	Area.					Production.		
	Malting Barley.	Other Barley.	Hay.	Green Feed.	Total Area.	Malting Barley.	Other Barley.	Hay.
	acres.					bushels.		tons.
1945-46	18,624	10,269	1,088	11,787	41,768	339,264	156,072	1,342
1946-47	18,771	7,927	774	6,567	34,039	76,890	30,282	344
1947-48	15,127	8,351	1,198	6,228	30,904	356,571	162,912	1,315
1948-49	13,830	5,200	533	7,321	26,884	240,372	81,513	734
1949-50	9,463	3,352	657	7,412	20,884	202,842	61,653	840
1950-51	5,930	2,372	118	5,133	13,553	95,592	33,585	100
1951-52	7,022	4,119	736	7,200	19,077	99,138	68,400	827
1952-53	12,481	5,116	468	6,655	24,720	247,242	93,525	660
1953-54	21,487	10,273	421	8,516	40,697	455,193	225,234	504
1954-55	26,382	10,484	649	13,621	51,136	355,125	145,521	747
1955-56	37,072	17,116	764	10,018	64,970	764,367	356,004	862

Of the total area under barley in 1955-56, viz., 64,970 acres, 57 per cent. was for malting barley, 26 per cent. for other barley, 16 per cent. for green feed and 1 per cent. for hay.

### RICE.

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales expanded very rapidly after 1922, when encouraging results were obtained from trials on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The amount of water available, and the fact that the use of water for rice growing in certain areas was injurious to adjacent holdings, made it necessary to limit the area of rice grown in each season. To meet wartime demand, the area per grower was increased, and rice

growing was extended beyond the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to the Tabbita and Benerembah Irrigation Districts supplied with water from the Murrumbidgee River, to the Wakool Irrigation District (1943-44), and to the Tullakool Irrigation Area (1948-49), supplied from the Murray River. These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively, although an extensive rice-growing project is now being developed in the Northern Territory. Rice research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection and general experimental work are undertaken.

The progress of rice-growing since 1925-26 is illustrated below:—

**Table 945.—Rice-growing.**

Season.	Holdings where Rice was Grown.	Area Sown.	Yield (Paddy Rice).	Gross Farm Value of Yield.	Average per acre.	
					Yield (Paddy).	Gross Farm Value.
	Number.	acres.	bushels.*	£	bushels.	£
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	12,030	39.21	7.7
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	259,610	72.00	13.1
1935-36	304	21,705	2,163,520	354,620	99.68	16.3
1940-41	329	24,547	2,240,267	391,690	91.26	15.9
1945-46	329	28,372	2,735,040	565,600	96.40	20.0
1946-47	353	31,995	2,978,130	767,330	93.08	24.0
1947-48	351	26,208	2,676,267	835,290	102.12	31.9
1948-49	406	32,689	2,738,970	872,840	84.00	26.7
1949-50	444	37,540	3,783,200	1,420,470	100.78	37.8
1950-51	462	36,887	4,117,330	1,863,090	111.62	50.5
1951-52	452	35,589	3,047,467	1,585,400	85.63	49.8
1952-53	498	34,494	3,963,787	2,678,960	114.91	77.7
1953-54	542	38,859	4,069,067	2,695,440	104.71	69.4
1954-55	574	38,688	5,080,107	2,781,360	131.31	71.9
1955-56	621	41,182	4,725,173	2,486,650	114.74	60.4

\* 42 lb. per bushel.

Since the war the area and production of rice have tended to increase. Production reached a record of 5,080,107 bushels (averaging 131 bushels per acre) in 1954-55. It fell slightly in 1955-56, although the area sown in that year was the highest ever recorded.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, and normally the greater part of the crop is sold for consumption in Australia. The price per ton, f.o.r. Leeton, was £22 in 1949-50, £26 10s. in 1950-51 and £32 in 1951-52. It rose to £40 in 1952-53, but fell to £31 in 1954-55 and £30 in 1955-56.



The distribution of rice for consumption by civilians in Australia was suspended in August, 1942, when available supplies were used mainly for Australian and Allied services, Asians in Australia and the population of Pacific Islands. Restrictions, lifted about November, 1951, were re-imposed in respect of the 1951-52 crop. No restrictions operated in the last four years.

The quantity of rice (paddy) produced, and the amount and value of local rice shipped oversea from Australia in 1938-39 and the last eleven years, are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 946.—Rice Produced and Rice Exported Oversea.**

Year ended 30th June.	Rice Produced in N.S.W. (Paddy).	Local Rice Exported Oversea from Australia.			
		Quantity.			Total Value.
		Cleaned.	Uncleaned.	Meal and Flour.	
		tons (2,240 lb.).			£A (f.o.b.)
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	185,260
1946	51,282	9,932	15,355	148	590,897
1947	55,840	23,548	1,269	250	759,623
1948	50,180	27,772	213	82	1,044,992
1949	51,356	27,199	387	234	1,249,243
1950	70,935	26,681	10	76	1,181,585
1951	77,200	29,038	92	54	1,500,379
1952	57,140	24,890	185	12	1,708,754
1953	74,321	23,502	95	3	1,815,439
1954	76,295	34,588	837	3	3,265,451
1955	95,252	26,319	2,793	...	2,110,071
1956	88,597	33,530	8,965	...	2,576,019

Of the cleaned rice exported in 1955-56, 27 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. to Canada and practically all of the balance to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

### HAY.

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay, though subject to considerable fluctuation, is less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay. The following table shows the area, production and average yield per acre of hay of each principal kind since 1935-36.

Table 947.—Hay—Area and Production.\*

Season.	Wheaten.	Oaten.	Lucerne	Barley and Rye.	Total Hay.
Area—acres.					
Average 5 years—					
1935-36 to 1939-40	338,100	349,161	98,762	2,342	788,365
1940-41 to 1944-45	293,150	276,111	85,138	2,846	657,245
Season—					
1949-50	122,295	113,314	92,190	935	328,734
1950-51	78,805	74,512	69,657	305	223,279
1951-52	120,756	113,348	72,760	1,132	307,996
1952-53	94,503	127,795	95,839	959	319,096
1953-54	145,689	114,302	122,462	1,202	383,655
1954-55	184,698	100,702	192,190	1,090	478,680
1955-56	84,487	102,173	195,204	1,633	383,497
* Production—tons.					
Average 5 years—					
1935-36 to 1939-40	390,732	399,040	153,017	2,638	945,427
1940-41 to 1944-45	278,491	265,431	138,286	2,753	684,961
Season—					
1949-50	162,935	142,410	174,993	1,187	481,525
1950-51	91,662	81,672	119,415	239	293,038
1951-52	157,506	137,599	119,488	1,375	415,968
1952-53	136,033	154,643	195,801	1,185	487,662
1953-54	185,889	140,991	215,570	1,461	543,911
1954-55	165,608	103,763	349,526	1,119	620,016
1955-56	127,886	139,660	298,282	1,973	507,801
Yield per acre—tons.					
Average 5 years—					
1935-36 to 1939-40	1.16	1.14	1.55	1.13	1.20
1940-41 to 1944-45	.95	.96	1.62	.97	1.04
Season—					
1949-50	1.33	1.26	1.90	1.27	1.46
1950-51	1.16	1.10	1.71	.95	1.31
1951-52	1.30	1.21	1.64	1.21	1.35
1952-53	1.44	1.21	2.04	1.24	1.53
1953-54	1.28	1.23	1.76	1.22	1.42
1954-55	0.90	1.03	1.82	1.03	1.30
1955-56	1.51	1.37	1.53	1.21	1.48

\* Excluding grass hay.

Of the total quantity of hay produced in 1955-56, viz., 567,801 tons, 53 per cent. was lucerne, 23 per cent. wheaten, and 24 per cent. oaten.

The area mown, the quantity cut, and average yield per acre of grass cut for hay in each season since 1945-46 were as follows:—

Table 948.—Grass Cut for Hay.

Season.	Area Mown.	Quantity Cut.	Yield per Acre.	Season.	Area Mown.	Quantity Cut.	Yield per Acre.
	acres.	tons.			acres.	tons.	
1946	7,986	10,735	1.40	1952	26,011	34,806	1.34
1947	3,961	4,632	1.17	1953	68,727	90,989	1.32
1948	9,145	12,663	1.38	1954	66,588	94,791	1.42
1949	7,724	10,472	1.36	1955	45,096	60,492	1.34
1950	10,357	14,556	1.41	1956	177,975	278,472	1.56
1951	15,652	21,902	1.40				

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is shown on page 1005 in the chapter "Rural Industries".

**SUGAR-CANE.**

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions are found, viz., cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall and reasonable freedom from frost.

The planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil and climatic conditions. Usually, plantings are renewed every fourth or fifth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis. The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres and the raw sugar is purchased by the Queensland Sugar Board in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Certain particulars regarding the operations of these sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pyrmont (Sydney) are published in the chapter "Factories".

The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from year to year; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane. The highest average yield on record was 43.85 tons per acre in 1950-51.

For several years before the war, the area under sugar-cane exceeded 20,000 acres, but the average for the ten years ended 1955-56 was only 15,466 acres.

The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits. Consequently, a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be harvested for crushing is imposed upon individual growers.

The fluctuations of cane-growing in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

**Table 949.—Sugar-cane—Area and Production.**

Season.	Area under Sugar-cane.			Production of Sugar-cane.		Gross Value of Sugar-cane Produced. †	
	Cut for Crushing.	Not Cut.	Total.*	Quantity.	Average Per Acre Cut.	Total.	Per Acre Cut.
	acres.			tons.		£	£ s. d.
1905-06	10,313	11,492	21,805	201,988	19.59	161,240	15 12 8
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26.16	205,070	34 0 2
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	397,690	45 15 6
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21.03	279,700	36 14 5
1935-36	10,416	9,794	20,210	280,472	26.93	384,820	36 18 11
1940-41	10,192	10,386	20,578	342,548	33.61	507,260	49 15 5

NOTE—Table 949 is continued on the following page.

**Table 949.—Sugar-cane—Area and Production—continued.**

Season.	Area under Sugar-cane.			Production of Sugar-cane.		Gross Value of Sugar-cane Produced.†	
	Cut for Crushing.	Not Cut.	Total.*	Quantity.	Average Per Acre Cut.	Total.	Per Acre Cut.
	acres			tons		£	£ s. d.
1945-46	5,943	8,860	14,803	166,069	27.94	292,640	49 4 10
1946-47	7,563	8,283	15,846	309,605	40.94	546,470	72 5 1
1947-48	7,113	8,955	16,068	267,261	37.57	560,830	78 16 11
1948-49	8,386	8,761	17,147	273,974	32.67	492,490	58 14 7
1949-50	8,517	8,081	16,598	330,738	38.83	664,460	78 0 4
1950-51	8,207	7,134	15,341	359,849	43.85	678,920	82 14 6
1951-52	8,354	5,974	14,328	321,388	38.47	920,990	110 4 11
1952-53	5,202	8,581	13,783	125,714	24.17	402,950	77 9 3
1953-54	7,787	6,869	14,656	263,249	33.81	1,041,960	133 16 2
1954-55	6,566	8,078	14,644	222,213	33.84	801,560	122 1 7
1955-56	7,522	8,728	16,250	284,539	37.83	1,080,690	143 13 5

\* Since 1910 exclusive of areas cut for green food or used for plants.

† At place of production.

Since June, 1920, the sugar industry in Australia has been subject to agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments administered by the Queensland Sugar Board, which arranges for the refining and marketing of sugar produced in Queensland and New South Wales. There is an embargo on the importation of foreign sugar and the prices of refined sugar of various grades are fixed on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the current agreement (operative to 31st August, 1961), the Australian wholesale price of refined sugar of 1A grade is £82 1s. per ton. The retail price of sugar is 10d. per lb. in capital cities (June, 1957).

The Queensland Sugar Board, after deduction of marketing charges (refining, transport, etc.), pays an average net price to the sugar mills in respect of each season's deliveries of raw sugar (94 net titre basis). Quotas are determined in respect of sugar sold for home consumption and for export, and the prices paid by the Board in various seasons since 1938-39 are shown below:—

**Table 950.—Raw Sugar—Prices Paid by Sugar Board to Mills in Australia.**

Season. *	Average Net Price per Ton.			Season. *	Average Net Price per Ton.		
	Home Consumption.	Exports.†	Whole Crop.		Home Consumption.	Exports.†	Whole Crop.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1938-39	24 0 0	8 4 3	15 3 11	1951-52	33 14 0	36 15 6	34 7 0
1947-48	24 0 0	29 12 6	24 19 9	1952-53	44 3 0	41 2 0	42 12 9
1948-49	23 1 0	28 2 0	25 8 6	1953-54	47 18 6	38 13 10	42 10 8
1949-50	24 6 0	29 7 6	26 13 8	1954-55	47 1 0	37 8 1	41 6 11
1950-51	24 11 0	32 16 6	28 3 4	1955-56	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 9 0

\* Usually referred to as season ended December of earlier year.

† F.O.B. at mill ports.

The average return from local sales, which is based on the Australian wholesale price fixed under the Sugar Agreement (see above), was practically the same in 1950-51 as in 1938-39 but substantial increases during the next three years almost doubled the price by 1953-54; there was a slight fall in the average home consumption price in 1954-55 and 1955-56. The return on export sales of sugar rose by 106 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1945-46, and by a further 143 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1952-53. The world parity price declined in 1953-54 and 1954-55, but rose slightly in 1955-56.

From 1941 to the end of 1952 the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments were parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position made possible. For the 1941 season the quantity to be shipped under the agreement was not to exceed 200,000 tons, and for 1942 and 1943 it was limited to 100,000 tons each season. For later seasons up to and including 1952, all exportable surpluses were accepted. For the 1953, 1954 and 1955 seasons, under an agreement between the United Kingdom and exporting countries of the British Commonwealth, export quotas were allocated among the exporting countries, Australia's quota being 600,000 tons. Of this total, 314,000 tons was Australia's share of a "negotiated price" quota, and returned £42 6s. 8d., £41 and £40 15s. sterling per ton c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, for 1953, 1954 and 1955, respectively. The balance (286,000 tons) of Australia's quota, received British tariff preference of £3 15s. per ton in addition to the world price for sugar.

Before the war the export price of sugar was much lower than the price fixed for local sales, returns from which were used to supplement the relatively low proceeds of the export market, but as a result of increases in the export price during the war and post-war years, it exceeded the local price during the five years ending in 1951-52. Substantial increases in local realisations were primarily responsible for the local price again exceeding the export price in each of the last four years.

Provision is made for rebates on sugar used in the manufacture of canned fruits, jams, etc., and on the sugar contents of other manufactures exported, as described on page 1075.

### TOBACCO.

Encouragement has been given to tobacco growing for many years by the Commonwealth and State Governments, but the industry has not developed in New South Wales. In 1955-56, there were only 40 holdings on which tobacco was grown, and even at the peak in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 the average number of holdings was only 180, the area planted averaged 1,931 acres, and the annual production of dried leaf was 12,041 cwt. The area planted declined to 327 acres in 1949-50, but rose slightly each year thereafter to 893 acres in 1955-56. In 1954-55, the production of dried leaf, viz., 5,516 cwt., was the highest since 1942-43.

There is a State Tobacco Expert to advise farmers and to conduct field experiments; assistance has been given by scientific investigations financed from Commonwealth and State funds; the industry has a highly protective tariff, and on occasion (as in 1943-44 and 1944-45) it has been aided by subsidy. Researches of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial

Research Organisation produced effective means to combat blue mould, which had previously jeopardised the progress of the industry.

Tobacco leaf is grown mainly in the North-western Slope Division on light, sandy land with facilities for irrigation. The experience in the cultivation of tobacco in New South Wales since 1916-17 is illustrated by the following table:—

**Table 951.—Tobacco-growing—Holdings, Area and Production.**

Season.	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco.	Area Planted.	Production (Dried Leaf).	Production per acre Cultivated.	Gross Value of Production (At Farm).	Average Value per acre Cultivated.
	No.	acres.	cwt.		£	£ s.
Average 1917-21	105*	1,009	10,293	10-20	79,632	78 18
„ 1922-26	135	1,493	12,234	8-19	95,890	64 6
„ 1927-31	87	688	4,310	6-26	38,128	55 8
„ 1932-36	180	1,931	12,041	6-24	149,414	77 5
„ 1937-41	52	759	5,175	6-82	49,508	65 5
1945-46	20	370	3,263	8-82	47,200	127 11
1946-47	22	402	3,561	8-86	53,330	132 13
1947-48	30	414	3,016	7-29	45,400	109 13
1948-49	21	428	3,590	8-37	75,380	176 2
1949-50	18	327	2,669	8-16	67,700	207 1
1950-51	19	342	1,639	4-79	50,410	147 8
1951-52	24	432	4,626	10-71	195,540	452 13
1952-53	25	445	4,588	10-31	196,860	442 8
1953-54	25	501	5,246	10-47	297,510	593 17
1954-55	32	635	5,516	8-69	362,610	571 1
1955-56	40	893	4,882	5-47	347,600	389 5

\* Average for four years—particulars for 1919-20 not available.

### GRAPES.

The most important viticultural district is in the Riverina Division, where 5,461 acres under vines in 1955-56 were for wine-making, 882 acres for table use, 1,420 acres for drying, with 498 acres of young vines. The greater part of these vineyards is in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The growing of grapes for drying is most extensive in the irrigation areas at Curlwaa and Coomealla, where 4,682 acres of vines (4,078 bearing and 604 not bearing) were devoted to this purpose in 1955-56. In the Hunter and Manning Division the area cultivated for grapes in 1955-56 was 1,247 acres for wine-making, 137 acres for table use, and 55 acres of young vines.

A comparative statement of the area planted with table, drying and wine grapes is shown below:—

**Table 952.—Grapes—Area Grown for Various Purposes.**

Season. *	Bearing.				Not Bearing.			Grand Total.
	Table.	Drying.	Wine.	Total.	Wine.	Other.	Total.	
	acres.							
1920-21	2,087	699	4,589	7,375	†	†	3,408	10,783
1930-31	2,637	3,937	6,771	13,345	1,269	749	2,018	15,363
1940-41	3,014	5,368	7,371	15,753	292	433	725	16,478
1945-46	2,735	5,320	6,876	14,931	432	620	1,052	15,983
1946-47	2,904	5,221	6,977	15,102	520	716	1,236	16,338
1947-48	2,659	5,270	7,001	14,930	860	751	1,611	16,541
1948-49	2,651	5,276	6,983	14,910	988	670	1,658	16,568
1949-50	2,665	5,320	7,082	15,067	1,214	650	1,864	16,931
1950-51	2,496	5,411	7,127	15,034	1,088	795	1,883	16,917
1951-52	2,218	5,668	7,181	15,067	934	1,046	1,980	17,047
1952-53	2,367	5,813	7,424	15,604	884	1,518	2,402	18,006
1953-54	2,312	6,155	7,554	16,021	719	1,388	2,107	18,128
1954-55	2,285	6,586	7,614	16,485	491	1,229	1,720	18,205
1955-56	2,408	6,967	7,251	16,626	422	1,051	1,473	18,099

\* Year ended 30th June for 1920-21 and 1930-31, and 31st March for all other years.

† Not available.

The total area under grapes has expanded by more than 2,000 acres since the war, reaching 18,099 acres in 1955-56. The expansion was mainly in drying and wine-making varieties, which accounted for 42 per cent. and 44 per cent. respectively, of the bearing acreage in 1955-56.

The production of the vineyards according to the purposes for which it was used is shown in the following comparison. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below, therefore, cannot always be related to the acreages classified in the preceding table.

**Table 953.—Grapes—Production.**

Year ended March.	Table Grapes.	Dried Grapes.	Wine Grapes.	Wine Made.	Year ended March.	Table Grapes.	Dried Grapes.	Wine Grapes.	Wine Made.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	thous. gals.		tons.	tons.	tons.	thous. gals.
1939	4,034	6,076	16,613	2,502	1951	2,994	5,390	16,850	4,372
1946	4,817	7,781	18,473	2,968	1952	3,132	7,031	23,998	5,465
1947	4,682	6,336	21,275	3,905	1953	3,651	10,541	22,953	4,250
1948	4,835	7,613	21,573	4,500	1954	4,268	8,852	27,138	5,066
1949	4,372	4,909	20,460	4,127	1955	3,627	8,536	13,544	2,271
1950	4,023	6,619	21,521	5,185	1956	3,327	5,038	14,371	2,350

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas and lexias—are shown in Table 963.

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during the budding and early growing season (September and October) and in February and March, when ripening and picking are in progress and drying is commenced.

Particulars of the production from vineyards in irrigation areas are shown on page 1087.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act of New South Wales, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

The export trade in wine was assisted by Commonwealth bounty payable under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1939-44, under conditions as outlined on page 476 of Year Book No. 50. The rate of bounty was 1s. per gallon from 1st March, 1939, to 28th February, 1947, when bounty payments ceased. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, the sum of £500,000 from which bounty payments were to be met, was transferred to the Wine Industry Assistance Account, to be used during the ten years from 28th February, 1947, for the assistance of the wine-making industry. The Tariff Board was required to report upon the question of assistance to the industry. The Minister would then determine whether such assistance was necessary, what amount would be expended, and how the funds would be used.

In 1955 legislation was enacted to provide for the establishment of the Australian Wine Research Institute. An amount of £400,000 was transferred from the Wine Industry Assistance Account to the Wine Research Trust Fund, and £100,000 was made available for capital expenditure. The Institute's laboratories are under construction (April, 1957) on a site near Adelaide, and the money in the fund has been invested to provide income for the Institute.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-54, the Australian Wine Board (consisting of representatives of the Commonwealth Government, grape growers, co-operative wineries and distilleries and privately-owned wineries and distilleries) supervises the export trade, maintains a representative in London, has all wine inspected before export, and arranges advertising and research. To meet its expenses a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, brandy or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy was maintained at the original rate of 2s. per ton of fresh grapes and 6s. per ton of dried grapes, until 1951-52, when it was increased to 4s. per ton and 12s. per ton, respectively. In 1954-55, the rates were further increased to 10s. and 30s., respectively.

### FRUIT GROWING.

The area of fruit crops of all kinds (including grapes) on holdings of 1 acre or more in 1955-56 was 111,581 acres, viz., productive 93,915 acres and not yet bearing, 17,666 acres, and the gross farm value of the fruit produced in that year was £12,391,000. Particulars of area and value of the crops in 1955-56 and earlier years are shown in the following table.



Table 954.—Fruit—Acreage and Value of Production.

Season.	Orchards.			Vineyards.	Bananas.	Other Fruit.*	Total.
	Citrus.	Non-citrus.	Total.				
AREA OF CROPS (acres).							
1945-46	28,502	37,270	65,772	15,983	16,938	1,352	100,045
1946-47	29,917	38,349	68,266	16,338	20,509	1,824	106,937
1947-48	31,565	38,811	70,376	16,541	26,381	2,144	115,442
1948-49	32,018	38,378	70,396	16,568	22,926	2,099	111,989
1949-50	32,800	38,531	71,331	16,931	21,571	1,823	111,656
1950-51	32,471	37,492	69,963	16,917	20,105	1,409	108,394
1951-52	33,063	35,943	69,006	17,047	19,085	1,271	106,409
1952-53	32,734	36,027	68,761	18,006	19,947	1,423	108,137
1953-54	32,246	36,083	68,329	18,128	20,714	1,718	108,889
1954-55	32,065	35,697	67,762	18,205	21,536	1,826	109,329
1955-56	33,108	36,772	69,880	18,099	21,683	1,919	111,581
GROSS FARM VALUE OF CROPS (£).							
1945-46	1,671,510	2,530,880	4,202,390	807,600	2,006,330	69,600	7,085,920
1946-47	1,743,590	2,446,030	4,189,620	815,030	1,831,420	62,620	6,898,690
1947-48	1,690,810	2,912,470	4,603,280	989,320	1,771,250	85,890	7,449,740
1948-49	1,231,630	2,146,540	3,378,170	780,220	1,789,890	85,990	6,034,270
1949-50	2,023,750	3,359,900	5,383,650	1,074,180	2,126,630	91,470	8,675,930
1950-51	2,176,660	2,907,490	5,084,150	1,237,750	2,502,140	105,270	8,929,310
1951-52	3,907,620	5,434,310	9,341,930	1,755,650	4,411,940	121,020	15,630,540
1952-53	3,128,750	4,552,390	7,681,140	1,761,940	3,877,810	125,490	13,446,380
1953-54	2,484,640	6,186,060	8,670,700	1,460,470	4,655,290	164,360	14,950,820
1954-55	3,097,830	4,467,560	7,565,390	1,346,900	4,426,950	229,700	13,568,940
1955-56	2,566,110	5,676,510	8,242,620	1,052,980	2,820,090	207,620	12,323,310

\* Includes passionfruit, pineapples, herry fruits, etc.

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passionfruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, apricots and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, almonds and grapes are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to February and table grapes from January to April.

Information regarding the marketing of fruit in New South Wales is given at the conclusion of this chapter.

Particulars as to the number of fruit trees on rural holdings of one acre or over in 1938-39 and the last two years are shown in the following table. Bananas, passionfruit, pineapples, grapes and berry fruits are not included.

**Table 955.—Orchard Fruit—Number of Trees and Production of Fruit.**

Fruit.	Trees not yet Bearing.			Trees of Bearing Age.			Yield of Fruit.		
	1938-39	1954-55	1955-56	1938-39	1954-55	1955-56	1938-39	1954-55	1955-56
<b>Oranges—</b>				thousands.			thous. bushels.		
Naval ...	115	162	160	644	731	756	1,078	1,070	1,292
Valencia ...	154	321	325	802	1,273	1,370	1,173	1,742	2,137
All other ...	21	14	17	186	93	88	227	1.7	131
<b>Total Oranges...</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>3,560</b>
Lemons ...	65	25	20	207	259	252	256	341	396
Mandarin ...	20	23	29	332	164	163	306	165	187
Other Citrus ...	19	7	6	40	56	58	69	141	138
<b>Total Citrus ...</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>4,281</b>
Apples ...	472	358	409	1,104	1,033	1,073	937	1,163	1,645
Pears ...	62	38	39	291	280	271	338	536	427
<b>Peaches—</b>									
Dessert ...	87	62	68	311	304	316	210	354	370
Canning ...	114	30	51	185	232	239	374	635	527
Nectarines ...	17	6	7	42	54	53	28	60	67
Plums ...	26	25	25	201	130	128	114	131	122
Prunes ...	14	46	54	249	227	234	146	239	264
Figs ...	3	3	2	20	15	14	8	17	20
Cherries ...	43	71	62	269	168	170	127	179	113
Apricots ...	22	44	45	147	153	162	154	267	345
Quinces ...	7	4	3	38	31	28	38	32	32
Almonds ...	25	2	2	54	26	24	9	3	2
All other... ..	13	4	4	21	12	12	16	10	13
<b>Total Non-citrus</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>3,947</b>

CITRUS FRUITS.

Particulars of citrus orchards are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 956.—Citrus Fruits—Area and Production.**

Season.	Area under Cultivation.			Production.		Gross Farm Value of Production.	
	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.
<b>Average—</b>	acres.			bushels.		£	£ s. d.
1922-26	21,854	8,119	29,973	2,155,313	99	595,900	27 5 4
1927-31	26,140	7,019	33,159	2,677,548	102	826,450	31 12 4
1932-36	26,223	4,806	31,029	2,947,468	112	557,850	21 5 6
1937-41	23,569	4,164	27,733	2,731,579	116	728,460	30 18 2
1942-46	23,500	5,225	28,725	2,682,546	93	1,629,954	56 13 6
1947-51	25,146	6,610	31,756	3,638,917	145	1,773,288	70 10 5
1952-56	26,348	6,295	32,643	3,701,807	140	3,036,990	115 5 3
<b>Season—</b>							
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,859	133	823,300	35 3 2
1945-46	23,484	5,018	28,502	2,605,804	111	1,671,510	71 3 6
1946-47	24,543	5,374	29,917	3,013,452	123	1,743,590	71 0 10
1947-48	25,263	6,302	31,565	3,794,138	150	1,690,810	66 18 7
1948-49	25,099	6,919	32,018	3,722,760	148	1,231,630	49 1 5
1949-50	25,394	7,406	32,800	3,355,813	132	2,023,750	79 13 11
1950-51	25,433	7,038	32,471	4,308,421	169	2,176,660	85 11 8
1951-52	25,855	7,208	33,063	3,481,341	139	3,907,620	151 2 9
1952-53	26,027	6,707	32,734	3,246,888	125	3,128,750	120 4 3
1953-54	25,949	6,297	32,246	3,914,535	151	2,484,640	95 15 0
1954-55	26,456	5,609	32,065	3,585,757	136	3,097,830	117 1 10
1955-56	27,451	5,657	33,108	4,280,516	156	2,566,110	93 9 7

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Windsor, Kurrajong, Baulkham Hills and Hornsby, within about 50 miles of Sydney, and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the Riverina Division. Of 33,108 acres under citrus fruits in 1955-56, approximately 19,000 acres were in the areas first named and about 6,600 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising more than one-half and navels three-eighths of the orange trees. The number of trees of productive age increased by 582,000 (36 per cent.) between 1938-39 and 1955-56. During this period the number of lemon trees (bearing) increased by 45,000 (22 per cent.), while, owing to lack of demand, mandarin trees (bearing) decreased by 169,000 (51 per cent.).

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production, and those prevailing in 1950-51 were very favourable. In that season, the total citrus crop of 4,308,000 bushels exceeded the former record of 1947-48 by 14 per cent., although the production of mandarins and oranges other than navel or valencia was much below the pre-war level. Unusually dry and hot conditions caused losses in 1951-52, and the citrus crop was 827,000 bushels less than in the previous season. The good season of 1955-56 produced a crop of 4,280,516 bushels, which was only slightly less than the record of 1950-51.

Particulars of the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and later years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 957.—Citrus Fruits—Trees and Production.**

Year ended March.	Oranges.				Lemons.	Mandarins	Other Citrus.	Total.
	Navel.	Valencia.	Other.	Total Oranges.				
TREES OF PRODUCTIVE AGE—thousands.								
1939	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1946	662.1	837.2	118.7	1,608.0	258.5	217.0	65.5	2,209.0
1947	689.5	933.0	122.5	1,745.0	284.5	216.1	71.8	2,317.4
1948	721.4	983.7	118.1	1,823.2	287.6	224.3	67.6	2,402.7
1949	697.7	1,005.1	114.0	1,816.8	281.6	213.5	68.3	2,380.2
1950	720.9	1,032.8	100.9	1,854.6	283.6	211.6	69.6	2,419.4
1951	719.8	1,057.9	103.6	1,881.3	288.0	196.8	68.1	2,434.2
1952	728.2	1,138.8	94.2	1,961.2	302.4	177.3	63.7	2,504.6
1953	725.7	1,177.1	98.8	2,001.6	289.6	167.9	62.8	2,521.9
1954	718.5	1,223.7	86.5	2,028.7	269.3	162.6	61.4	2,522.0
1955	730.7	1,273.4	92.8	2,096.9	259.4	164.0	56.0	2,576.3
1956	756.1	1,370.0	87.6	2,213.7	252.2	162.6	58.0	2,686.3
PRODUCTION—thousand bushels.								
1939	1,078.3	1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108.9
1946	872.4	982.2	114.1	1,968.7	332.5	179.2	125.4	2,605.8
1947	871.6	1,184.9	155.3	2,211.8	422.2	256.6	122.9	3,013.5
1948	1,255.1	1,552.7	154.9	2,962.7	435.6	253.2	142.6	3,794.4
1949	1,180.2	1,624.8	158.0	2,963.0	372.5	250.2	137.0	3,722.7
1950	1,101.1	1,417.6	120.6	2,639.3	366.5	214.5	135.5	3,355.8
1951	1,323.1	1,954.5	171.8	3,449.4	451.2	276.4	131.4	4,308.4
1952	1,073.0	1,540.7	135.2	2,748.9	401.7	203.9	126.8	3,481.3
1953	954.6	1,548.5	118.6	2,621.7	342.9	152.9	129.4	3,246.9
1954	1,222.5	1,875.1	136.6	3,234.2	365.5	183.1	131.7	3,914.5
1955	1,069.6	1,741.9	127.5	2,939.0	341.0	164.6	141.2	3,585.8
1956	1,292.4	2,137.0	131.1	3,560.5	395.8	186.4	137.8	4,280.5

FRUITS OTHER THAN CITRUS.

The non-citrus orchards are distributed widely throughout the State. From the record of 45,412 acres in 1936-37, the area of non-citrus orchards and fruit gardens, including passionfruit but exclusive of bananas, pineapples and berry fruits, decreased steadily to 36,598 acres in 1942-43. It rose again to 40,387 acres in 1947-48, but declined to 38,039 acres in 1955-56. The area under these fruits and the total value of each season's yield, at intervals since 1920-21, were as follows:—

**Table 958.—Orchard Fruit, Non-citrus—Area and Value.**

Season.	Area under Cultivation.			Gross Farm Value of Production.	
	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average per Productive Acre.
		acres.		£	£ s. d.
1920-21	27,302	14,309	41,611	577,480	21 3 0
1932-36 (Av.)	32,834	7,713	40,547	719,846	21 18 6
1937-41 (Av.)	33,927	9,957	43,884	932,843	27 9 11
1942-46 (Av.)	31,860	6,889	38,749	1,954,864	61 7 2
1947-51 (Av.)	32,697	6,936	39,633	2,820,736	86 5 4
1952-56 (Av.)	29,696	7,477	37,173	5,373,406	180 18 11
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	899,120	26 8 4
1945-46	31,924	6,332	38,256	2,592,780	81 4 4
1946-47	33,272	6,355	39,627	2,499,110	75 2 3
1947-48	33,445	6,942	40,387	2,985,260	89 5 2
1948-49	32,766	7,165	39,931	2,215,240	67 12 2
1949-50	32,647	7,171	39,818	3,426,290	104 19 0
1950-51	31,356	7,047	38,403	2,977,780	94 19 4
1951-52	29,846	6,912	36,758	5,518,590	184 18 1
1952-53	29,724	7,211	36,935	4,627,860	155 13 11
1953-54	29,690	7,535	37,225	6,276,900	211 8 4
1954-55	29,377	7,530	36,907	4,625,170	157 8 10
1955-56	29,844	8,195	38,039	5,818,510	194 19 3

More than one-quarter of the area under fruits other than citrus is situated in the Central Tablelands, where the area in 1955-56 was 10,724 acres; 7,379 acres were situated in the South Western Slope and 7,733 acres in the Riverina. The last-mentioned acreage includes the orchards of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which are described on page 1088.

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (South Western Slope), Uralla (Northern Tableland), between Camden and Mittagong (South Coast) and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina division).

Between 1938-39 and 1955-56, there was relatively little change in the number of apple trees of productive age, but the number of peach trees increased by 12 per cent. In the same period, the number of plum trees declined by 36 per cent. and cherries by 37 per cent.

The number and production of non-citrus fruit trees (in bearing) of each of the principal varieties, in 1938-39 and each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 959.—Orchard Fruit, Non-citrus—Trees and Production.**

Season.	Apples.	Pears.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Plums.	Prunes.	Cherries.
NUMBER OF TREES OF PRODUCTIVE AGE.							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1945-46	1,096,997	279,536	575,426	137,716	158,891	208,938	214,815
1946-47	1,108,146	305,452	623,497	148,130	163,012	232,195	220,999
1947-48	1,133,290	292,319	646,385	149,147	154,414	212,937	199,806
1948-49	1,097,823	290,928	627,700	149,914	149,350	204,304	194,369
1949-50	1,100,887	290,509	627,819	150,997	149,057	202,384	197,502
1950-51	1,079,790	301,789	573,576	149,275	146,498	207,123	188,677
1951-52	1,057,077	278,379	555,143	149,051	134,910	202,783	167,624
1952-53	1,037,014	280,660	556,492	148,513	134,376	210,900	167,107
1953-54	1,058,526	280,469	544,028	150,569	133,190	219,282	163,281
1954-55	1,032,715	279,968	536,635	152,812	129,700	227,012	168,042
1955-56	1,072,890	271,107	554,229	162,121	128,329	233,478	169,969
PRODUCTION—bushels.							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1945-46	1,180,442	323,981	701,367	233,107	149,433	220,803	160,286
1946-47	1,065,709	350,957	794,970	255,041	121,927	160,083	115,319
1947-48	1,329,955	429,916	973,178	339,809	152,566	308,615	95,275
1948-49	1,054,464	335,632	709,590	231,060	127,892	152,876	202,338
1949-50	1,296,430	408,607	790,669	306,306	143,815	198,329	154,425
1950-51	799,235	343,542	748,702	269,441	120,721	275,654	62,609
1951-52	1,351,144	296,362	903,421	333,276	105,727	203,876	126,684
1952-53	1,063,069	390,360	868,177	190,379	144,096	293,052	125,184
1953-54	1,764,750	456,069	1,046,430	322,664	130,397	325,565	148,522
1954-55	1,162,516	536,417	988,806	266,648	131,187	238,517	178,931
1955-56	1,645,276	427,036	896,454	344,827	121,718	264,165	112,729

## BANANAS.

Practically all banana growing is in the North Coast Division, where it is extensive in the Tweed River district, and of some importance around Coff's Harbour, where it developed during the depression years. More prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top caused a decrease in holdings with an acre or more of bananas from 2,295 with 17,438 acres in 1933-34 to 1,228 with 12,457 acres in 1942-43. Since the war the area has fluctuated around 20,000 acres.

More than 1,500,000 bushels of bananas were produced in every season since 1934-35, and production in 1955-56, viz., 4,037,187 bushels, was a record.

Bananas consigned to southern markets are handled by the Banana Growers' Federation, a growers' co-operative organisation.

The following table shows the area cultivated for and the production of bananas in certain years since 1922.

Table 960.—Banana-growing—Holdings, Area and Production.

Year ended 31st March.	Holdings.	Area.			Production.	
		Bearing.	Not bearing.	Total.	Bushels.	Farm Value.
	No.	acres.			No.	£
1922*	†	4,570	898	5,468	650,299	260,120
1925*	†	1,002	502	1,504	91,144	47,090
1930*	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	107,840
1935	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,589,064	306,220
1939	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	585,270
1946	1,964	13,145	3,793	16,938	1,960,381	2,006,330
1947	2,383	15,696	4,813	20,509	2,144,100	1,831,420
1948	3,056	19,126	7,255	26,381	2,321,833	1,771,250
1949	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,926	2,404,200	1,789,890
1950	2,687	19,559	2,012	21,571	2,743,600	2,126,630
1951	2,515	17,943	2,162	20,105	2,536,328	2,502,140
1952	2,412	16,447	2,638	19,085	2,229,192	4,411,940
1953	2,441	16,007	3,940	19,947	1,790,265	3,877,810
1954	2,580	16,842	3,872	20,714	2,747,717	4,655,290
1955	2,694	17,926	3,610	21,536	2,521,741	4,426,950
1956	2,703	19,566	2,117	21,683	4,037,187	2,820,090

\* Year ended 30th June. † Not available.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING.

Under the Sugar Agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments covering the five years ending 31st August, 1961 (see page 1065), the Queensland Sugar Board, for the Queensland Government provides from proceeds of the sale of cane sugar an amount of £120,000 per annum for disbursement by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted under the agreement). In addition to incidental and research expenses, this sum is required to be used by the Committee to cover a rebate (payable to manufacturers) of £2 4s. per ton of sugar used in the manufacture of fruit products for the Australian market. Manufacturers of fruit products for export receive a rebate on sugar used from monthly reimbursements made to the Committee of the amounts paid by the Committee in the first instance for this purpose. Under the previous Sugar Agreement (see Year Book No. 54, page 887), both the domestic and export sugar rebates were made from an amount of £216,000 provided annually by the Queensland Sugar Board.

Domestic and export sugar rebates granted in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to £57,854 (domestic £26,403, export £31,451) in 1954-55 and £53,035 (domestic £28,814, export £24,221) in 1955-56.

#### *Fruit Canning.*

The Australian Canned Fruits Board supervises the export of canned fruit under the Canned Fruits Export Control Act, 1926-1956. The arrangements for marketing pre-war (1939), wartime and early post-war packs are described briefly on page 376 of Year Book No. 51.

Most of the canned fruits exported from Australia go to the United Kingdom, which up to 1954 imported them in bulk quantities under the system of Government contracts initiated during the war. The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1956 at 4,557,000 cases of deciduous tree fruits and 1,554,000 cases of canned pineapple products, to be disposed of as follows:—United Kingdom, 60 per cent.; other countries of export, 6 per cent.; Australian domestic market, 34 per cent. New South Wales production represented approximately 20 per cent. of the Australian deciduous fruits pack.

The quantity and value of fruit preserved in liquid in factories in New South Wales in each year since 1941-42 were as shown below:—

**Table 961.—Fruit Preserved in Liquid.**

Year ended 30th June.	Fruit Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Fruit Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Fruit Preserved in Liquid.	
	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.
	lb.	£		lb.	£		lb.	£
1942	23,309,653	587,772	1947	27,408,125	764,077	1952	48,106,493	3,269,489
1943	17,351,194	460,588	1948	30,556,132	1,137,458	1953	37,117,654	2,471,387
1944	19,181,992	498,400	1949	29,675,858	1,140,271	1954	52,592,044	3,082,485
1945	13,456,695	387,216	1950	31,748,305	1,274,010	1955	46,867,291	3,519,677
1946	21,762,420	581,618	1951	35,742,541	1,890,658	1956	41,121,773	2,893,928

#### *Fruit Juices.*

The quantities of tomato and fruit juices produced in 1950-51 and later years were as follows:—

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Fruit Juices	288,736	234,202	254,693	214,345	220,221	276,162
Tomato Juice (not available)		175,091	151,462	(not available)		95,739

#### **DRIED FRUITS.**

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla, Curlwaa, Goodnight and Pomona Irrigation Areas and on the lower Murray generally, where there are many producers with private water licences. The earlier plantings on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area are now mostly used for supplying wineries and distilleries. Prunes are grown in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district, and dried apricots, peaches, pears and nectarines are produced in the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa Irrigation areas. Small quantities of dried fruits are produced in the Junee, Albury and Euston districts.

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded boxes. The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales, and the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas marketings. Quotas, uniform in all States, are declared by the State Boards each season, fixing

the proportion of the output of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. Packers in New South Wales contribute at the rate of 4s. 6d. per ton of dried fruits towards the cost of administration. All dried tree fruits from 1941 to 1945 were requisitioned for the services, and no quotas for these were determined in those years, nor in 1946 when appreciable quantities again became available to civilians, but since 1947 the entire packs have been available for local markets. A 50 per cent. quota on prunes was introduced in 1954; it was increased to 60 per cent. in 1955 and 65 per cent. in 1956. The quota for dried vine fruits produced in the years 1946 to 1956 are given below:—

**Table 962.—Dried Vine Fruits—Marketing Quotas.**

Kind of Dried Fruit.	Quota for Intrastate Trade—Per cent. of Production.										
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Currants ...	33	49	29	25	53	39	39	29	30	35½	30
Sultanas ...	22½	24	30	35	38	47	19	16	16½	17½	23½
Lexias ...	58	80	77½	50	76	52	72	33	22½	44	66

Fluctuations from year to year in production of dried fruits are mainly due to seasonal factors.

The following statement gives particulars of the production of dried fruits in New South Wales in 1939 and each of the last eleven years, as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board:—

**Table 963.—Dried Fruits—Production.**

Calendar Year.	Dried Fruits.								
	Currants.	Sultanas.	Lexias.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Nectarines.	Pears.	Total.
	tons.								
1939	1,282	4,114	395	1,049	120	187	2	2	7,151
1946	889	6,571	568	2,052	29	55	1	...	10,165
1947	731	4,453	447	1,359	33	53	...	4	7,080
1948	1,078	6,367	577	2,650	66	85	30	6	10,859
1949	1,090	3,241	578	1,243	54	74	17	9	6,306
1950	808	4,816	346	1,799	28	103	8	2	7,910
1951	969	3,747	664	2,080	35	62	6	6	7,569
1952	536	6,398	697	1,826	25	62	6	12	9,562
1953	990	8,452	1,099	2,706	17	31	7	7	13,309
1954	582	6,992	1,244	2,747	21	78	3	2	11,669
1955	663	6,915	957	1,915	16	33	...	...	10,499
1956	725	3,939	374	2,231	6	15	...	...	7,290

The United Kingdom Government contracted to buy all dried vine fruit of the 1946, 1947 and 1948 seasons in excess of Australian, Canadian and New Zealand requirements. Under a new contract arranged in 1948, quantities to the value of £stg. 2.5 million were taken annually in each year 1949 to 1953. Bulk purchasing by the United Kingdom Government ceased after 1953.



## VEGETABLES.

Statistics of vegetable growing in New South Wales from 1942-43 embrace the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption *except* those grown on holdings less than an acre in extent or in home gardens. Formerly, the area and production of field crops was obtained and market gardens statistics were confined to the total acreage and value of the crops produced. Information regarding the marketing of vegetables in New South Wales is given at a later page.

To cope with heavy demands from our own and Allied Services for fresh and processed vegetables, the Commonwealth promoted increased vegetable growing during the war years by publicity, contracts with growers, and the establishment and operation of pools of specialised machinery. In New South Wales the area of crops of vegetables for human consumption rose from 81,051 acres in 1942-43 (then already much in excess of the pre-war area) to 133,422 acres in 1944-45. Government contracts to growers were reduced in 1945-46 and ceased (except in regard to potatoes) after that year. The area decreased to 103,040 acres in 1945-46, and declined steadily thereafter to 69,135 acres in 1950-51; in 1955-56 the area was 66,918 acres.

The following statement shows the number of holdings on which vegetables were grown for human consumption and the area of the crops in various divisions in each year since 1952-53:—

**Table 964.—Vegetables for Human Consumption—Holdings and Area of Crops in Divisions.**

Division.	Holdings.				Area of Vegetable Crops			
	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Number.				acres.			
<b>Coastal—</b>								
North Coast... ..	2,399	2,151	1,923	1,888	8,201	7,533	7,083	6,492
Hunter and Manning	1,555	1,341	1,342	1,487	7,087	6,102	6,279	6,930
Cumberland... ..	1,806	1,636	1,413	1,409	8,779	7,431	6,625	6,550
South Coast... ..	790	763	706	776	5,362	4,670	4,898	5,637
Total ... ..	6,550	5,891	5,384	5,560	29,429	25,736	24,885	25,609
<b>Tableland—</b>								
Northern ... ..	776	760	704	742	8,071	8,038	8,087	9,546
Central ... ..	1,484	1,368	1,191	1,381	23,157	17,393	17,349	21,082
Southern ... ..	226	245	204	223	1,220	1,153	913	955
Total ... ..	2,486	2,373	2,099	2,346	32,448	26,584	26,349	31,583
<b>Western Slope—</b>								
North ... ..	107	128	130	147	888	606	652	773
Central ... ..	130	103	84	105	1,361	874	823	1,230
South ... ..	330	334	261	278	3,315	3,152	2,204	2,158
Total ... ..	567	565	475	530	5,564	4,632	3,679	4,161
<b>Central Plains and Riverina—</b>								
North ... ..	36	35	25	32	172	113	107	176
Central ... ..	26	23	23	24	125	131	92	89
Riverina ... ..	364	328	343	482	2,953	2,313	2,667	3,950
Total ... ..	426	386	391	538	3,250	2,557	2,866	4,215
<b>Western Division ...</b>	159	165	172	213	1,157	930	1,001	1,350
<b>Total, New South Wales</b>	10,188	9,380	8,521	9,187	71,848	60,439	58,780	66,918

NOTE.—Particulars of vegetables grown for animal fodder are given on page 1081.

Forty-six per cent. of the area of vegetable crops is in the Central and Northern Tableland divisions, where the area far exceeds the pre-war acreages. In 1955-56 the area in the Central Tableland, 21,082 acres, included 10,906 acres of green peas and 4,400 acres of potatoes. In the Northern Tableland the area was 9,546 acres, and the principal varieties were potatoes, 3,593 acres, and green peas, 3,706 acres.

In the Coastal divisions there were 25,609 acres or 38 per cent. of the vegetable crops, including potatoes, 3,772 acres; green peas, 5,643 acres; french beans, 5,398 acres; pumpkins, 3,212 acres; tomatoes, 1,890 acres, and cabbages, 1,045 acres; as well as swede turnips, carrots, cauliflowers, etc.

In the Western Slope divisions, potatoes and green peas are the most extensive crops, and in the irrigation districts of the Riverina, green peas, tomatoes, pumpkins and carrots are the principal varieties.

**Table 965.—Vegetables for Human Consumption—Varieties Grown.**

Vegetable.	Area.			Quantity Produced.			Gross Farm Value of Production.		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	acres.			tons.			£	£	£
Potato... ..	16,513	13,897	13,270	58,046	47,700	44,162	1,652,130	688 870	1,470,590
Turnip (Swede & White) ...	2,081	2,105	2,484	4,924	5,398	6,453	90,070	92,850	112,870
Carrot ...	1,037	1,101	1,254	6,223	5,402	6,228	141,170	83,550	202,310
Onion ...	270	285	318	1,325	1,340	1,759	50,570	46,300	88,100
Beetroot ...	569	599	599	2,676	2,584	2,813	86,970	99,230	124,230
Pumpkin ...	4,322	4,306	6,451	15,610	11,407	14,782	172,560	137,410	263,670
Parsnip ...	243	314	323	1,168	1,309	1,532	32,980	42,480	42,700
				bushels.					
French Bean ...	5,431	5,885	6,913	662,091	736,572	821,685	586 880	614,120	838,310
Green Pea ...	18,598	19,123	22,431	1,118,602	1,094,701	1,161,670	1,046,580	1,113,800	1,238,480
				dozen.					
Cabbage ...	1,411	1,268	1,373	436,381	433,624	404,397	290,920	256,560	343,740
Cauliflower ...	2,194	1,859	1,663	579,311	451,968	346,182	521,380	376,640	408,210
				dozen bunches.					
Silver Beet & Spinach ...	198	167	206	80,684	61,428	60,266	37,310	35,980	53,190
				cases.					
Lettuce ...	869	855	808	370,056	334,089	298,358	309,920	189,320	190,200
				$\frac{1}{2}$ cases.					
Tomato—Glasshouse ...	144	143	176	226,343	235,178	255,434	164,100	263,600	240,530
Other ...	2,526	2,631	3,034	1,314,408	1,139,522	1,240,069	881,750	731,190	1,064,390
				cwt.					
Sweet Corn ...	449	535	926	24,232	30,574	37,717	19,390	29,050	39,290
Other ...	3,584	3,707	4,689	...	...	...	300,730	353,240	433,040
Total ...	60,439	58,780	66,918	...	...	...	6,385,810	5,154,190	7,154,450

Of the total area under vegetables for human consumption in 1955-56, green peas were grown on 33 per cent., potatoes on 20 per cent., French beans on 10 per cent. and pumpkins on 10 per cent. Tomatoes, turnips and cauliflowers were next in order of area.

#### VEGETABLE CANNING.

The production of canned vegetables declined from the wartime peak of 48,000,000 lb. in 1943-44 to 24,000,000 lb. in 1948-49, but it rose again thereafter to 38,000,000 lb. in 1951-52 and 36,000,000 lb. in 1952-53. The quantity declined steeply in the next two years, but increased to 31,000,000 lb. in 1955-56.

A statement follows of the quantity and value of vegetables preserved in liquid in factories in New South Wales in each of the last twelve years:—

**Table 966.—Vegetable Canning.**

Year ended 30th June.	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.		Year ended 30th June.	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.	
	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.		Quantity.	Value at Cannery.
	lb.	£		lb.	£		lb.	£
1945	43,407,345	1,472,918	1949	24,479,546	1,198,565	1953	35,880,188	2,901,513
1946	36,926,172	1,278,471	1950	32,264,737	1,721,030	1954	19,603,152	1,571,636
1947	25,957,541	1,069,966	1951	32,130,455	1,883,207	1955	22,967,237	2,004,352
1948	25,480,192	1,282,431	1952	37,822,971	2,717,644	1956	31,124,214	2,760,327

#### POTATOES.

All persons growing an acre or more of potatoes must be licensed under the Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940, at a fee of £1 per annum. The amount of fees collected is expended for the benefit of the industry.

A Potato Marketing Board comprising five potato growers' representatives and two Government nominees was constituted on 2nd April, 1947, following a poll of growers taken under the State Marketing of Primary Produce Act, 1927-40. It has controlled potato marketing in New South Wales since 1st November, 1948. The wartime arrangements for the control of production and distribution of potatoes are outlined on page 382 of Year Book No. 51.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. More potatoes are grown in the Central Tableland than in any other division of the State. Of the total area under crop in 1955-56, viz., 13,270 acres, the Central Tableland accounted for 32 per cent., the Coastal divisions 28 per cent., the Northern Tableland 26 per cent., and all other divisions 14 per cent. Further particulars are given in the following table.

Table 967.—Potatoes—Area and Production.

Season.	Area.					Production.				
	Coastal Divisions.	Northern Table-land.	Central Table-land.	All Other Divisions.	Total.	Coastal Divisions.	Northern Table-land.	Central Table-land.	All Other Divisions.	Total.
	acres.					tons.				
1945-46	6,911	6,690	6,301	2,963	22,865	17,569	15,237	19,263	9,699	61,768
1946-47	5,584	5,794	6,967	2,964	21,309	19,044	10,780	21,120	10,359	61,303
1947-48	7,186	4,926	7,075	2,724	21,911	26,779	8,241	20,759	9,756	65,535
1948-49	5,956	3,689	6,039	2,417	18,101	19,070	10,389	23,146	8,660	61,265
1949-50	8,736	4,103	7,675	2,855	23,369	24,686	9,952	24,100	10,657	69,395
1950-51	6,155	3,281	6,450	2,488	18,374	13,866	5,294	17,636	6,306	43,102
1951-52	6,431	3,342	6,848	2,413	19,034	16,717	9,744	19,257	6,302	52,020
1952-53	5,706	3,855	6,226	2,332	18,119	16,878	10,772	16,576	6,906	51,132
1953-54	4,710	3,912	5,685	2,206	16,513	17,494	11,137	20,873	8,542	58,046
1954-55	4,115	3,451	4,746	1,585	13,897	13,658	10,049	17,627	6,366	47,700
1955-56	3,772	3,593	4,400	1,505	13,270	14,797	8,938	14,823	5,599	44,162

The area under potatoes expanded rapidly during the war years, reaching a peak of 34,796 acres in 1944-45, but fell sharply in the following year and has continued generally to decline. Owing to increasing average yields, production has declined less than area. In 1955-56 there were 2,139 holdings with 1 acre or more of potatoes.

The production of potatoes fluctuates considerably from year to year according to the seasonal conditions, the incidence of disease, and the area sown. Variations in supply strongly affect prices and the average value of production per acre, and this in turn affects the sowings of the subsequent season. The following table shows the average yield per acre and the average gross value per acre at place of production at intervals since 1910-11:—

Table 968.—Potatoes—Yield and Average Value per Acre.

Season.	Yield per Acre.	Season.	Yield per Acre.	Season	Gross Value per Acre.	Season.	Gross Value per Acre.
	tons.		tons.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Average 5 Yrs. ended—				Average 5 Yrs. ended—			
1910-11	2.65	1938-39	2.34	1910-11	11 18 7	1938-39	25 1 1
1920-21	2.10	1949-50	2.97	1920-21	14 11 3	1949-50	62 17 1
1925-26	2.12	1950-51	2.35	1925-26	14 6 4	1950-51	54 14 4
1930-31	2.12	1951-52	2.73	1930-31	13 12 7	1951-52	86 18 5
1935-36	2.27	1952-53	2.82	1935-36	11 3 3	1952-53	69 19 3
1940-41	2.47	1953-54	3.52	1940-41	19 0 1	1953-54	100 1 0
1945-46	2.40	1954-55	3.43	1945-46	27 15 5	1954-55	49 11 5
1950-51	2.92	1955-56	3.33	1950-51	49 13 8	1955-56	110 16 5
1955-56	3.13			1955-56	83 6 1		

#### VEGETABLES FOR ANIMAL FODDER.

The area of vegetables grown for animal fodder (not included in the foregoing statistics) has been recorded only since 1942-43. Most of the vegetables for livestock are grown in the Northern Tableland and Coastal divisions, and comprise principally turnips and pumpkins. Particulars of the area sown with vegetables of all kinds for animal fodder are as follows.

**Table 969.—Vegetables for Animal Fodder, Area Sown.**

Season.	Area Sown.	Season.	Area Sown.
	acres.		acres.
1946-47	7,774	1951-52	7,687
1947-48	5,751	1952-53	5,745
1948-49	5,696	1953-54	7,686
1949-50	4,672	1954-55	7,462
1950-51	4,105	1955-56	4,990

**MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**

The principal centre for the marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Municipal Markets, owned and controlled by the City Council. Large quantities of hard vegetables (pumpkins, swedes, carrots, &c.) are also sold wholesale at the Alexandria markets, and from wharves and at Sussex Street merchants' stores. There are markets of less importance at Newcastle, West Maitland and other cities and towns.

Fruit and vegetables reach Sydney by rail, road and sea, and are carried by express freight trains from adjoining States, the North Coast, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the Batlow district. Freight rate concessions are made on consignments in truck lots. Growers usually consign their produce to agents and co-operative societies for sale by private treaty on a commission basis, to wholesale merchants, or sell direct to buyers in a section of the Municipal Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Most fruit is sold in one-half or bushel cases. Pineapples, paw paws, etc., are packed in tropical cases (1.6 bushels), as were bananas until late in 1946, since when 1½-bushel cases have been used. Cherries and figs are packed in ¾-bushel cases. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below.

**Table 970.—Fruit—Principal Varieties Marketed and Approximate Weight**

Kind of Fruit.	Approximate Weight per bushel.	Kind of Fruit.	Approximate Weight per bushel.	Kind of Fruit.	Approximate Weight per bushel.	Kind of Fruit.	Approximate Weight per bushel.
	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.
Apples ...	42	Grapes ...	50	Nectarines ...	48	Pineapples ...	40
Apricots ...	55	Lemons ...	47	Passion Fruit	34	Plums ...	60
Bananas ...	56	Mandarins ...	46	Peaches ...	44	Quinces ...	42
Cherries ...	48	Oranges ...	48	Pears ...	50	Tomatoes ...	48
Figs ...	46						

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches and loose, and are generally sold as received.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the market to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed, as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924; to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect wholesale prices data for daily broadcasting, publication and official records.

*Farm Produce Agents Act.*

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, honey, etc., must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-52, except that auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, may not, without written consent of the vendor, buy produce consigned to them for sale, must keep books in the form prescribed and must conform to the approved practices of their calling. The gross proceeds from the sale of produce, less commission and other charges, must be accounted for to growers. Commission may not exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 6d. per bushel case, 4d. per one-half bushel case and 2d. per quarter-bushel case for fruit and tomatoes), but for produce auctioned, and vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers sold at auction or otherwise outside a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney, the maximum commission rate is 10 per cent. Charges are also fixed under the Act for services performed in respect of produce consigned for sale.

At 1st January, 1956, the number of agents registered was 304, of whom 283 were in the metropolitan area, 19 in Newcastle and 2 in country centres.

## WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

In a large portion of New South Wales where the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for agricultural and pastoral purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

Public and private projects in New South Wales provide for the supply of water for rural purposes to approximately 20,000,000 acres, including 3,707,500 acres for intensive or extensive irrigation and about 15,859,000 acres for domestic and stock purposes only. A brief summary of the recommendations of the Commonwealth Rural Industries Commission in regard to water conservation and irrigation in Australia is given on page 414 of Year Book No. 50.

The control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, which consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, one of whom is appointed Chairman. The Commission is one of three bodies controlled by the Minister for Conservation, the other two being the Soil Conservation Service and the Forestry Commission. Co-ordination of the plans and works of these three bodies is achieved through the Conservation Authority, established by Act of Parliament in 1949.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission controls water conservation works and conducts investigations relating to water storages throughout New South Wales; it administers the irrigation areas established by the State, exercises statutory control of private irrigation and issues licences under the Water Act to landholders, establishes water trusts and districts for the supply of water for domestic purposes and stock and irrigation, and constructs works for such trusts and districts. The Commission also controls the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters, and assists landholders to establish or improve farm water supplies.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Minister for Public Works (Construction Authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (Construction Authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth, as amended in December, 1948. The Commission comprises representatives of the three States and the Commonwealth. The agreement provides for the construction of locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers and Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre-feet), of barrages at the mouth of the river in South Australia and of the Hume Reservoir for the purpose of regulating the flow of the Murray River. The storage capacity of the Hume Dam is 1,382,000 acre-feet, but arrangements have been made to increase the capacity to 2,500,000 acre-feet. The agreement also ensures an equitable allocation of

the flow of the river between the States. The allocations per annum are as follows:—New South Wales, 1,957,000 acre-feet, Victoria, 2,219,000 acre-feet, and South Australia, 1,254,000 acre-feet. Any surplus over these quantities may be allocated and allocations may be varied or restricted by the River Murray Commission from time to time. In New South Wales the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission administers the State's share of the stored waters and carried out schemes for its use.

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement provides for construction of a storage dam in the Dumaresq River, 12 weirs in the border rivers and 4 regulators in effluent streams, and for equal sharing by the States of costs of construction, maintenance, operation and control of existing and proposed works, and of water discharged from the storage dam.

A scheme for the diversion of the waters of the Snowy River for use in conjunction with the waters of the upper Murrumbidgee, Tumut and upper Murray Rivers and tributaries was adopted by Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian Governments in February, 1949. Major works involved include seven large dams, 84 miles of tunnels, 330 miles of aqueducts and 15 power stations. Approximately 7 million acre-feet of water will be stored, including 250,000 acre-feet on the upper Murray and 800,000 acre-feet at Blowering, on the Tumut. Diversion of waters is planned as follows:—

Snowy River at Jindabyne to Murray River .. 722,000 acre-feet.

Eucumbene River to Tumut River .. .. 248,000 acre-feet.

Tooma River to Tumut River .. .. 280,000 acre-feet.

Murrumbidgee River to Eucumbene River and  
then to Tumut River .. .. 230,000 acre-feet.

This work is under the control of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission summarises the irrigation and water supply projects which it controls as follows:—

**Table 971.—Extent of Irrigation in New South Wales, 1955-56.**

Nature of Supply.	Projects.		Land for Irrigation.			Water Supplied.	
	No.	Area.	Irrigable Area (approx.)	Holdings with Irrigable Land.	Area Actually Irrigated.	For Irrigation.	For Stock and Domestic Purposes.
		acres.	acres.	No.	acres.	acre-feet.	
Irrigation areas (intensive)	5	518,687	222,352	2,457	95,714	227,165	4,649
Irrigation districts (extensive) ... ..	9	2,643,553	*	1,837	234,891	189,995	8,210
Flood control districts (extensive) ... ..	2	647,800	155,878	68	*	...	...
Irrigation trusts ... ..	7	13,912	5,936	230	*	*	*
Licensed irrigators ... ..	6,400	253,396	253,396	6,400	45,820	124,687	67,023
Total ... ..	...	4,077,348	*	10,992	*	*	*

\* Not available.



### IRRIGATION AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE.

The Irrigation Areas established by the State of New South Wales are the Murrumbidgee, Curlwaa, Coomealla, Tullakool and Hay Irrigation Areas. The system of land administration applying to these areas and the tenures under which the lands are occupied are described in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the Official Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43.

#### MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATION AREAS.

The source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Murrumbidgee River. A large concrete dam has been constructed at Burrinjuck at the head of the river. Its capacity in May, 1957, was 837,000 acre-feet, the maximum depth of water was 200 feet, and the area of water surface was 14,000 acres. Water stored in the dam is conveyed along the river channel for a distance of about 240 miles to Berembed Weir, where it is diverted into the main canal which, at the off-take, has a capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second. The main canal has been constructed for a distance of 96½ miles to supply the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas by means of a system of reticulation channels. The total length of the canals, channels and pipe lines (including drainage channels) is 1,599 miles. In addition, there are approximately 374 miles of channels supplying districts and water trusts adjacent to the Irrigation Areas. At Burrinjuck Dam, hydro-electric power works have been installed which form an important part of the electric power system of New South Wales.

Particulars of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are shown below:—

**Table 972.—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.**

Year ended 30th June.	Water Distributed.	Value of Rural Production. *	Revenue derived.			
			Water Rates and Charges.	Land Lease Rentals.	Interest on Advances.	Other Revenue.
	acre-feet,	£	£	£	£	£
1926	81,949	800,000	38,707	73,287	120,086	650
1931	173,696	868,000	56,239	83,914	81,248	1,527
1941	332,643	1,942,000	107,289	45,478	55,006	2,237
1951	287,800	7,820,800	148,905	40,645	43,251	2,787
1952	295,279	7,763,350	164,751	36,818	42,400	3,873
1953	283,631	8,282,640	291,150	36,534	41,325	4,818
1954	306,000	8,280,266	323,384	36,842	40,335	3,417
1955	273,000	8,634,557	275,906	33,678	40,098	4,038
1956	193,000	8,355,355	176,659	32,260	41,504	4,497

\* Excluding value added in factories.

During the depression years, the Government granted water charge and rental concessions to settlers, details of which are published in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book.

The capital expenditure of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas and Burrinjuck Dam was £15,885,950 as at 30th June, 1956. This sum was reduced by £2,156,404 written off for various reasons, mainly on account of Soldier Settlements.

## CURLWAA, COOMEALLA, TULLAKOOL, AND HAY IRRIGATION AREAS.

The Irrigation Areas of Curlwaa, 10,209 acres, and Coomealla, 35,062 acres, are situated on the Murray River near its junction with the Darling. Water for irrigation is pumped from the Murray River. The Tullakool Irrigation Area, 16,305 acres, formerly part of the Wakool Irrigation District, was constituted on 27th June, 1947. Farms in the area have been made available to ex-servicemen for mixed farming, including rice growing. The Hay Irrigation Area, 6,806 acres, was constituted in 1892. It is on the Murrumbidgee River and derives its supplies by pumping from the river.

## PRODUCTION OF IRRIGATION AREAS.

The total area under occupation (including non-irrigable lands) at 30th June, 1956, in the irrigation areas established by the State Government was Murrumbidgee, 350,811 acres; Coomealla, 31,353 acres (including 27,350 acres of undeveloped land leased for grazing); Curlwaa, 8,372 acres; Tullakool, 15,808 acres; and Hay, 6,240 acres.

Comparative statistics of the production of the irrigation areas are shown in the following statement. Farming operations on the Murrumbidgee area commenced in the season 1912-13, and the first section of the Coomealla project became available in 1925.

Table 973.—State Irrigation Areas—Production.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Cultivated Holdings ... No.	1,579	1,445	1,455	1,485	1,497	1,594
Area under—						
Sown Grasses... .. acres	10,639	48,844	51,803	71,600	83,090	88,632
All Crops ... .. "	128,466	100,736	92,725	99,841	92,031	87,697
Rice ... .. "	22,456	24,825	22,726	23,333	21,991	23,412
Other Grain ... .. "	56,484	35,619	29,296	34,849	29,003	28,251
Hay and Green Feed ... "	23,459	11,304	12,589	13,998	12,816	7,094
Grape Vines—						
Bearing ... .. "	8,737	8,364	8,694	9,002	9,453	9,670
Not yet Bearing ... .. "	759	993	1,591	1,462	1,080	953
Orchards—						
Bearing ... .. "	12,021	12,520	12,695	12,524	12,594	12,851
Not yet Bearing ... .. "	3,692	2,728	2,550	2,569	2,589	3,013
Livestock—						
Horses ... .. No.	6,842	3,658	3,495	3,264	2,832	2,613
Cattle—						
* Dairy ... .. "	1,580	1,757	1,732	2,091	2,547	2,689
Other ... .. "	4,221	6,553	8,378	7,290	8,023	9,485
Sheep ... .. "	147,071	280,836	286,942	301,625	299,969	320,679
Pigs ... .. "	1,065	2,463	2,222	4,232	4,942	3,407
Production—						
Wine... .. gal.	2,245,183	4,996,106	3,752,107	4,590,692	1,881,479	2,124,571
Sultanas ... .. cwt.	68,668	72,687	98,422	78,511	95,502	56,092
Raisins and Lexias ... "	4,913	6,317	7,722	8,243	9,171	4,267
Currants ... .. "	21,651	8,888	13,415	8,743	11,513	12,066
Oranges—						
Wash'ton Navel ... bush	510,332	401,517	388,725	434,394	407,525	524,085
Valencia ... .. "	430,390	527,328	592,311	670,528	660,709	909,336
All Other... .. "	18,360	15,949	19,838	18,060	20,924	19,420
Lemons ... .. "	50,341	34,848	36,075	43,010	33,688	55,092
Grapefruit ... .. "	†	57,028	52,983	56,536	58,693	59,770
Peaches—						
Dessert & Drying ... "	57,325	28,662	31,520	32,346	42,422	32,925
Canning ... .. "	372,276	629,710	599,384	716,876	635,300	526,736
Nectarines ... .. "	7,646	16,678	16,341	16,908	17,003	17,945
Apricots ... .. "	127,397	296,689	155,607	281,683	227,852	294,621
Prunes ... .. "	60,591	42,413	117,628	106,290	94,663	86,068
Apples ... .. "	47,976	137,221	107,256	189,781	82,884	184,417
Butter ... .. lb.	198,084	237,554	203,269	200,007	207,577	237,231
Grain—						
Wheat ... .. bush.	710,295	419,973	259,200	557,952	280,545	230,475
Rice ... .. "	2,657,760	2,428,160	2,649,386	2,565,812	2,901,707	2,906,667
Oats ... .. "	152,847	266,532	199,299	216,462	310,215	351,753
Other ... .. "	1,059	10,383	8,378	25,032	21,867	28,083

\* Cows and heifers in registered dairies only.

† Not available.

Although the greater part of the value of production of State irrigation areas still comes from agriculture, mainly rice and fruit growing (citrus and non-citrus orchards and vineyards) there has been a substantial increase in the number of sheep, nearly all in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, accompanying the growth of fat lamb raising on improved pasture under irrigation. The area under sown grasses has increased from 10,639 acres in 1938-39 to 88,632 acres in 1955-56. The areas under wheat and hay and green feed have declined appreciably since before the war.

Grapes are grown mainly for wine in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, and mainly for drying in the Curlwaa and Coomealla areas. In the latter areas the principal other industry is orange-growing.

The following statement shows particulars of the principal types of fruit trees on the irrigation settlements in 1955-56 and earlier years:—

**Table 974.—State Irrigation Areas—Number of Fruit Trees.**

Type of Fruit Tree.	Not yet Bearing.					Productive.				
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
<b>Orange—</b>										
Seville ...	2,258	1,806	1,541	972	1,674	1,111	3,247	2,925	3,754	4,902
Wash'ton										
Navel ...	17,465	26,209	24,186	23,902	30,818	237,773	170,677	170,435	171,257	178,791
Valencia	51,054	116,394	113,267	98,017	107,827	201,048	308,906	332,086	361,789	383,760
Other ...	1,290	758	1,475	2,871	3,003	9,372	4,589	4,679	6,232	3,556
<b>Total Orange ...</b>	<b>72,067</b>	<b>145,167</b>	<b>140,469</b>	<b>125,762</b>	<b>143,322</b>	<b>449,304</b>	<b>487,419</b>	<b>510,125</b>	<b>543,032</b>	<b>571,009</b>
<b>Lemon ...</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>28,654</b>	<b>18,057</b>	<b>16,511</b>	<b>16,443</b>	<b>16,534</b>
<b>Mandarin ...</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>11,738</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>5,732</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>5,727</b>
<b>Grapefruit</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>22,389</b>	<b>24,472</b>	<b>24,103</b>	<b>25,174</b>
<b>Peach—</b>										
Dessert & Dry-ing ...	15,340	1,420	1,236	2,978	4,287	27,996	14,420	13,175	18,295	17,317
Canning ...	113,002	16,902	16,800	30,147	51,528	181,883	260,226	253,629	232,251	238,640
Nectarine	1,224	959	1,526	1,003	1,366	4,004	9,828	9,322	9,441	9,642
Apricot ...	11,013	19,643	24,178	28,879	29,526	89,338	100,441	99,589	99,393	103,478
Prune ...	6,690	22,979	23,527	21,864	22,207	78,683	67,022	69,161	72,731	73,322
Plum ...	1,378	7,021	6,714	5,248	5,283	5,929	8,783	11,227	13,928	13,708
<b>Pear—</b>										
Canning	18,734	5,037	4,657	6,452	7,168	13,499	31,250	32,267	30,213	32,505
Other ...	3,678	1,262	1,476	241	668	5,295	11,180	8,750	8,977	7,667
Apple ...	52,097	6,677	11,654	13,922	15,318	97,229	55,283	52,746	49,941	52,238
Fig ...	1,652	1,791	797	1,485	1,230	7,750	8,709	7,202	7,413	7,575
Almond ...	20,171	289	130	164	540	33,984	16,035	13,676	11,839	9,566

\* Not available.

In addition to irrigated crops, extensive areas of pastures and land under fallow are irrigated. It has been estimated by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission that the total area irrigated for

crops, pastures and fallow in New South Wales (including private projects) in 1955-56 was 379,611 acres, as compared with 616,361 acres in 1954-55, the decline being due to severe floods.

#### LACHLAN RIVER WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME.

A dam with a capacity of 303,900 acre-feet has been constructed at Wyangala, on the Lachlan River, and the project includes balance storages in Lake Cargelligo (29,400 acre-feet), in Lake Brewster above Hillston (123,900 acre-feet), and a head storage to be constructed on the Belubula River, to assure water supplies for domestic purposes and stock along the full length of the river and effluent streams, and water which will be diverted for irrigation under licences. The Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Irrigation Districts constituted under the Water Act are supplied with water under this scheme. As a result of flooding, the discharge of water from Wyangala Dam reached a record of 2,983,604 acre-feet in 1951-52.

#### NAMOI RIVER WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME.

In December, 1937, the Government authorised the construction of a storage dam at Keepit on the Namoi River, about 26 miles east of Gunnehdah above the confluence with the Peel River. The scheme is designed to supply water for extensive, and a limited amount of intensive, irrigation along parts of the Namoi Valley. The storage capacity of the dam will be about 345,000 acre-feet. The total expenditure to 30th June, 1956, was £5,874,433. Construction was suspended early in 1942, owing to war conditions, but was resumed in November, 1945.

#### DARLING, MACQUARIE, AND HUNTER RIVER SCHEMES.

Schemes of water conservation on the Darling, Macquarie and Hunter Rivers were authorised between 1945 and 1950. Work has commenced on the Darling River scheme which provides for from thirty-five to forty weirs to supply water for stock and domestic use, to augment the Broken Hill supply and for irrigation of limited areas, and on the Menindee Lakes storage project. From the Burrendong Dam, to store 914,000 acre-feet about 6,700,000 acres may be supplied with stock and domestic water, but only a very small area with water for irrigation. Work at Burrendong and on the Menindee project was temporarily discontinued in November, 1952. The Glenbawn Dam, now under construction on the Hunter River about 8 miles above its confluence with Page's River, will hold about 296,000 acre-feet. It is the first of eight storage and flood prevention dams proposed in the Hunter River system. Work on the first of the flood prevention projects (Warkworth Dam on Wollombi Brook), was authorised in 1950.

#### WORKS UNDER THE WATER ACT, 1912-46.

##### IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Water Act, 1912-46, makes provision for the constitution of districts for water supply. These differ from the Water Trusts, described later, in that the charges payable by landholders for water are intended to cover maintenance and operation by the Commission, and contribution towards interest on capital cost. Landholders, however, are not required to repay the cost of the works constructed by the State.

The following districts had been constituted up to 30th June, 1956:—

**Table 975.—Irrigation Districts.**

District.	Supplied from—	Total Area.	Water Rights Attached.	Date of Constitution.
		acres.	acre-feet.	
Berriquin ... ..	Murray River	779,564	148,010	9 Mar., 1934
Deniboota (Provisional)	do	306,907	8,770	16 Dec., 1938
Jernargo (Provisional) ...	do	4,505	...	18 April, 1941
Wakool ... ..	do	495,430	52,604	4 July, 1941
Denimein ... ..	do	147,005	12,098	11 Jan., 1946
Barramein (Provisional)	do	88,651	...	5 April, 1946
Tabbitta ... ..	Murrumbidgee River	10,745	1,265	16 Aug., 1935
Benerembah ... ..	do	108,531	11,087	23 Oct., 1936
Wah Wah ... ..	do	570,470	3,210	11 Jan., 1946
Gumly (Provisional) ...	do	345	196	15 Aug., 1947
Jemalong... ..	Lachlan River	} 224,556	12,055 {	25 June, 1943
Wyldes Plains ... ..	do			20 July, 1945
Total Area ...		2,736,709		

Water is supplied to landholders for fodder crops or sown pastures, but not for commercial orchards, vineyards, or for rice (except in the circumstances indicated on page 1061).

During the year ended 30th June, 1956, water was supplied to holdings within the Tabbitta, Benerembah, Wah Wah, Wakool, Berriquin, Denimein, Gumly, Deniboota, Jemalong, and Wyldes Plains districts.

The works for the Wakool, Berriquin, Deniboota, Denimein, Barramein and Jernargo districts are projects for the utilisation of the New South Wales share of the Murray waters conserved by the Hume Dam.

The works for the Berriquin district include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool district and serves the Deniboota district by a pipe syphon passing under the Edward River. When completed, it will be about 100 miles in length. Its capacity at the offtake is 5,000 acre-feet per day. The Mulwala Canal was completed as far as the Edward River, 75½ miles, in 1942. The Berrigan Channel, 22 miles, was completed in 1944. The approximate length of canal, channels and escape channels within the Berriquin, Wakool and Denimein districts at 30th June, 1956, was more than 1,350 miles.

The cost of the Wakool district works was £669,389; of the Benerembah works, £52,895; the Tabbitta works, £6,872; the Wah Wah works, £111,257; and the Wyldes Plains and Jemalong projects, £256,778. Up to 30th June, 1956, £1,945,296 had been expended on construction of the Mulwala Canal and the Berriquin district works, £2,451,410 on the Deniboota scheme, and £325,523 on the Denimein scheme.

## FLOOD CONTROL AND FLOOD IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

In December, 1940, the Water Act was amended to empower the Commission to constitute flood control districts, and flood control and irrigation districts, where works may be constructed for controlling or partly controlling floods and supplying water for irrigation by flooding. Before they are constituted, particulars of the proposed districts, purpose, rates, and works must be published by the Commission, and objections must be considered by a Board consisting of an officer of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, an officer of the Department of Agriculture, and an officer of the Department of Lands. Pending completion of the works, the areas are notified as provisional districts. Landholders within the districts deemed to be benefited by the works are to pay rates as levied by the Commission. Municipal or shire councils may be compensated for damage to any public road resulting from flooding caused by the operation of the works, and in certain circumstances landholders on whose land such works are constructed may claim compensation for the land used, or in respect of severance resulting from the works.

The works for the Lowbidgee Provisional Flood Control and Irrigation District of approximately 375,000 acres, constituted on 9th February, 1945, are to flood irrigate about 94,118 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River. These works were completed in 1954, their cost being approximately £92,000. Works for the Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District were completed in September, 1947, and cost approximately £22,700. The District, constituted on 16th March, 1945, embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek about 40 miles north-west of Moree. Provision has been made for the flood irrigation of about 61,760 acres.

## WATER TRUSTS.

Under the provisions of the Water Act, 1912-46, trust districts may be constituted to supply water for domestic purposes and stock, and for irrigation and for flood prevention or control, within the Murray Basin. The Commission may construct or acquire the necessary works. Upon completion, the works in each district are transferred to the administration of trustees consisting of persons elected by the occupiers of the land and a representative of the Commission. The trustees levy rates to meet the expenses of maintenance and administration, and to repay the cost of the works by instalments.

At 30th June, 1956, there were thirteen trusts for the provision of water for domestic use and stock purposes, seven for irrigation, etc., one for a town supply and one for flood prevention; the total area was 2,955,743 acres, located as shown below:—

Particulars.	Murray River.	Murrumbidgee River.	Lachlan River.	Darling River, Anabranch.	Other Locations.	Total.
Trusts... .. No.	10	1	5	2	4	22
Area benefited ... acres	351,027	1,001,210	550,515	968,919	84,072	2,955,743

## LICENCES AND PERMITS FOR WATER WORKS.

The Water Act, 1912-46, vests in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, for the benefit of the Crown, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales. The Commission may issue licences to authorise landholders to divert water from rivers or lakes for the irrigation of their holdings or for joint water supply schemes.

Under the Water Act, as amended in 1946, the Commission may refuse to issue a licence, but such refusal is subject to appeal to the Land and Valuation Court. The Commission may also, without right of appeal, refuse to issue a licence which is intended for the purpose of irrigating natural grasses or where it is not satisfied as to the nature of the proposed works.

Licences may be cancelled if the works covered by the licence are not used for a period of three years or more, suspended for non-observance of conditions thereof, and treated as lapsed if the works authorised are not constructed within the time prescribed. The Commission is empowered to prescribe, in respect of any river, the maximum area of land within a holding, and the maximum area of any class of crop or plantings, for the irrigation of which water may be taken from the river.

The same amendment empowers the Commission to determine priority or right (based on past beneficial use) to the taking of water in times of shortage, gives non-riparian landholders the right to apply for licences, and provides for the granting of authorities for construction and use of joint water supply schemes.

In 1955-56, 938 new licences were issued for pumps, dams and other works, and 620 licences were renewed. On 30th June, 1956, there were 7,714 licences in force, the usual term being five years. Of these, 6,400 were for irrigation of an aggregate area of 253,396 acres.

Permits which are intended for works for mining and other purposes of a temporary nature, and for irrigation of areas not exceeding 10 acres, have a term up to twelve months, and may be renewed for a further year. Permits in force at 30th June, 1956, numbered 39.

Forty-eight authorities for joint water supply schemes to serve land subdivided with right to a supply of water for irrigation purposes, covering an area of 7,505 acres, were in force at 30th June, 1956.

## FARM WATER SUPPLIES ACT, 1946.

The Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, provides that advances up to 90 per cent. of the cost of approved works may be made to owners of farm lands to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock or irrigation purposes, and to prepare land for irrigation. The advances, made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, are secured by deeds of charge over the land, and are repayable by half-yearly instalments over periods up to fifteen years.

The works may be carried out by the farmer, by a contractor or by the Commission, and the latter may make surveys and investigations and prepare designs and estimates for proposed works, and undertake works financed by farmers themselves.

Where required by the Water Act, a licence or authority must be obtained before the work is begun. Works constructed with government assistance must be maintained to the Commission's satisfaction.

During 1955-56, advances totalling £120,339 were made by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank for farm water supplies, and at 30th June, 1956, £363,792 in respect of 451 borrowers was outstanding.

### ARTESIAN BORES.

The portion of the great Australian artesian basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles and is situated in the northern and north-western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of bore-water has increased the carrying capacity of the land, and has made practicable some pastoral settlement on small holdings previously utilised by companies holding extensive areas.

Large supplies of water are obtained from the artesian basin, and eighty-one Bore Water Trusts and twelve Artesian Wells Districts, covering nearly 5,000,000 acres, are in operation under the Water Act. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as the Water Trusts previously described. In the Artesian Wells Districts, the settlers maintain the drains and pay to the State charges assessed by the Local Land Board.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water with the object of preserving the efficiency of the bores and preventing waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains, etc., for the benefit of landholders, and may issue licences under the Water Act for the construction of bores by private owners.

The following statement shows the particulars of the Government and private bores in operation at 30th June, 1956:—

**Table 976.—Artesian Bores, 30th June, 1956.**

Bores.	No.	Total Depth.	Flow last gauging.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.
		feet.	gallons per day.	° Fahren.	° Fahren.
Flowing ...	586	977,965	60,019,383	142	72
Pumping ...	445	437,345	...	...	...
Abandoned ...	56	65,851	...	...	...
Total ...	1,087	1,481,161	60,019,383	...	...

Of the total of 1,087 bores, 812 are owned by private landholders, 234 have been sunk by the Government in connection with Public Watering Places or under the provisions of the Water Act or the Artesian Wells Act, 35 are improvement lease bores, and 6 are country towns' water supply bores.

The average depth of successful Government bores at 30th June, 1954, was 2,027 feet, and of successful private bores 1,207 feet; the depth ranges from 89 feet to 4,570 feet.



The deepest bores in New South Wales are in the Moree district. One at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and outflow (1,115,000 gallons per day); another at Kiga has a depth of 4,268 feet. The Yerranbah bore, in the same district, has a depth of 3,828 feet.

Bore water shows considerable variation in temperature, ranging from 72 degrees Fah. at Tunderbrine No. 1 Bore to 142 degrees Fah. at Wonga No. 1 Bore.

The flow from 92 bores is used for supplying water for stock on holdings served in connection with bore-water trusts and artesian wells districts. These bores supply an area of 4,993,823 acres by means of 3,327 miles of distributing channels.

The majority of the other bores is used by pastoralists for stock-watering only, but in a few instances the supply is utilised in connection with country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing, and it has been determined that the multiplicity of bores is a major cause of the decrease and that the limitation of the discharge of water from a bore will prolong its existence. Provision of control head gear has saved approximately 5,637,000 gallons per day.

#### SHALLOW BORING.

Arrangements were made by the Government in 1912 to assist settlers by sinking shallow bores. The scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission constructs bores at pre-arranged charges, which are repaid by settlers over a term of years. Advances for shallow bores made by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank in 1955-56 totalled £74,642, and loans numbering 189 for a total of £210,536 were outstanding at 30th June, 1956.

Up to the 30th June, 1956, the number of bores sunk by the Commission was 4,591, of which 710 were abandoned and 178 were only partially successful. The total depth of shallow bores was 1,397,703 feet, the average depth being 304 feet. The aggregate cost of sinking these bores was £2,060,577.

Licences under the Water Act must be obtained by private contractors for the sinking of bores to a depth of 100 feet or more. The number of licences issued to 30th June, 1956, was 5,316.

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## PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries have also arisen, but the pastoral industries remain the greatest of the rural industries, usually contributing between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total value of rural production.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every division except the coastal. Even in the wheat belt, the value of wool production in recent years has exceeded that of wheat. Beef cattle are raised mainly on the tablelands and in the northern parts of the coast, slopes and plains divisions. The distribution of sheep, dairy cattle and beef cattle throughout the State is indicated in the diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying and wheat growing, but not in sufficient numbers to meet local requirements.

### LIVESTOCK.

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1941, and at the end of each season since 1946:—

**Table 977.—Livestock in New South Wales.**

Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1947	379,774	2,983,093	43,105,000	358,417
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1948	376,043	3,129,740	46,065,000	365,171
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1949	357,764	3,252,752	50,404,000	375,212
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1950	342,479	3,440,461	53,298,000	333,198
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1952	310,600	3,620,953	53,676,000	292,829
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1953	298,367	3,648,733	57,461,000	298,690
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1954	280,063	3,554,016	59,639,000	371,608
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1955	258,153	3,460,692	59,200,000	375,019
1946	403,645	3,116,834	44,076,000	432,612	1956	247,139	3,078,634	62,988,000	343,030

\* As at 31st December, 1861 to 1911 ; 30th June, 1921 and 1931 ; and 31st March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other States is shown below:—

**Table 978.—Livestock in Australia, 31st March, 1956.**

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
		thousands.		
New South Wales ... ..	247	3,678	62,988	343
Victoria ... ..	119	2,616	23,343	227
Queensland ... ..	261	7,331	22,116	373
South Australia ... ..	44	566	13,585	73
Western Australia ... ..	46	897	14,128	99
Tasmania ... ..	15	332	2,673	50
Northern Territory ... ..	37	1,028	33	} 1
Australian Capital Territory ... ..	1	9	258	
Total, Australia ... ..	770	16,457	139,124	1,166
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W. ... ..	32.1	22.3	45.3	29.1

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in Table 979. For this purpose, the arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1940, and annually since 1945.

**Table 979.—Stock-Sheep Equivalent.**

Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Livestock grazed.	Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Livestock grazed.	Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Livestock grazed.
	thousands.		thousands.		thousands.
1861	30,666	1910	89,489	1945	82,473
1870	41,636	1916	67,743	1946	79,281
1875	60,272	1918	81,560	1947	76,734
1877	52,267	1920	70,616	1948	81,123
1881	66,551	1921	78,134	1949	86,509
1884	49,283	1922	77,872	1950	91,127
1891	87,816	1927	90,350	1951	94,424
1895	74,118	1930	80,931	1952	92,992
1899	60,706	1933	90,399	1953	96,932
1901	67,199	1935	93,504	1954	97,980
1902	48,563	1939	82,309	1955	96,388
1905	67,955	1940	87,347	1956	102,246

\* As at 31st December, 1861 to 1910; 30th June, 1916 to 1930; and 31st March in later years.

The increase of 186 per cent. between 1861 and 1891 was due to the rapid development of sheep grazing in its early stages. It has been held that the peak figure of 1891 was the result of overstocking, in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. In 1956 the number of sheep for the first time exceeded the 1891 figure, and the sheep equivalent of livestock grazed, viz., 102.2 million, was the highest ever recorded. The table shows the effect of unfavourable seasons, causing low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, and 1947. These fluctuations have been of considerably reduced amplitude in the last three decades.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK.

The following table indicates the distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1891. However, as statistics since 1922 have been compiled in local government areas, and not in counties as

formerly, there has been considerable alteration in the areas comprising divisions of the Western Slope and the Central Plains, where large numbers of stock are depastured. Therefore, the divisional figures for 1891 and 1921 are not strictly comparable with those for later years. The distribution of livestock in New South Wales is also illustrated in a diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book.

Table 980.—Livestock in Divisions.

Divisions.	Livestock—Thousands.					Proportion per cent. of Total.				
	1891.*	1921.†	1941.‡	1955.‡	1956.‡	1891.*	1921.†	1941.‡	1955.‡	1956.‡
SHEEP.										
Coastal ...	1,483	1,048	1,277	1,223	1,230	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.9
Tableland ...	7,882	7,524	12,879	13,896	14,366	12.8	19.9	23.2	23.5	22.8
Western Slope ...	10,869	9,743	17,579	19,015	20,005	17.6	25.8	31.6	32.1	31.8
C'l. Plains and Riverina ...	25,194	14,370	16,328	17,478	18,931	40.7	38.1	29.4	29.5	30.1
Western ...	16,403	5,065	7,505	7,588	8,456	26.5	13.4	13.5	12.8	13.4
Total ...	61,831	37,750	55,568	59,200	62,988	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS. §										
Coastal ...	197	674	941	888	902	57.4	79.9	89.2	91.2	90.9
Tableland ...	67	73	39	27	28	19.5	8.6	3.7	2.8	2.8
Western Slope ...	37	59	61	42	44	10.8	7.0	5.8	4.3	4.4
C'l. Plains and Riverina ...	35	36	13	16	18	10.2	4.3	1.2	1.6	1.8
Western ...	7	2	1	1	1	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total ...	343	844	1,055	974	993	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OTHER CATTLE.										
Coastal ...	640	1,009	682	840	896	35.9	39.9	39.8	33.8	33.4
Tableland ...	465	580	393	551	562	26.0	22.9	22.9	22.1	20.9
Western Slope ...	247	441	370	619	675	13.8	17.4	21.6	24.9	25.1
C'l. Plains and Riverina ...	339	369	208	397	473	19.0	14.6	12.1	16.0	17.6
Western ...	94	132	61	80	80	5.3	5.2	3.6	3.2	3.0
Total ...	1,785	2,531	1,714	2,487	2,686	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HORSES.										
Coastal ...	163	203	151	87	83	34.7	30.6	28.4	33.7	33.6
Tableland ...	92	112	91	49	47	19.6	16.9	17.1	19.0	19.0
Western Slope ...	76	168	150	62	59	16.2	25.4	28.2	24.0	23.9
C'l. Plains and Riverina ...	95	152	113	44	43	20.2	22.9	21.2	17.1	17.4
Western ...	44	28	27	16	15	9.3	4.2	5.1	6.2	6.1
Total ...	470	663	532	258	247	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

‡ At 31st March.

§ 1891, all cows in milk; 1921, all dairy cows and springing heifers; 1941 and later years, in registered dairies.

The table shows that the main increase in sheep in the twentieth century has occurred in the Tablelands and Slopes divisions, in which more than half of the State's sheep are now to be found. It also illustrates the pre-dominance in dairying of the Coastal divisions, which have over 90 per cent. of the dairy cows and heifers in registered dairies.

## IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures by fertilisation of the land and cultivation of suitable grasses and herbage is shown on page 1002 of this volume.

## SHEEP.

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1946, and in each of the years 1948 to 1956, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 981.—Increase or Decrease in Number of Sheep.

Year.*	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease.	Year.*	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease.	Year.*	Sheep.	Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease
	thous.	per cent.		thous.	per cent.		thous.	per cent.
1861	5,615	...	1906	44,132	1.1	1948	46,065	6.9
1866	11,562	15.5	1911	48,830	2.0	1949	50,404	9.4
1871	16,278	7.1	1916	36,490	— 5.6	1950	53,298	5.7
1876	25,269	9.2	1921	37,750	0.7	1951	54,111	1.5
1881	36,591	7.7	1926	53,860	7.4	1952	53,676	— 0.8
1886	39,169	1.4	1931	53,366	— 0.2	1953	57,461	7.1
1891	61,831	9.6	1936	51,936	— 0.5	1954	59,639	3.8
1896	48,318	— 4.8	1941	55,568	1.4	1955	59,200	— 0.7
1901	41,857	— 2.8	1946	44,076	— 4.1	1956	62,988	6.4

\* At 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1916 to 1931; and at 31st March in later years.

Before 1956, the number of sheep was greatest in 1891. During the thirty years following 1891, the decline in the number of sheep seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionately heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilising of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and it remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until March, 1945, when it fell to 46,662,000, or by 18 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number further declined to 43,105,000 in 1947, but, as a result of a succession of good seasons, accompanied by high wool prices, rapid recovery was made, and the number in 1956, viz., 62,988,000, was the highest on record, being about 2 per cent. greater than the previous peak of 1891.

The following table shows particulars of sheep in statistical divisions in 1926 and later years.

**Table 982.—Sheep Numbers by Divisions.**

Year.	Tableland.			Western Slopes.			Central Plain.			Western Div.		Total, including Coastal.
	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.	Riv.	E.D. *	W.D. *	
	thousands.											
1926	2,784	4,261	3,173	5,039	4,612	6,022	4,500	6,086	7,827	3,852	4,708	53,860
1931	3,068	5,077	3,159	5,998	4,694	6,578	4,624	5,698	6,588	3,117	3,605	53,366
1936	3,095	5,267	3,716	5,621	4,496	6,620	4,018	5,278	6,283	2,909	3,444	51,936
1941	3,105	5,728	4,046	5,355	4,685	7,539	4,244	5,688	6,396	3,570	3,935	55,568
1946	2,763	5,228	3,479	4,958	4,207	5,650	3,847	4,849	4,049	1,665	2,304	44,076
1949	2,759	5,397	3,818	4,883	4,291	6,718	4,132	5,445	5,646	2,749	3,450	50,404
1950	2,877	5,650	4,087	5,105	4,475	7,162	4,247	5,573	6,143	2,980	3,819	53,298
1951	2,889	5,728	4,155	4,980	4,499	7,538	4,026	5,469	6,763	2,931	3,967	54,111
1952	2,857	5,579	3,944	4,951	4,614	7,689	4,024	5,294	7,093	2,934	3,637	53,676
1953	3,082	6,006	4,125	5,458	4,933	8,135	4,342	5,724	7,320	3,263	3,934	57,461
1954	3,236	6,414	4,263	5,801	5,010	8,616	4,723	5,720	7,417	3,216	4,021	59,639
1955	3,314	6,379	4,202	5,679	4,992	8,344	4,667	5,845	6,966	3,231	4,356	59,200
1956	3,456	6,645	4,265	5,853	5,442	8,711	4,813	6,448	7,669	3,601	4,855	62,988

\* E.D.—East of Darling; W.D.—West of Darling.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep since March, 1945:—

**Table 983.—Sheep—Lambing, Slaughter, Exports, Deaths.**

Season.	Lambs Marked.	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (—)	Estimated number of Deaths* (Balance).	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31st March.
	thousands.					
1945-46	9,894	7,601	(+) 393	5,272	(—) 2,586	44,076
1946-47	11,240	7,137	(—) 628	4,446	(—) 971	43,105
1947-48	12,861	6,189	(—) 302	3,410	(+) 2,960	46,065
1948-49	13,770	6,231	(+) 42	3,242	(+) 4,339	50,404
1949-50	13,280	6,676	(—) 828	2,882	(+) 2,894	53,298
1950-51	12,507	5,718	(—) 387	5,589	(+) 813	54,111
1951-52	11,147	5,407	(—) 544	5,631	(—) 435	53,676
1952-53	13,646	6,666	(—) 712	2,483	(+) 3,785	57,461
1953-54	14,469	7,042	(—) 1,489	3,760	(+) 2,178	59,639
1954-55	13,313	7,536	(—) 1,716	4,500	(—) 439	59,200
1955-56	15,770	7,043	(—) 880	4,059	(+) 3,788	62,988

\* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions, viz., losses by death attributable mainly to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Adverse seasons in 1937-38 and 1938-39 caused losses which were more than regained in 1939-40, when mortality was low and lambing was a record. With mortality low and lambing heavy, there was a gradual increase despite much heavier slaughtering, and from 1941-42 to 1943-44 the number of sheep exceeded 56,000,000. Severe drought supervened, affecting both

deaths and lambing, and during the three seasons 1944-45 to 1946-47, the number of sheep decreased by 13,732,000 or by 24.2 per cent. Recovery was rapid during the next three years, and the number in March, 1950, was more than 10,000,000 greater than in March, 1947. In the next two years, excessive rain was responsible for a temporary setback, but substantial increases occurred in 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1955-56, and the number at the end of the latter year, viz., 62,988,000, was nearly 10,000,000 greater than in 1950.

#### NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS.

The 53,285,376 sheep depastured on holdings of one acre and upwards in the State at 31st March, 1950, were distributed over 33,566 flocks. Sheep and flocks were most numerous in the Western Slope divisions where 31.4 per cent. of the State's sheep were depastured in 38.1 per cent. of the flocks. The proportions in the other divisions were: Central Plains and Riverina, sheep 30 per cent., flocks 24.8 per cent.; Tableland, sheep 23.7 per cent., flocks 28.6 per cent.; Western, sheep 12.7 per cent., flocks 4.3 per cent.; and Coastal, sheep 2.2 per cent., flocks 4.2 per cent. The number of flocks, classified in order of size in divisions, is given in the following table:—

**Table 984.—Sheep Flocks on Holdings of One Acre or More,  
31st March, 1950.**

Number of Sheep in Flock.	Number of Sheep Flocks.					
	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.
Under 50	359	426	460	141	13	1,399
50-99	112	429	381	118	15	1,055
100-249	152	1,108	1,068	535	23	2,936
250-499	207	1,584	2,381	1,516	33	5,721
500-999	278	2,539	3,920	2,185	68	8,990
1,000-1,999	210	2,186	2,781	1,872	203	7,252
2,000-4,999	72	1,063	1,453	1,440	787	4,815
5,000-9,999	22	203	252	345	220	1,042
10,000-19,999	2	62	61	98	57	280
20,000-49,999	2	2	9	33	25	71
50,000 and over	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total ...	1,416	9,602	12,766	8,335	1,447	33,566

Flocks of 500 to 999 sheep were most numerous, representing nearly 27 per cent. of the total in the State. Sixteen per cent. of flocks had less than 250 sheep depastured, and there were only five flocks with more than 50,000 sheep.

The number of sheep in the above flocks was as follows:—

**Table 985.—Sheep according to Sizes of Flocks, 31st March, 1950.**

Number of Sheep in Flock.	Number of Sheep in Flocks.					
	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.
Under 50	7,453	11,818	11,498	3,819	402	34,990
50-99	8,143	32,657	29,410	8,436	1,338	79,084
100-249	28,082	214,329	213,660	120,136	4,169	580,376
250-499	85,715	665,229	1,019,126	638,056	13,337	2,421,463
500-999	227,484	2,103,819	3,180,038	1,779,910	57,341	7,348,592
1,000-1,999	326,506	3,436,293	4,366,383	3,015,020	353,275	11,497,477
2,000-4,999	240,958	3,551,220	4,840,091	4,939,201	2,889,951	16,461,421
5,000-9,999	173,724	1,555,218	1,896,195	2,627,697	1,638,757	7,891,591
10,000-19,999	26,503	976,409	947,047	1,521,935	883,223	4,355,117
20,000-49,999	54,666	64,090	235,216	1,110,082	778,997	2,243,051
50,000 and over	...	...	...	192,930	178,384	371,314
Total ...	1,179,234	12,611,082	16,738,664	15,957,222	6,799,174	*53,285,376

\* 12,624 sheep on holdings of less than one acre in extent are not included in this table.

The table shows that flocks of less than 1,000 contain about one-fifth of the sheep, those less than 2,000 about two-fifths, and those less than 5,000 about 72 per cent.

#### INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SHEEP.

Apart from the seasonal movement of stock to and from agistment in other States, there is a regular export of sheep from New South Wales to Victoria. During the five years ending June, 1956, 6,331,000 sheep were moved from New South Wales to Victoria, and 2,233,000 from Victoria to New South Wales, leaving an excess of exports to Victoria of 4,098,000. In the same period, 1,557,000 sheep were imported from Queensland into New South Wales and 2,722,000 were exported from New South Wales to Queensland, leaving an excess of exports to Queensland of 1,165,000. The excess of exports to other destinations during the same period was 180,000, chiefly to South Australia, and the total excess of exports of live sheep from New South Wales during the five years was 5,443,000, consisting mainly of sheep sent to market in Victoria from the southern districts of New South Wales.

The following table shows the movement of sheep from and to New South Wales, as recorded, in 1945-46 and later seasons.



Table 986.—Sheep—Interstate Exports and Imports.

Year ended 30th June.	Sheep from New South Wales.				Sheep to New South Wales.				Excess of Exports.
	To Victoria.	To Queensland.	To South Australia.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queensland.	From South Australia.	Total.	
	thousands.								
1946	888	190	14	1,092	297	1,192	37	1,526	(- )434
1947	1,641	211	7	1,859	346	741	1	1,088	771
1948	1,106	196	23	1,325	411	768	1	1,180	145
1949	1,135	263	5	1,403	391	876	9	1,276	127
1950	1,244	447	22	1,713	454	440	28	922	791
1951	1,061	239	105	1,405	483	402	31	916	489
1952	877	303	96	1,276	457	268	29	754	522
1953	1,234	408	37	1,679	398	387	32	817	862
1954	1,532	944	95	2,571	486	318	35	839	1,732
1955	1,444	813	66	2,323	540	274	51	865	1,458
1956	1,244	254	60	1,558	352	310	27	689	869

(—) Denotes excess of Imports.

## SHEEP—SEXES AND LAMBS.

Returns supplied by landholders show the following approximate distribution of the flocks according to sex, as well as the number of lambs:—

Table 987.—Sheep—Sexes and Lambs.

At 31st March.	Number.					Proportion of Total.				
	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.
	thousands.					per cent.				
1946	596	24,871	10,545	8,064	44,076	1.4	56.4	23.9	18.3	100.0
1947	622	24,190	9,494	8,799	43,105	1.5	56.1	22.0	20.4	100.0
1948	643	24,959	9,660	10,803	46,065	1.4	54.2	21.0	23.4	100.0
1949	675	26,765	11,345	11,619	50,404	1.3	53.1	22.5	23.1	100.0
1950	727	28,152	13,156	11,263	53,298	1.4	52.8	24.7	21.1	100.0
1951	704	28,342	14,411	10,654	54,111	1.3	52.4	26.6	19.7	100.0
1952	701	28,081	14,950	9,944	53,676	1.3	52.3	27.9	18.5	100.0
1953	734	29,582	15,190	11,955	57,461	1.3	51.5	26.4	20.8	100.0
1954	774	30,638	15,850	12,377	59,639	1.3	51.4	26.6	20.7	100.0
1955	782	31,424	15,768	11,226	59,200	1.3	53.1	26.6	19.0	100.0
1956	802	32,645	16,329	13,212	62,988	1.3	51.8	25.9	21.0	100.0

Of the total number of sheep in the State in March, 1956, ewes comprised 51.8 per cent., wethers 25.9 per cent., lambs under one year 21.0 per cent., and rams 1.3 per cent.

## LAMBING.

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for spring and early summer lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January and February. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. It is possible to breed from ewes twice a year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except after severe losses.

Lambing results in recent years were as follows.

Table 988.—Lambing.

Year ended 31st March.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Year ended 31st March.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
Average, 5 Yrs. ended	Number.		per cent.		Number.		per cent.
1936	19,877,280	12,724,900	64.0	1946	16,942,700	9,893,700	58.4
1941	20,704,280	13,269,920	64.1	1947	18,695,400	11,240,400	60.1
1946	20,307,360	12,854,580	63.3	1948	18,124,200	12,861,000	71.0
1951	18,893,106	12,731,800	67.4	1949	19,114,714	13,770,368	72.0
1956	20,258,077	13,669,169	67.5	1950	19,161,579	13,279,839	69.3
Year—				1951	19,369,639	12,507,391	64.6
1941	21,877,600	14,014,400	64.0	1952	18,904,295	11,146,910	59.0
1942	22,263,800	14,616,300	65.9	1953	19,703,409	13,646,466	69.3
1943	21,577,500	13,626,700	63.1	1954	20,660,573	14,469,085	70.0
1944	22,188,200	15,067,600	67.9	1955	19,818,474	13,313,018	67.2
1945	18,564,600	11,068,600	59.6	1956	22,203,634	15,770,366	71.0

Except in three seasons, the number of ewes mated annually during the period 1931-32 to 1943-44, was more than twenty million, and lambing was generally good. Subsequently, the number of breeding ewes available was reduced by drought, and lambing suffered accordingly. With more favourable seasonal conditions from 1948, breeding of lambs improved, and in 1948-49 the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (72 per cent.) was the highest for many years. Thereafter the proportion fell to 59 per cent. in 1951-52, but rose again to 71 per cent. in 1955-56. The number of ewes mated in the latter year, viz., 22.2 million, was the highest since 1941-42. Particulars of lambing in divisions in the last two years are shown below:—

Table 989.—Lambing in Divisions.

Division.	1954-55.			1955-56.		
	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	thousands.		per cent.	thousands.		per cent.
Coastal ... ..	236	150	63.5	287	191	71.4
Tableland—						
Northern ... ..	551	362	65.7	684	470	68.7
Central ... ..	1,837	1,302	70.8	1,991	1,460	73.3
Southern ... ..	1,047	717	68.4	1,139	820	72.0
Total ... ..	3,435	2,381	69.3	3,814	2,750	72.1
Western Slope—						
North ... ..	1,646	1,014	61.6	1,860	1,273	68.5
Central ... ..	1,953	1,322	67.7	2,259	1,598	70.7
South ... ..	2,679	1,952	72.9	2,826	2,038	72.1
Total ... ..	6,278	4,288	68.3	6,945	4,909	70.7
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North ... ..	1,761	1,122	63.7	1,927	1,313	68.2
Central ... ..	2,223	1,391	62.6	2,651	1,877	70.8
Riverina ... ..	3,208	2,376	74.1	3,408	2,522	74.0
Total ... ..	7,192	4,889	68.0	7,986	5,712	71.5
Western ... ..	2,677	1,605	60.0	3,192	2,208	69.2
Total ... ..	19,818	13,313	67.2	22,204	15,770	71.0

The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Division (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole. The ratio for the Western Division in 1954-55 was only

60 per cent., as compared with the State average of 67 per cent., although an exceptionally good season caused the Western Division figure to rise to 69 per cent. in 1955-56 as compared with the State figure of 71 per cent.

#### BREEDS OF SHEEP.

The merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing animal, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and the ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is therefore the only suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices have caused the high proportion of merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat, require good grazing conditions and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 20 or more inches per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between the Lincoln and the merino, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of merino rams with Lincoln by merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 990.—Breeds of Sheep.**

Breed.	Number of Sheep at 31st March.					Rams (1 year and over).
	Total—Rams, Ewes, Wethers and Lambs.					
	1939.	1947.	1950.	1953.	1956.	1956.
Merino ... ..	40,861,601	31,067,510	40,017,801	43,713,685	49,994,202	600,600
Other Recognised Breeds—						
Corriedale ... ..	471,134	1,437,107	2,584,735	2,782,296	2,453,314	68,179
Polwarth ... ..	25,089	74,389	130,546	162,192	257,077	6,977
Border Leicester ...	124,774	412,839	356,081	303,114	331,783	58,470
Romney Marsh ... ..	45,277	118,864	168,010	114,803	119,843	12,129
Dorset Horn ... ..	20,610	56,651	102,293	134,963	276,721	42,872
Southdown ... ..	19,033	32,534	28,858	37,052	42,582	6,375
Other British Breeds	12,701	7,509	6,116	7,125	9,687	1,594
Total, Other Recognised Breeds	718,618	2,139,893	3,376,639	3,541,545	3,491,007	196,596
Merino Comeback ...	2,483,916	2,059,812	3,441,671	4,141,779	3,791,491	1,107
Crossbred ... ..	4,812,528	7,837,785	6,461,889	6,063,991	5,711,300	3,665
Total all Breeds	48,876,663	43,105,000	53,298,000	57,461,000	62,988,000	801,968

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent. by March, 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the fat lamb industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were depastured. Numbers increased to 76 per cent. in 1953 and 79 per cent. in 1956, with recovery from the drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the export of fat lambs. In 1939, this breed represented 10 per cent. of the total, but it rose to 18 per cent. in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion subsequently declined to 11 per cent. in 1953 and 9 per cent. in 1956.

### *Breeds of Ram.*

The breed of ram used is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which is in turn determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising divisions of New South Wales, flocks bred from merino rams predominate. In the drier areas of the Plains and the Western Division, and in parts of the Northern and Southern Tableland areas in which winter feed is light, the merino ram is used almost exclusively, with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly in the Central Tableland, Western Slopes and the Riverina, fat lambs may be bred, by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English shortwool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Southdown. The lambs mature rapidly and are usually marketed at about four months of age, without having been shorn. This type of breeding which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common rams used in these flocks are the long-wool English breeds Border Leicester and Romney Marsh, and they are mated with merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as fat lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

Some indication of the distribution of flocks of the various types is given in Table 991, which shows by statistical division the number of sheep and lambs shorn according to the type of ram to which a majority of the ewes mated on each holding were mated for lambing in 1956.

**Table 991.—Sheep and Lambs Shorn 1955-56, by Breed of Ram to which Majority of Ewes Mated on each Holding were Mated for Lambing in 1956.**

Statistical Division.	Number of Sheep and Lambs Shorn on Holdings on which:—					Total Sheep and Lambs Shorn.
	Majority of Ewes were mated—				No Ewes were Mated.	
	To Merino Rams.	To Short- wool Rams.	To Long- wool Rams.	To Corriedale or Polwarth Rams.		
Tableland—	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Northern ... ..	2,308	58	95	89	609	3,159
Central ... ..	3,957	732	619	565	625	6,498
Southern ... ..	3,414	121	194	85	320	4,134
Western Slope—						
North ... ..	3,772	242	699	274	631	5,668
Central ... ..	3,201	481	904	567	355	5,508
South ... ..	4,804	687	914	1,833	831	9,069
Central Plain and Riverina—						
North ... ..	3,485	124	570	200	188	4,567
Central ... ..	5,084	38	704	107	283	6,216
Riverina ... ..	3,699	1,100	1,049	1,625	511	7,984
Western ... ..	7,468	1	26	4	378	7,877
Coastal ... ..	*	*	*	*	*	1,141
Total ... ..	41,192†	3,584†	5,774†	5,349†	4,781†	61,821

\* Not available.

† Excluding Coastal Divisions.

As there are many holdings on which both fat lamb and merino flocks are run, and the classification used in Table 991 relates to the majority of ewes mated on the holding, the information given on the distribution of sheep on holdings of the various types is approximate only.

#### STUD SHEEP.

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. For each breed of sheep there is a register of studs based on specified standards, and registration is controlled by the executives of the various breeding associations.

The number of stud flocks listed with the principal organizations in 1957 was: Merino, 550; Corriedale, 220; Polwarth, 90; British breeds, 850.

Since 1929, the oversea export of stud sheep has been prohibited, except with the approval of the Minister.

#### SHEEP EXPERIMENT WORK.

The Department of Agriculture conducts a number of experiment farms on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Experiment Station, where there is a wool laboratory and the work is concentrated on Merino breeding. At Leeton and Yanco Experiment Farms in the irrigation area, the production and feeding of fat lambs is investigated. Shannon Vale Nutrition Station at Glen Ines on the Northern Tableland has made a considerable contribution to improved husbandry and management of sheep in this environment.

### WOOL.

#### PRODUCTION.

Wool is produced in New South Wales principally by shearing the live sheep and to a considerable extent by fellmongering. A small quantity is picked from the carcases of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease, as particulars of its clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent. clean scoured weight. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1876, and annually since 1940-41, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales.

Table 992.—Wool Production—Quantity and Value.

Average per Season.	Wool Produced.		Season.	Wool Produced.		
	Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Principal Market.*		Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Principal Market.*	Value at Place of Production.*
	thous. lb.	£ thous.		thous. lb.	£ thousand.	
1876-1880	† 143,679	6,260	1940-41	536,908	29,401	27,127
1881-1885	† 188,763	8,113	1941-42	547,000	29,823	27,458
1886-1890	† 258,956	8,955	1942-43	497,538	31,318	29,154
1891-1895	† 362,726	9,805	1943-44	537,410	34,179	31,703
1896-1900	† 281,648	8,597	1944-45	448,683	28,183	26,112
1901-1905	† 260,517	9,344	1945-46	431,549	27,157	25,234
1906-1910	† 369,321	14,958	1946-47	432,621	42,541	40,277
1911-1915	357,256	15,468	1947-48	422,260	64,255	61,384
1916-1920	328,065	18,507	1948-49	463,208	86,095	82,348
1921-1925	323,635	24,272	1949-50	515,043	126,948	122,188
1926-1930	457,712	30,648	1950-51	492,130	288,697	281,396
1931-1935	488,064	20,679	1951-52	437,837	135,864	129,564
1936-1940	490,929	27,347	1952-53	556,552	192,124	181,989
1941-1945	513,508	28,311	1953-54	544,934	180,781	171,901
1946-1950	452,936	69,399	1954-55	540,977	155,335	147,294
1951-1955	514,486	190,560	1955-56	593,712	149,128	140,451

\* Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 1119.)

† Exclusive of wool exported on skins.

The production of wool remained at a high level from 1939-40 to 1943-44, the figure for 1941-42, viz., 547,000,000 lb., being a record to that date. Drought in 1945-47 reduced sheep flocks and wool production in the four seasons ending in 1947-48, when the production of 422,000,000 lb. was the lowest since 1925-26. With restocking, shearing increased and production in 1949-50 reached 515,000,000 lb. In 1951-52 production fell to 438,000,000 lb., mainly because of a decline of nearly 1 lb. in the average clip per sheep as compared with the previous year. In 1952-53, as the result of an exceptionally high average clip (9.1 lb.) and an increase in the number of sheep shorn, the quantity of wool produced rose to 557,000,000 lb. In 1953-54, although there was a further increase in the number of sheep shorn, the average clip was smaller (8.5 lb.) and total production was 545,000,000 lb. There was a slight decline in the next year, but in 1955-56 an increase in the number of sheep shorn and the high average weight per clip resulted in the greatest production of wool ever recorded, viz., 593,712,000 lb.

Marked changes in the value of wool have been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. The value for the years 1939-40 to 1945-46 is based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices rose sharply on the resumption of the auction sales in September, 1946, and continued to advance during the next five seasons. Wool prices reached their peak in 1950-51, and the value at place of production in that year, viz., £281,000,000, was the highest ever recorded, being more than ten times as great as the average in the 1936-40 period, although production was approximately the same. Prices fell during 1951-52 and, although the value was the second highest on record up to that year, it was less than half that of the previous year. In 1952-53 the value rose substantially to £182,000,000, mainly owing to an increase in the quantity

produced, but partly as the result of a small increase in prices. The value fell again in each of the next three years, the figure for 1955-56 being only £140.4 million in spite of the record production in that year.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced on an average in five-yearly periods from 1920-1921 to 1954-55, and in each season from 1945-46 to 1955-56, are as follows:—

**Table 993.—Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced.**

Season.	Sheep shorn during Year (including Lambs).	Average Clip (greasy). †	Weight of Wool Produced (as in the grease).				
			Shorn and Crutched.	Dead.	Fell-mongered.	Exported on Skins.	Total Production.
Average 5 Years ended—	thous.	lb.	thousand lb.				
1924-25	38,378	7.5	286,786	925	23,599	12,325	323,635
1929-30	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712
1934-35	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064
1939-40	54,426	8.2	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,736	490,929
1944-45	56,696	8.2	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,508
1949-50	46,784	8.7	409,027	776	24,346	18,787	452,936
1954-55	56,222	8.5	475,379	688	18,094	20,325	514,486
Year—							
1945-46	45,402	8.5	386,724	1,204	31,647	11,974	431,549
1946-47	43,119	8.9	383,692	1,246	27,076	20,607	432,621
1947-48	43,691	8.8	382,142	516	19,947	19,655	422,260
1948-49	48,107	8.8	422,591	442	21,236	18,939	463,208
1949-50	53,600	8.8	469,987	472	21,823	22,761	515,043
1950-51	52,877	8.6	455,910	994	19,551	15,675	492,130
1951-52	52,734	7.7	403,563	971	16,068	17,235	437,837
1952-53	56,701	9.1	516,510	467	16,652	22,923	556,552
1953-54	59,183	8.5	501,016	518	20,364	23,036	544,934
1954-55	59,616	8.4	499,898	488	17,834	22,757	540,977
1955-56	61,821	8.9	550,958	447	18,428	23,879	593,712

† Including crutchings. Average for all sheep, including lambs.

#### SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHEARING IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1955-56.

The main months of shearing in New South Wales are from July to November, very few sheep being shorn in the remaining seven months. In the following table (No. 994), the percentage distribution by months in 1955-56 is shown for all divisions except Coastal. The percentages were derived from the annual returns of landholders by allocating all the sheep and lambs shorn on each holding to the main month of general shearing stated (the month of lamb shearing, when it differed from that of general shearing, being ignored). Thus the figures are only an approximation to the monthly distribution of sheep and lambs shorn.

Shearing commenced earliest in the hot, dry Western Division and the Central Plains, July and August being the two months in which most of their shearing was done. In the adjacent divisions, Riverina, Central Western Slopes and North Central Plains, the peak of shearing activity was slightly less marked, extending over the three months July, August and

September. In the North Western and South Western Slopes it began a month later and extended over the three months August, September and October. In the three Tableland divisions, where the climate is more rigorous, the peak was a month later again, extending from September to November, with a tendency to be slightly later in the Northern Tablelands than in the Central or Southern Tablelands.

Three divisions, Western, North Central and Central Plains, showed a slight tendency towards a minor peak of shearing in March, possibly less marked than in a normal year, as the shearing in this month in 1956 may have been affected by floods and a shearing dispute.

**Table 994.—Monthly Distribution of General Shearing on Holdings in New South Wales, 1955-56.**

Statistical Division	Percentage of Sheep and Lambs Shorn on Holdings whose Main Month of General Shearing was*—												
	1955.										1956.		1955-56
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	All Months
Tableland—													
Northern ...	...	...	...	...	1.1	8.1	51.7	37.2	1.2	0.7	...	...	100
Central ...	0.6	0.5	...	1.8	12.2	28.8	31.6	22.2	1.3	...	0.5	0.5	100
Southern ...	...	...	...	...	4.7	19.1	40.9	31.9	3.2	0.2	...	...	100
Western Slope—													
North ...	1.0	2.1	0.8	6.2	30.6	36.9	10.7	3.0	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	100
Central ...	1.3	2.1	3.4	13.3	32.5	35.5	8.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	100
South ...	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.2	22.0	49.9	19.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	...	0.1	100
Central Plains and Riverina—													
North ...	6.6	6.1	3.7	20.7	25.7	13.8	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.7	4.3	9.9	100
Central ...	5.1	9.0	9.5	25.7	25.7	12.1	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	6.3	100
Riverina ...	0.7	0.8	3.0	22.4	41.0	27.3	3.6	0.4	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	100
Western ...	7.6	4.0	4.7	21.4	24.0	9.2	2.3	2.7	0.7	2.9	8.5	12.0	100
New South Wales ...	2.4	2.5	2.7	12.4	23.9	26.0	14.7	8.0	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.6	100

\* See detailed explanation in text above table.

#### QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.

Particulars of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia since 1940-41 have been recorded by the Central Wool Committee and the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, and have been analysed for each State by the Commission in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. Similar analyses were issued by the Central Wool Committee for the years 1917-18 to 1919-20, but no detailed records of the quality of the wool clip are available for the inter-war period. The summary which follows covers the Australian Wool Realisation Commission's analyses relating to greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; sales at Albury are not included.

The proportional distribution of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales from 1948-49 to 1955-56, by predominating spinning



quality counts, is shown in the following table. The figures under the heading "Spinning Quality" group indicate the degrees of fineness of the wool fibre in descending order.

**Table 995.—Greasy Wool—Spinning Quality Groups—Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Sales.**

Spinning Quality Group.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales.							
70's and over	6.2	5.3	5.5	6.3	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.4
64/70's	20.7	20.3	21.6	26.5	16.3	16.1	15.7	15.1
64's	22.4	22.6	25.1	25.6	21.0	22.9	22.0	20.9
64/60's and 60/64's	21.9	24.3	22.2	18.0	32.3	31.4	33.1	35.4
60's	10.0	10.0	8.4	7.8	10.6	11.0	10.9	11.1
58's	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.3
56's	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.1
50's	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.2
Below 50's	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Oddments	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71.3 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 55.2 per cent. in 1944-45 and to 39.7 per cent. in the following season, after drought had reduced the number of sheep by over ten million. This downward trend was reversed with the recovery in the number of merinos, and in 1951-52 the proportion of 64's or better was 58 per cent. However, the proportion declined again to 41 per cent. in 1952-53, and in 1955-56 it was only 39 per cent.

An analysis by combing or carding groups for the years 1946-47 to 1955-56 is given in the following table:—

**Table 996.—Greasy Wool—Combing and Carding Groups—Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Sales.**

Year.	Proportion per cent. of Total No. of Bales.			Year.	Proportion per cent. of Total No. of Bales.		
	Noble Combing.	French Combing.	Carding.		Noble Combing.	French Combing.	Carding.
1946-47	61.0	17.5	21.5	1951-52	68.8	17.2	14.0
1947-48	68.6	12.8	18.6	1952-53	73.9	9.9	16.2
1948-49	70.5	13.4	16.1	1953-54	69.1	13.4	17.5
1949-50	71.0	12.1	16.9	1954-55	69.0	15.1	15.9
1950-51	72.0	12.8	15.2	1955-56	71.1	12.9	16.0

Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, comprised 69 per cent. of the total number of bales in 1954-55 and 71 per cent. in 1955-56. Wools, usually of shorter length, classified as French combing, constituted 15 per cent. of the total in 1954-55 and 13 per cent. in 1955-56, and carding wools accounted for 16 per cent. in both years. The Noble combing wools consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault, whereas, in the French combing wools, those free of vegetable fault are only a small proportion.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 997.—Greasy Wool—Incidence of Vegetable Fault—Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Sales.**

Year.	Proportion per cent. of Total Bales according to Degree of Vegetable Fault.					
	Free or Near Free.	Light Burr and/or Seed.	Medium Burr and/or Seed (combing).	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (combing).	Carbonising.	Total.
1946-47	24·6	28·8	17·5	9·1	20·0	100·0
1947-48	27·8	33·0	15·1	7·6	16·5	100·0
1948-49	26·6	34·5	15·5	9·3	14·1	100·0
1949-50	26·5	33·9	15·2	9·6	14·8	100·0
1950-51	32·6	37·7	11·8	5·1	12·8	100·0
1951-52	33·2	40·2	10·3	4·7	11·6	100·0
1952-53	32·7	38·0	10·5	5·6	13·2	100·0
1953-54	22·3	38·2	17·1	8·6	13·8	100·0
1954-55	21·7	40·1	18·1	7·8	12·3	100·0
1955-56	21·6	42·6	17·1	7·0	11·7	100·0

In a normal season approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of or contains light vegetable fault, 20 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 15 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

Statistics have been prepared by the Australian Wool Bureau for the season 1955-56, showing by predominating spinning quality groups the total sales of wool of New South Wales origin, as distinct from wool sold at New South Wales selling centres, to which the preceding three tables relate. These statistics are shown in the following table, by statistical divisions of the State.

**Table 998.—Greasy Wool, of New South Wales\* Origin, Sold at Auction in Australia: by Statistical Division of Origin and Predominating Spinning Quality, 1955-56 Season.**

SOURCE: AUSTRALIAN WOOL BUREAU.

Statistical Division.	Predominating Spinning Quality Group—.									Total.
	70's and over.	64-70's and 64 s.	64-60's and 60-64 s.	60's.	60-58's.	58's.	56's.	50's.	Below 50 s.	
Tableland—	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Northern ...	16,595	54,604	22,009	3,783	412	1,548	1,374	454	211	100,990
Central ...	8,141	67,322	55,153	13,178	1,807	11,921	12,500	6,436	1,209	177,687
Southern * ...	12,583	57,583	47,694	8,592	1,536	4,983	4,441	2,288	1,017	140,717
Western Slope—										
North ...	4,900	55,035	39,474	10,619	1,342	6,283	7,039	3,070	936	128,698
Central ...	525	49,806	58,857	18,510	2,944	13,997	14,470	6,175	1,145	166,429
South ...	3,303	65,158	76,140	25,381	2,271	31,049	31,264	10,804	2,064	247,434
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ...	1,500	55,523	52,933	13,733	2,230	4,693	5,095	2,213	640	138,560
Central ...	582	61,620	86,940	27,709	4,971	6,976	6,930	3,045	1,111	199,884
Riverina ...	698	31,457	77,748	39,471	6,400	39,514	44,456	16,394	4,227	260,365
Western ...	1,128	56,920	87,117	33,091	15,552	13,667	3,066	931	331	211,803
Other (Coastal Divisions and Bulk-classed and Dealers' Wool)	687	14,900	15,110	4,650	514	3,989	3,242	1,707	410	45,209
Total ...	50,642	569,928	619,175	198,717	39,979	138,620	133,877	53,517	13,301	1,317,756

NOTE:—The above table excludes 18,045 bales of oddments.

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

## AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE.

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions, and it is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. The average (exclusive of crutchings) over the last ten years was 8.3 lb. per head (sheep and lambs). During that period, the average weight clip was 9.3 lb. per sheep, and 3.1 lb. per lamb. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs and not including crutchings) in respective divisions were as follows:—

Table 999.—Average Clip per Sheep in Divisions, excluding Lambs and Crutchings.

Season.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Total. N.S.W.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1946-47	8.9	9.3	10.3	11.1	9.6
1947-48	8.9	9.1	9.9	11.1	9.5
1948-49	9.0	9.2	10.2	10.8	9.6
1949-50	8.5	9.1	10.2	10.7	9.5
1950-51	8.5	8.8	10.1	10.9	9.4
1951-52	7.5	7.7	8.6	9.5	8.1
1952-53	9.2	9.5	10.2	11.3	9.9
1953-54	8.5	8.7	9.6	10.6	9.2
1954-55	8.3	8.7	9.4	10.1	9.0
1955-56	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.9	9.6
Average 10 years ended 1955-56.	8.6	9.0	9.9	10.7	9.3

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in the five years ended March, 1956, is shown below. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

Table 1000.—Average Clip per Sheep and Lamb, excluding Crutchings.

Division.	Sheep.					Lamb.				
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55	1955-56	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55	1955-55
Tableland—	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Northern ...	6.87	8.80	8.08	7.55	8.11	2.48	2.27	2.28	2.31	2.36
Central ...	7.69	9.30	8.68	8.64	9.11	2.12	2.63	2.44	2.27	2.37
Southern ...	7.70	9.29	8.70	8.51	9.29	1.41	1.68	1.54	1.43	1.58
Total ...	7.50	9.18	8.54	8.34	8.92	1.92	2.30	2.15	2.02	2.12
Western Slope—										
North ...	7.29	9.21	8.64	8.00	8.67	2.72	3.12	2.89	2.82	2.90
Central ...	7.93	9.70	8.72	9.15	9.31	2.56	3.05	2.73	2.63	2.92
South ...	7.83	9.58	8.79	8.79	9.84	2.39	2.85	2.58	2.42	2.63
Total ...	7.70	9.51	8.73	8.65	9.36	2.50	2.97	2.69	2.56	2.78
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ...	7.82	9.43	9.49	8.88	9.21	3.25	3.79	3.99	3.85	3.96
Central ...	8.53	10.47	9.81	9.72	10.21	3.23	3.90	3.70	3.61	3.78
Riverina ...	8.98	10.44	9.54	9.51	10.53	2.82	3.21	2.81	2.72	2.97
Total ...	8.55	10.21	9.62	9.41	10.09	3.01	3.52	3.31	3.20	3.42
Western ...	9.53	11.28	10.60	10.18	10.86	3.56	4.19	4.07	3.82	4.03
New South Wales (including Coastal Divisions)...	8.13	9.85	9.17	8.97	9.64	2.74	3.24	3.02	2.90	3.11

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter such as dust, burr and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, the Plains and Riverina, and the Western Divisions.

#### INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS.

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions are shown in the chapter "Climate", and the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal sheep regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which the industry is conducted.

The following table shows a monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales as a whole. The index represents the weighted average ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, the normal in each month being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100.

**Table 1001.—Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts.**

Season.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	-42.	-43.	-44.	-45.	-46.	-47.	-48.	-49.	-50.	-51.	-52.	-53.	-54.	-55.	-56.
<i>Spring—</i>															
September ...	56	72	116	31	30	99	147	100	179	115	105	68	81	61	98
October ...	75	127	90	52	85	46	136	64	243	339	69	210	139	248	291
November ...	78	165	170	41	61	116	165	79	155	276	53	90	111	187	103
<i>Summer—</i>															
December ...	34	129	50	37	49	90	247	100	48	38	36	89	28	131	73
January ...	34	141	45	114	151	31	99	73	130	120	27	100	149	117	182
February ...	147	52	58	123	195	261	180	170	309	101	84	156	250	405	294
<i>Autumn—</i>															
March ...	74	15	41	31	79	132	81	186	283	50	158	33	7	83	372
April ...	27	133	61	87	65	76	107	75	202	59	200	75	73	104	192
May ...	196	124	127	105	42	61	133	101	112	102	173	155	23	147	237
<i>Winter—</i>															
June ...	118	51	16	181	49	44	171	84	186	137	124	29	67	80	161
July ...	149	67	70	95	55	122	43	76	253	74	107	35	73	100	191
August ...	72	105	142	144	25	117	58	56	86	129	191	148	76	130	66
Year ended August ...	88	98	82	87	74	100	131	97	182	128	111	99	90	149	188

There is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production. Index numbers of rainfall are calculated to show the rainfall experience of each major part of the sheep districts, and the separate data for each month for the 1954-55 and 1955-56 seasons are as follows.

**Table 1002.—Index of Rainfall—Sections of Sheep Districts.**

(Normal Rainfall for each Month = 100.)

Year and Month.	Sheep Districts.					Year and Month.	Sheep Districts.				
	North-ern.*	Central.†	South-ern.‡	West-ern.§	Total.		North-ern.*	Central.†	South-ern.‡	West-ern.§	Total.
1954-55—						1955-56—					
September	73	64	54	44	61	September	88	98	100	114	98
October	359	298	112	239	248	October	304	307	214	444	291
November	161	145	262	138	187	November	78	133	98	104	103
December	73	93	180	234	131	December	76	62	94	35	73
January	155	162	56	82	117	January	162	197	199	145	182
February	326	574	354	325	405	February	386	388	142	265	294
March	33	48	140	134	83	March	136	396	461	659	372
April	156	79	41	221	104	April	155	164	264	146	192
May	121	138	164	185	147	May	258	197	249	252	237
June	72	68	105	55	80	June	155	163	176	129	161
July	97	72	131	338	100	July	104	192	215	344	191
August	108	115	146	177	130	August	29	78	101	22	66

\* Northern Tableland, Slopes and Plains.

† Central Tableland, Slopes and Plains.

‡ Southern Tableland, South-West Slopes and Riverina.

§ Western Division.

**WOOL MARKETING.**

For many years the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped overseas before sale rarely reaches 1 per cent.

**WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are held regularly in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn, and usually extend from September to June each season. They are held alternately at Sydney, Newcastle, and Brisbane and concurrently at Newcastle and Goulburn. At least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. Sales are made by private treaty in July and August, but the quantity of wool sold in this way is very small. Sales by auction were suspended during the war years (1939-1945). The Australian wool clips of 1939-40 to 1945-46 were sold under the appraisalment system of the United Kingdom wartime purchase agreements. Wool auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd September, 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, each lot is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality is offered in September and June, and fine wool in November, December, and January. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing

throughout the State; most wool from early shearing districts is coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter than that from late shearing districts.

The following statement shows particulars of New South Wales wool sales in various years since 1921-22. The information for 1945-46 relates to wool appraised at New South Wales centres and the appraised value thereof (excluding additional payments for adjustment to United Kingdom contract value). In 1955-56, 1,149,651 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 272,874 in Newcastle and 66,289 in Goulburn. The quantities in 1954-55 were 1,073,562, 250,400 and 56,666 bales respectively.

**Table 1003.—Wool Sales\*—New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Wool Sold.			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold.						Average Weight per Bale of Wool Sold.	
	Greasy.	Scoured.	Total Value.	Breed.		Growth.		Condition.		Greasy.	Scoured †
				Merino.	Other than Merino.	Fleece, etc.	Lambs.	Greasy.	Scoured		
	thous.	bales.	£000.	per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		lb.	
1922	836	85	15,201	73	27	96	4	91	9	330	240
1929	1,108	47	25,261	89	11	96	4	96	4	313	236
1939	1,119	58	15,521	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233
1946	1,078	77	23,621	86	14	96	4	93	7	317	217
1947	1,014	72	32,910	81	19	95	5	93	7	305	220
1948	995	83	52,972	80	20	94	6	92	8	315	222
1949	1,079	71	67,331	78	22	94	6	94	6	302	226
1950	1,294	84	107,714	78	22	94	6	94	6	307	227
1951	1,195	70	228,204	79	21	95	5	94	6	302	225
1952	1,072	49	105,261	80	20	95	5	96	4	298	225
1953	1,341	52	151,348	79	21	95	5	96	4	309	230
1954	1,380	45	144,796	81	19	94	6	97	3	300	229
1955	1,342	39	122,999	83	17	94	6	97	3	302	231
1956	1,455	33	115,699	82	18	95	5	98	2	302	230

\* 1921-22 and 1928-29, Sydney only. 1938-39, Sydney and Newcastle. 1945-46 onwards, Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn.

† Including skin wool.

The figure as to quantity and value in Table 1003 are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season, and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season, and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or oversea.

In 1955-56, 1,823,032 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. Particulars of the quantity sold in each centre are as follows:—

**Table 1004.—Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales Origin\* in Australian Auction Centres, 1955-56.**

Particulars.	Auction Selling Centre.							
	Sydney.	New-castle.	Goul-bourn.	Albury.	Mel-bourne.	Geelong.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.
Quantity Sold (000 Bales) ...	1,082	268	65	128	182	6	39	53
Proportion of Total (per cent) ...	59·3	14·7	3·6	7·0	10·0	0·3	2·2	2·9

SOURCE:—Wool Statistical Service of Australian Wool Bureau.

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the year in which it reaches the stores. The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn for each of the last twelve years. Frequently much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

**Table 1005.—Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn.**

Season.	Quantity Carried-over at end of Season.	Season.	Quantity Carried-over at end of Season.	Season.	Quantity Carried-over at end of Season.
	bales		bales		bales
1944-45	18,470	1948-49	76,923	1952-53	18,091
1945-46	13,493	1949-50	12,792	1953-54	20,851
1946-47	39,388	1950-51	26,592	1954-55	25,464
1947-48	14,888	1951-52	15,408	1955-56	18,818

## UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASES OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

During the First World War (1914-18), the Australian wool clips were purchased by the United Kingdom Government; the wartime and post-war arrangements of this period are described in the Year Books for 1919 (page 527) and 1921 (page 781).

Similar arrangements, described on pages 418 to 420 of Year Book No. 51, were made for the disposal of the Australian clips of 1939-40 to 1945-46 inclusive.

## POST-WAR MARKETING OF WOOL.

*Joint Organisation.*

The stocks of wool accumulated under wartime arrangements for the purchase of Dominion clips by the United Kingdom Government were estimated to be 3,315 million lb., including 2,060 million lb. Australian wool, at 30th June, 1945. These stocks were sold within seven years in conjunction with current clips under a reserve price scheme operated by



a Joint Organisation (United Kingdom Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) set up by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Details of this scheme are shown on page 693 *et seq.* of Year Book No. 52.

*Dominion Wool held by Joint Organisation.*

Stocks of Dominion wool taken over by the Joint Organisation at 31st July, 1945, totalled 10,407,000 bales. Disposals in the following three years greatly exceeded expectations. By 30th June, 1951, stocks, including new clip wool bought in, had been reduced to 18,000 bales. Stocks at various dates since 31st July, 1945, were:—

**Table 1006.—Stocks of Dominion Wool Held by Joint Organisation.**

Date.	Australian Wool.	New Zealand Wool.	South African Wool.	Total Stocks.
	thousand bales.			
31st July, 1945	6,796	1,777	1,834	10,407
30th June, 1946	3,789	1,425	572	5,786
30th June, 1947	3,076	1,092	347	4,515
30th June, 1948	2,271	801	146	3,218
31st Dec., 1948	1,828	612	88	2,528
30th June, 1949	1,254	411	35	1,700
31st Dec., 1949	875	256	19	1,150
30th June, 1950	379	104	1	484
30th June, 1951	12	6	...	18

Very favourable marketing conditions rendered large-scale support of the sale of new clips unnecessary, and the Joint Organisation went into liquidation in January, 1952. The quantities of new clip wool bought in by Joint Organisation from 1946-47 were as follows:—

Season.	Australian. bales.	New Zealand. bales.	South African. bales.	Total. bales.
1946-47 ...	63,855	107,892	22,129	193,876
1947-48 ...	22,298	2,006	6,584	30,888
1948-49 ...	3,535	94	871	4,500
1949-50 ...	146	7	49	202

*Australian Wool Realisation Commission.*

A subsidiary of the Joint Organisation, the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, was appointed to control operations in Australia. The clip for 1945-46 was disposed of under the original wartime arrangements, after which a return to the auction system, subject to a reserve price, was instituted. All wool submitted for auction and not bid for at the reserve price, or higher, was purchased by the Commission and held for resale.

Sales made by the Commission in Australia in 1946-47 (January to June), 1947-48 and following seasons were:—

Season.	Greasy. lb.	Scoured. lb.	Sale Value. £
1946-47 ... ..	61,862,545	10,185,042	5,401,336
1947-48 ... ..	118,913,691	7,069,534	13,986,558
1948-49 ... ..	154,580,475	13,602,229	19,956,993
1949-50 ... ..	131,672,820	17,984,088	24,325,369
1950-51 ... ..	44,201,598	4,499,593	17,686,467

*Distribution of Wartime Profits.*

Australia's share of the Joint Organisation's profits amounted in all to £90,200,000. This sum, together with a profit of £900,000 arising from the wartime acquisition and disposal of Australian sheepskins, was invested pending distribution, and the interest earned thereon increased the total moneys available for distribution to approximately £93,000,000. In terms of the Wool Realisation (Distribution of Profits) Act, 1948-55, this amount was distributed among woolgrowers who had participated in the marketing schemes for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46. The share of the profits received by each grower represented 23.89 per cent. of the aggregate appraised value of the wool contributed by him in these seasons. Payments to growers under the Act were made in five instalments at intervals between November, 1949, and April, 1955, and totalled £90,407,000 for Australia, including £36,005,000 paid to growers in New South Wales. It is anticipated that the outstanding balance of approximately £2,500,000, distribution of which was delayed by litigation involving the right of wool dealers to a share in the profits, will be distributed to eligible growers during 1957.

*Reserve Price Plan.*

A proposal for the formation of an Australian Wool Organisation to take over the assets of the Joint Organisation and exercise similar functions was rejected at a referendum of wool growers in August, 1951. Details of the proposal are given on page 807 of Year Book No. 53.

Since the liquidation of the Joint Organisation, an auction system has operated without any reserve on prices.

**PRICES OF WOOL.**

The following statement shows the average prices of greasy wool in New South Wales since 1921. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. The average prices stated for the seasons ended June, 1940 to 1946, are the averages for greasy wool under the United Kingdom purchase plan. All prices are stated in Australian currency:—

**Table 1007.—Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at Sydney Auctions.**

Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June.	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June.	Average Price per lb.
	d.		d.		d.		d.
1921	12½	1931	8·7	1941	13·1*†	1951	145·3‡
1922	12¼	1932	8·3	1942	13·1*†	1952	76·5‡
1923	17½	1933	8·5	1943	15·1*†	1953	85·1‡
1924	23½	1934	15·8	1944	15·3*†	1954	81·8‡
1925	25½	1935	9·7	1945	15·1*†	1955	70·6‡
1926	16½	1936	14·0	1946	15·1*†	1956	61·6‡
1927	17	1937	16·4	1947	23·6‡	1957	80·5‡
1928	19½	1938	12·7	1948	37·9‡		
1929	16½	1939	10·3	1949	46·8‡		
1930	10·5	1940	13·4*†	1950	61·8‡		

\* Based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

† Excludes distribution of profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of wool clips.

‡ New South Wales auctions, excluding Albury.

The figures represent the average price of wool sold during the year and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices shown above are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks (see page 1104 for details of changes in recent years), and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality of the clip, e.g., on density, length, firmness and soundness, and the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

#### MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX.

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in Table 1008 below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type and condition from the average monthly price. The aim was to measure the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types and conditions been approximately the same as the normal annual composition of the entire clip. The series is the weighted average of the prices of selected representative types, numbering seven in the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 inclusive, and thirty-three from the year 1946-47. Although prices of individual types in the series since 1946-47 are no longer multiplied by weights, the average is still a weighted average in the sense that the selection of types as representative implies weighting. In the price series as constructed since 1946-47, the number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of New South Wales wool sold in a normal year. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price which a whole year's clip would realise if sold at the level of the prices of the month in question.

In order to eliminate the effect of variation in condition, the price of each type selected is taken in the form of the clean equivalent of the actual (greasy) auction price, converted according to the brokers' estimate of the clean yield of each lot of wool of that type sold in the month; but the average price used in the index is expressed in greasy terms, after application of a constant conversion factor. In this way the average price for a month in the series is independent of any variations in clean yield in wool sold in that month.

In most years, the weighted annual average of the monthly index prices so derived is close to the average Australian greasy price actually realised at auctions. The divergence in some years is evidently due to a departure

of the actual clean yield for the season from that implicit in the constant conversion factor used, or a variation of the Australian type composition for the season from the normal New South Wales composition on which the index is based. In addition, it may have been due to the very wide market fluctuations which have occurred in some seasons.

The following table gives the price index for each month and the weighted annual average of the series for certain years from 1928-29; prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales. For comparative purposes, the average price per lb. greasy realised at Australian auctions in these years is given at foot of the table:—

**Table 1008.—Monthly Price Index of Wool Sold at Sydney Auctions, Total Clip Basis, Greasy Equivalent.**

Month.	1928- 29.	1936- 37.	1938- 39.	1946- 47.	1949- 50.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952- 53.	1953- 54.	1954- 55.	1955- 56.	1956- 57.
pence per lb. greasy.												
July ...	(17.8)	(13.3)	(11.1)	...	(45.0)	(78.5)	(95.0)	(75.0)	(85.0)	(82.5)	(67.0)	65.0
August ...	17.8	(13.5)	(11.0)	...	(46.0)	114.5	73.0	(75.0)	(84.0)	75.0	60.0	69.0
September ...	17.8	13.1	10.4	21.0	45.0	113.0	66.0	73.0	83.0	75.0	58.0	75.0
October ...	16.9	14.0	10.6	22.0	52.0	118.0	91.0	78.0	84.0	71.0	58.0	73.0
November ...	17.3	16.2	10.7	23.5	55.5	128.0	80.0	78.0	84.0	68.0	58.0	77.0
December ...	16.9	16.6	10.5	23.0	60.5	129.0	77.0	82.0	81.0	70.5	60.0	78.0
January ...	17.3	18.0	10.5	24.5	74.5	166.0	75.0	82.0	80.0	69.0	61.0	79.0
February ...	16.9	17.2	10.6	25.5	71.0	177.5	69.0	85.0	77.0	70.0	61.0	81.0
March ...	16.0	17.8	10.3	26.0	69.5	190.5	61.0	87.0	77.0	70.0	60.0	79.0
April ...	15.6	18.6	10.0	26.5	(73.5)	145.0	63.0	89.0	(79.0)	69.0	62.0	82.0
May ...	14.7	(18.3)	9.9	27.0	81.0	129.0	72.0	93.0	82.0	69.0	66.0	83.0
June ...	12.9	17.2	10.5	26.0	78.5	95.0	75.0	85.0	82.5	67.0	(67.0)	79.0
Weighted Av'ge for Season	16.7	16.3	10.5	24.4	62.2	140.0	73.7	81.6	81.1	70.1	60.7	77.9
Average Price per lb. Greasy at Australian Auctions.												
Season ...	16.4	16.5	10.4	24.5	63.3	144.2	72.4	81.8	81.5	70.9	61.5	79.7

When sales by auction were resumed in September, 1946, the monthly price index moved 36 per cent. above the average price paid under contract for the Australian clips during the previous four years. Prices rose steeply, and by August, 1947, the monthly index had exceeded the previous record level of 29.3d. reached in November, 1924. There was a decline just before the devaluation of sterling and the Australian pound in September, 1949, but thereafter the general upward movement was resumed, accelerating rapidly in the 1950-51 season. This boom was associated with the outbreak of war in Korea, defence purchasing by the United States and United Kingdom Governments, and the practical disappearance of stocks held by the Joint Organisation. By March, 1951, when the peak was reached, the price index was at 190.5d., nine times higher than the opening post-war price, and nineteen times the closing pre-war price. Although they fell by half within three months and by two-thirds in a year, prices in the 1952-53 season were again generally rising, although more slowly than before, and the season closed with the index at 85.0d. Throughout the 1953-54 season, the index remained slightly below this level, the figure for the last month of the season being 82.5d. After an initial decline, prices in both 1954-55 and 1955-56 were steady at a level about 14 per cent. lower than the average for the previous season. Prices began to rise again in April 1956, and the average for the season rose from 60.7d. in 1955-56 to 77.9d. in 1956-57.

## PRICES OF 64's AND 64/70's QUALITIES.

Price series are given in Table 1009 below for wool of two predominant quality-groups, namely, 64's and 64/70's. These made up 20.9 per cent. and 15.1 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1955-56.

The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted in accordance with brokers' estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, viz., eleven 64's and nine 64/70's, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

**Table 1009.—Average Monthly Prices in Sydney of 64's and 64/70's Wools—Clean on the Selling Floor.**

Month.	1955-56.			1956-57.		
	64's Quality (11 Types).	64/70's Quality (9 Types).	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types).	64's Quality (11 Types).	64/70's Quality (9 Types).	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types).
	pence per lb., clean basis.					
July ...	*	*	*	127	140	133
August ...	115	124	119	131	144	137
September ...	107	118	111	141	158	148
October ...	109	120	113	135	152	142
November ...	109	120	113	142	159	149
December ...	112	123	116	145	162	152
January ...	114	125	118	147	165	155
February ...	114	125	118	149	167	157
March ...	112	124	117	144	162	152
April ...	117	129	122	147	164	155
May ...	124	136	129	152	169	160
June ...	128†	142†	134†	146	163	154

\* No sales. † Nominal.

## POST-WAR WOOL TAXES.

A tax is levied on wool produced in Australia under the Wool Tax Acts, 1957. The tax is collected from wool-selling brokers, dealers, or direct exporters. Proceeds are used for research and promotion of the use of wool. Rates for the various seasons since 1946-47 are:—

1946-47, 5 per cent. ; 1947-48,  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. ; 1948-49,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ; 1949-50,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ; 1950-51,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. ; 1951-52,  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. ; 1952-53 to 1956-57, 4s. per bale ; 1957-58, 6s. per bale.

The Wool Sales Deduction Act, 1950, passed in November, 1950, provided for a 20 per cent. deduction to be made by wool brokers from payments to growers. The money so collected was paid to the Taxation Department and credited against the grower's next income tax assessment. Similar deductions were made on wool exported direct for sale overseas. This prepayment of tax, introduced as an anti-inflationary measure, was discontinued a year later.

## WOOL SUBSIDIES.

Upon the resumption of the auction system for wool in the 1946-47 season, the wool subsidy scheme, which had operated in conjunction with price control since April, 1943, was continued in order to control the price of wool textiles manufactured for consumption within Australia. The subsidy was discontinued on 31st July, 1948, following the rejection of the Commonwealth Prices Referendum.

Because of high wool prices, the Commonwealth Government paid a subsidy in the 1950-51 season, at rates determined by the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, on wool purchased for use in the manufacture of woollen goods for consumption within Australia. The subsidy was paid to manufacturers and applied to wool purchased between 28th August, 1950, and 30th June, 1951, and used for the manufacture, between 28th August, 1950, and 31st December, 1951, of wool tops, woollen yarn, wool felt, and wool noils and waste resulting from the manufacture of these products. The net amount paid as subsidy up to 30th June, 1954 was £17,130,527.

### WOOL PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH.

#### WOOL USE PROMOTION—AUSTRALIAN WOOL BUREAU.

The Wool Use Promotion Act, 1945, repealed the Wool Publicity and Research Act, 1936 (see page 526 of Year Book No. 50), providing for the reconstitution of the Australian Wool Board and the appointment of a Wool Consultative Council. The designation of the Board was changed to the Australian Wool Bureau by the Wool Use Promotion Act, 1953.

The main function of the Wool Bureau working in conjunction with the International Wool Secretariat, is to promote the use of wool in Australia and abroad by publicity and other means. Finance is derived from levies on the sale of wool.

Details of the annual income and expenditure of the Wool Bureau since 1945-46 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 1010.—Australian Wool Bureau\*—Income and Expenditure.**

Year.	Income.		Expenditure.			Balance Transferred to Accumulated Funds.
	Proceeds of Wool Levy.†	Total Income of Board.	Inter-national Secretariat.‡	Other.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945-46	269,925	278,993	65,876	48,723	114,599	164,394
1946-47	300,260	310,483	123,328	132,719	256,047	54,436
1947-48	292,036	302,396	160,772	125,450	286,222	16,174
1948-49	324,494	334,913	177,896	141,403	319,299	15,614
1949-50	336,885	351,728	234,592	118,718	353,310	(—)1,582
1950-51	348,486	358,936	289,748	226,814	516,562	(—)157,626
1951-52	337,142	594,232	393,289	197,253	590,542	8,690
1952-53	673,065	783,660	427,394	229,240	656,634	127,026
1953-54	772,149	891,396	546,119	221,000	767,119	124,277
1954-55	784,260	894,607	796,448	122,839	919,287	(—)24,680
1955-56	848,368	1,177,731	814,109	128,050	942,159	235,572

\* Australian Wool Board prior to 1953.

† Wool Tax to 30th June, 1946; payments from Wool Use Promotion Fund in 1946-47 and later years.

‡ Does not include exchange charges.

(—) Denotes deficit.

### WOOL RESEARCH.

Since 1945, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has been responsible for scientific and technical research into sheep raising and wool production, as well as wool textile research. (Prior to that year, economic and scientific research in the wool industry was supervised by the Australian Wool Board.) In addition, the Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a division of the Department

of Primary Industry conducts research into the economics of wool growing and sheep station management, as well as other economic aspects of the wool industry.

Finance for research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund. The revenue of the former comes from Consolidated Revenue and is equivalent to 2s. per bale on each bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. In 1955-56 this yielded approximately £425,000.

The Wool Industry Fund was constituted as a Trust Account in 1946 from funds accumulated by the Central Wool Committee. Income from investments of the fund is available for wool research, and in 1955-56 amounted to £225,500. The balance in the fund at 30th June, 1956, was £6,713,500.

Under the Wool Research Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in May, 1957, the wool tax will be increased to 6s. per bale, and the Government's contribution to wool research from Consolidated Revenue will be the equivalent of 4s. per bale. An amount of 6s. per bale, comprising the whole of the Government's contribution and 2s. per bale from the wool tax will be paid into the Wool Research Trust Fund (which will absorb the previous Trust Account) for expenditure on research. The balance of the growers' contribution (4s. per bale) will be paid into the Wool Use Promotion Fund controlled by the Australian Wool Bureau.

### CATTLE.

Cattle breeding in New South Wales has to some extent been restrained by the remarkable development in sheep grazing. Nevertheless, its importance in providing stock for the supply of dairy produce (as treated in a later section of this volume) is considerable.

Although attempts have been made, periodically, to foster an export trade in beef, production has scarcely met requirements for local consumption and a large number of cattle is imported from Queensland each year. However, the wartime demand for supplies of beef and long-term contracts with the United Kingdom resulted in expansion of the industry. As a result, the number of cattle rose from 2,762,653 at 31st March, 1940, to 3,702,848 in 1951, the highest figure ever recorded. The number fell slightly thereafter, and in 1956 was 3,678,634.

The number of cattle in the State, including dairy cattle, at various dates since 1861 is given on page 1095. The following table shows the number from 1942 to 1956:—

Table 1011.—Number of Cattle in New South Wales.

At 31st March.	Cattle.	At 31st March.	Cattle.	At 31st March.	Cattle.
1942	2,878,450	1947	2,983,093	1952	3,620,953
1943	3,030,546	1948	3,129,740	1953	3,648,733
1944	3,143,378	1949	3,252,752	1954	3,554,016
1945	3,144,701	1950	3,440,461	1955	3,460,692
1946	3,116,834	1951	3,702,848	1956	3,678,634

Particulars of cattle according to sex and age in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

**Table 1012.—Cattle According to Sex.**

As at 31st March.	Bulls over 1 year.	Cows and Heifers.			Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves, under 1 year.	Grand Total.
		In Registered Dairies.	Other.	Total.			
1946	59,565	1,021,087	942,916	1,964,003	570,568	522,698	3,116,834
1947	57,617	967,909	913,686	1,881,595	486,167	557,714	2,983,093
1948	57,847	965,201	988,170	1,953,371	542,173	576,349	3,129,740
1949	60,886	970,585	1,046,898	2,017,483	523,887	650,496	3,252,752
1950	64,020	981,371	1,145,341	2,126,712	576,330	673,399	3,440,461
1951	66,210	963,634	1,277,473	2,241,107	643,721	751,810	3,702,848
1952	68,779	929,813	1,261,085	2,190,898	622,990	738,286	3,620,953
1953	70,750	969,258	1,267,845	2,237,103	641,699	699,181	3,648,733
1954	72,474	979,378	1,209,785	2,189,163	534,513	757,866	3,554,016
1955	65,139	973,615	1,175,745	2,149,360	551,969	694,224	3,460,692
1956	67,676	992,985	1,284,999	2,277,984	556,098	776,876	3,678,634

Of the total number of cattle at 31st March, 1956, cows and heifers in registered dairies comprised 27 per cent., other cows and heifers 35 per cent., bullocks and steers 15 per cent., calves under one year 21 per cent., and bulls over one year 2 per cent.

Statistics showing separately the number of all cattle in registered dairies, milking cows not in registered dairies, and beef cattle, were collected for the first time in 1942-43. Details for the years 1950 to 1956 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 1013.—Cattle in Registered Dairies and Beef Cattle.**

Particulars.	At 31st March.						
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
<b>Cattle in Reg. Dairies—</b>							
Bulls ... ..	24,097	23,827	23,313	24,083	24,557	23,840	23,944
Cows—Milking ...	587,735	576,567	540,409	578,833	568,593	577,449	595,776
Dry ... ..	182,785	183,011	187,800	174,222	210,245	192,583	202,812
Heifers ... ..	210,851	204,056	201,604	216,203	200,540	203,583	194,397
Calves ... ..	162,067	161,991	159,435	156,024	139,233	130,437	143,385
<b>Total—Reg. Dairies</b>	<b>1,167,535</b>	<b>1,149,452</b>	<b>1,112,561</b>	<b>1,149,365</b>	<b>1,143,168</b>	<b>1,127,892</b>	<b>1,160,314</b>
<b>Milking Cows not in Reg. Dairies ... ..</b>	<b>158,202</b>	<b>144,456</b>	<b>138,463</b>	<b>142,316</b>	<b>143,028</b>	<b>136,742</b>	<b>177,501</b>
<b>Beef Cattle—</b>							
Bulls ... ..	39,923	42,333	45,466	46,667	47,917	41,299	43,732
Cows and Heifers ...	937,139	1,133,017	1,122,622	1,125,529	1,066,757	1,039,003	1,107,498
Calves ... ..	511,332	589,319	578,851	543,157	618,633	563,787	633,491
Other ... ..	576,330	643,721	622,990	641,699	534,513	551,969	556,098
<b>Total—Beef Cattle</b>	<b>2,114,724</b>	<b>2,408,940</b>	<b>2,369,929</b>	<b>2,357,052</b>	<b>2,267,820</b>	<b>2,196,058</b>	<b>2,340,814</b>
<b>Total—All Cattle ...</b>	<b>3,440,461</b>	<b>3,702,848</b>	<b>3,620,953</b>	<b>3,648,733</b>	<b>3,554,016</b>	<b>3,460,692</b>	<b>3,678,634</b>

Changes in composition and details of the number and size of registered dairy herds in New South Wales are given on page 1153.



In the post-war period, the number of dairy cattle in registered dairies was highest in 1950, and the number of beef cattle in 1951. However, in comparison with the pre-war period, while the number of dairy cattle in registered dairies has fallen appreciably, there has been a marked increase in the number of beef cattle in the State.

#### NUMBER AND SIZE OF BEEF CATTLE HERDS.

The number of beef cattle herds, classified according to size of herd, and the number of cattle in these herds in statistical divisions of the State at 31st March, 1950, are given in the following table:—

**Table 1014.—Beef Cattle Herds on Holdings of one acre or more,\* at 31st March, 1950.**

Size of Beef Cattle Herds.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of Total.
NUMBER OF HERDS.							
Under 20	3,806	5,342	7,488	4,663	519	21,818	58.4
20-49	1,619	1,850	1,911	1,208	281	6,869	18.4
50-99	1,161	1,020	975	569	136	3,861	10.3
100-149	500	393	389	217	52	1,551	4.1
150-199	332	248	221	122	30	953	2.6
200-299	306	253	238	126	29	952	2.5
300-499	271	183	168	84	28	734	2.0
500 & over	211	138	141	98	31	619	1.7
Total No.	8,206	9,427	11,531	7,087	1,106	37,357	100.0
Per cent.	22.0	25.2	30.9	19.0	2.9	100.0	...
NUMBER OF BEEF CATTLE IN ABOVE HERDS.*							
Under 20	22,542	36,794	49,463	29,886	3,897	142,582	6.8
20-49	51,515	57,957	59,284	37,354	8,861	214,971	10.3
50-99	81,255	70,880	66,671	39,226	9,488	267,520	12.8
100-149	59,341	47,718	47,155	26,018	6,210	186,442	8.9
150-199	56,705	42,376	37,980	20,777	5,198	163,036	7.8
200-299	72,999	61,264	57,392	30,454	6,949	229,058	11.0
300-499	102,418	67,984	63,703	31,369	10,719	276,193	13.2
500 & over	214,225	126,271	137,766	100,512	30,153	608,927	29.2
Total No.	661,000	511,244	519,414	315,596	81,475	2,088,729	100.0
Per cent.	31.6	24.5	24.9	15.1	3.9	100.0	...

\* 23,995 beef cattle on holdings of less than one acre in extent are not included.

Nearly one-third of all beef cattle were in the Coastal divisions, where the average number per herd was somewhat higher than elsewhere in the State. The Tableland and Western Slope divisions each had approximately one-fourth of the total number of beef cattle.

Herds of less than 20 cattle were the most numerous in 1950, representing 58.4 per cent. of the total. Next in numerical importance were those of 20 to 49 and 50 to 99, accounting for 18.4 and 10.3 per cent., respectively. Those of 100 or more together represented only 12.9 per cent. of the State's beef herds.

Herds of 500 and over were only 1.7 per cent. of all herds but they contained 29.2 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State, while herds of under 20 contained only 6.8 per cent. of the cattle. Herds of less than 100 contained 29.9 per cent. those of 100 to 299, 27.7 per cent., and those of 300 or more, 42.4 per cent. of the cattle.

## CALVING.

Information as to the number of calves dropped has not been collected since 1931, because unsatisfactory features rendered the returns of doubtful value.

Particulars of calves slaughtered annually, and the number surviving at 31st March, in 1943 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 1015.—Calves Slaughtered and Number at end of Year.

Year ended 31st March.	Calves.		Year ended 31st March.	Calves.		Year ended 31st March.	Calves.	
	Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.		Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.		Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.
	*			*				
1943	379,146	556,696	1948	376,175	576,349	1953	421,510*	699,181
1944	348,151	605,781	1949	385,921	650,496	1954	588,966†	757,866
1945	396,301	593,621	1950	390,860	673,399	1955	552,721†	694,224
1946	388,683	522,698	1951	362,950	751,810	1956	581,866†	776,876
1947	435,358	557,714	1952	411,088	738,286			

\* Calendar year ended three months earlier.

† June year ended three months later.

The number of calves surviving at the end of 1955-56, viz., 776,876, was the highest on record.

## INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS OF CATTLE.

Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

The following table shows the number of live cattle (so far as recorded) which passed into and out of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years. Practically all the movement is overland, comparatively few cattle being transported by sea:—

Table 1016.—Interstate Movements of Cattle.

Year ended 30th June	From New South Wales.				To New South Wales.			
	To Victoria.	To Queens- land.	To South Australia.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queens- land.	From South Australia.	Total.
1946	54,765	22,445	6,833	84,043	11,537	380,645	1,374	393,556
1947	121,170	16,483	10,661	148,314	27,065	369,466	2,882	399,413
1948	82,743	16,280	12,789	111,812	33,560	374,812	2,800	411,172
1949	73,545	24,150	2,354	100,049	19,396	336,477	1,044	356,917
1950	72,287	25,728	8,553	106,568	31,053	343,772	4,178	379,003
1951	82,748	23,055	5,021	110,824	27,120	290,360	4,124	321,604
1952	72,580	34,686	3,066	110,332	32,298	259,678	1,420	293,396
1953	93,333	29,575	6,181	129,089	31,093	301,883	1,591	334,567
1954	107,981	30,778	3,249	142,008	26,512	299,727	1,470	327,709
1955	91,921	22,460	6,260	120,641	39,371	379,831	10,705	429,907
1956	106,925	20,231	2,550	129,706	27,673	465,983	4,546	498,202

Although the effects of seasonal variations are apparent there is, on the whole, a heavy but fluctuating import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria. The interchange with South Australia is usually small.

During the last five years, there was an excess of imports from Queensland of 1,569,372 cattle, and an excess of exports to Victoria amounting to 315,793, and to South Australia of approximately 1,574. The total net gain to New South Wales from all sources was 1,252,005.

#### INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CATTLE.

The number of cattle in New South Wales varies under the influence of three factors, viz., importation, slaughtering, and natural increase, or excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering. Available particulars of increases and decreases in recent years are shown below:—

**Table 1017.—Increase and Decrease of Cattle.**

Year.	Net import of Cattle.	Calves reared (Surviving at 31st March).	Cattle and Calves died from Disease, Drought, etc.	Cattle Slaughtered (excluding Calves).	Cattle at end of Year.
1945-46	309,513	522,698	150,184	565,810	3,116,834
1946-47	251,099	557,714	192,008	681,267	2,983,093
1947-48	299,360	576,349	95,728	690,058	3,129,740
1948-49	256,868	650,496	93,214	723,913	3,252,752
1949-50	272,435	673,399	92,717	773,930	3,440,461
1950-51	210,780	751,810	102,576	800,487	3,702,848
1951-52	183,064	738,286	209,119	841,995	3,620,953
1952-53	205,478	699,181	111,946	878,592	3,648,733
1953-54	185,701	757,866	136,929	992,959	3,554,016
1954-55	309,266	694,224	118,146	978,640	3,460,692
1955-56	368,496	776,876	95,871	975,966	3,678,634

The figures shown in the table do not balance from year to year because it is not possible to obtain all necessary data relative to calving and to disposal of calves. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

#### HORSES.

The number of horses in New South Wales was highest in 1913 when there were 746,170, and was maintained near this level until a decline occurred during a drought which terminated in June, 1920. With increased use of motors for transport and tractors on farms, the number has decreased annually since 1940, and in 1956 it was only 247,139, or slightly more than half the number in 1943.

The number of horses in New South Wales at various dates since 1861 is given on page 1095. The number in the State in each of the last fourteen years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 1018.—Horses in New South Wales.**

Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.
1943	483,277	1947	379,774	1951	328,428	1955	258,153
1944	465,672	1948	376,043	1952	310,610	1956	247,139
1945	436,443	1949	357,764	1953	298,367		
1946	403,645	1950	342,479	1954	280,063		

The figures shown in the table include draught horses, which numbered 63,872 in 1955 and 56,362 in 1956.

There is comparatively little interstate movement of horses except to and from Queensland, and practically no import by sea. Records of border crossings indicate that there was a net export of 1,188 in 1954-55 and 723 in 1955-56.

The landholders' returns indicate that 11,528 horses died on rural holdings in 1954-55, and 9,009 in 1955-56.

#### HORSE BREEDING.

With the object of improving the breed of horses, provision has been made in terms of the "Horse Breeding Act, 1940" (not enforced since 31st January, 1944), for the registration of stallions for breeding purposes after a veterinary officer of the Department of Agriculture has certified that the animal conforms to an approved standard. The Western Division of the State is outside the scope of the Act, and thoroughbred horses registered in the Australian Stud Book are exempted from its provisions.

The following table shows the number of foals recorded at 31st March, 1941 to 1956:—

**Table 1019.—Foals.**

31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.
1941	29,137	1945	19,837	1949	18,917	1953	18,872
1942	26,921	1946	16,209	1950	19,268	1954	17,645
1943	22,977	1947	15,813	1951	20,043	1955	15,054
1944	23,333	1948	16,590	1952	19,644	1956	14,682

## PRICES OF LIVESTOCK.

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1951 and later years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, and the monthly prices are the averages for all stock sold each sale day during the month. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 1059. Monthly prices of these and other classes and grades of fat stock are published in the Statistical Register.

Table 1020.—Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards.

Stock.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Cattle—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Bullocks—Prime, Medium ... ..	40 1	46 16	42 5	47 17	45 12	43 1
Cows and Heifers—						
Prime Heavy ...	30 5	34 1	28 16	35 17	33 1	33 4
Sheep and Lambs—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Merino Wethers—Prime Medium ... ..	91 4	57 3	62 10	61 1	62 5	74 8
Merino Ewes—Prime ...	82 0	54 6	57 6	59 4	60 1	70 2
Lambs and Suckers—						
Prime Heavy ...	102 8	75 9	88 7	92 6	89 8	99 1

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions, prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. Cattle prices in 1956 were slightly higher than in 1951.

The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs. After the war (1939-45) wool prices continued to advance until 1951, when the prices of sheep and lambs at Homebush reached a record level, but a steep fall in the price of wool in the next year was accompanied by a similar decline in the prices of fat sheep and lambs. Since then the general trend has been upward.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown below:—

**Table 1021.—Monthly Prices of Livestock, Homebush Saleyards.**

Month.	Bullocks, Prime Medium Weight.			Merino Sheep, Prime Medium Wethers			Lambs and Suckers, Prime Heavy.		
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January ...	45 13	47 8	42 0	52 10	54 3	58 4	89 4	85 9	77 0
February ...	49 14	47 10	41 12	61 7	55 2	60 9	107 8	94 2	94 4
March ...	47 10	49 14	42 13	62 8	60 9	70 7	100 6	95 7	105 4
April ...	45 15	45 3	42 6	56 1	65 2	65 9	85 2	91 5	106 4
May ...	41 6	44 3	44 1	47 8	70 4	71 10	80 1	98 0	114 0
June ...	42 5	44 11	46 0	63 6	68 9	72 11	89 3	97 3	109 10
July ...	44 17	43 15	45 8	67 8	67 3	87 8	95 11	98 2	112 4
August...	49 13	45 6	45 17	72 6	66 3	85 0	97 0	98 3	104 6
September ...	52 0	45 17	43 7	74 11	62 10	87 0	100 2	85 5	97 7
October ...	52 12	45 14	43 7	62 9	60 8	86 3	91 8	79 1	94 5
November ...	53 1	45 5	39 18	55 3	58 11	78 4	86 11	77 10	87 4
December ...	49 15	42 10	40 0	55 2	58 10	71 8	86 6	75 5	85 7
Average for year ..	47 17	45 12	43 1	61 1	62 5	74 8	92 6	89 8	99 1

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule, sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

#### SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

The following table shows the average number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1921, and particulars for each of the last eleven years.

Table 1022.—Slaughtering of Livestock.

Period.	Slaughtering Establishments.	Stock Slaughtered in Slaughtering Establishments and on Farms and Stations.							Pigs.
		Sheep.			Cattle.				
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Bullocks.*	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	
Average 5 years ended—	No.	thousands.							
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	464
Calendar year—									
1946	772	4,460	2,776	7,236	388	293	435	1,116	468
1947	760	3,413	2,948	6,361	387	303	376	1,066	411
1948	722	2,884	3,026	5,910	452	272	386	1,110	459
1949	690	3,274	3,728	7,002	485	289	391	1,165	507
1950	648	3,007	2,831	5,838	462	338	363	1,163	460
1951	604	2,901	2,305	5,206	502	340	411	1,253	483
1952	560	3,509	3,112	6,621	492	387	421	1,300	470
June year—									
1952-53†	545	3,695	3,370	7,065	955		451	1,406	457
1953-54	526	4,124	3,260	7,384	563	430	589	1,582	499
1954-55	511	4,027	3,311	7,338	519	459	553	1,531	622
1955-56	491	3,641	3,212	6,853	545	431	582	1,558	583

\* Includes a small number of bulls.

† Excludes livestock slaughtered but subsequently condemned.

Sheep were slaughtered in record numbers during the war years, but slaughtering decreased after the war, partly owing to drought losses and the consequent effort of graziers to build up their flocks. A low level of slaughtering was reached in 1951, when high wool prices encouraged retention of sheep on holdings. Since then, slaughtering of sheep and lambs has tended to increase, although there was a decline of 7 per cent. in 1955-56. Cattle slaughtering has increased since the war, with the growth of beef cattle herds, especially since 1950. The number of pigs slaughtered in the last three years was substantially higher than in the early post-war years.

The number of slaughtering establishments declined from a pre-war average of more than one thousand to 491 in 1956.

The following summary shows the distribution of slaughtering operations in New South Wales in 1955-56:—

Table 1023.—Slaughtering Establishments and Number of Livestock Slaughtered, 1955-56.

Slaughtering Establishments.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Cattle.			Pigs.
			Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	
Principal Establishments ...	2,145,475	2,817,853	424,923	375,759	545,574	524,749
Other ...	558,047	269,894	113,876	51,008	31,492	48,628
Total Reg'd Establishments ...	2,703,522	3,087,747	538,799	426,767	577,066	573,377
Stations and Farms ...	937,000	124,000	5,800	4,600	4,800	9,700
Grand Total ...	3,640,522	3,211,747	544,599	431,367	581,866	583,077

A considerable number of sheep and lambs are slaughtered on stations and farms but comparatively little other stock.

## STATE ABATTOIR.

The State Abattoir is situated at Homebush Bay, near Sydney. Animals sold at Homebush Saleyards are inspected before being killed, and those found to be diseased are destroyed, while "doubtful" beasts are marked for further special attention at the abattoir. There is a staff of inspectors at the State Abattoir, and inspectors are stationed at private slaughtering premises throughout the County of Cumberland. The operations of the inspectorial staff are supervised by the veterinary officers of the Department of Agriculture, who pay regular visits to the different establishments. Under the Meat Industry (Amendment) Act, 1950, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board was constituted and took over the powers and functions of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner.

A further amendment to the Act in 1952 provided for the compulsory grading and branding of lamb and other meats for sale, and for the transfer of the meat inspection staff from the Meat Industry Board to the Department of Agriculture.

Particulars of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoir, Homebush Bay, during recent years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 1024.—Stock Slaughtered at the State (Metropolitan) Abattoir.

Year ended 30th June.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.
1939*	190,764	123,138	1,323,226	1,293,157	153,825
1946†	186,758	65,368	1,256,808	1,280,246	124,055
1947†	175,203	57,665	942,096	1,389,157	104,439
1948†	172,756	46,997	688,901	1,313,396	131,349
1949†	178,871	60,817	842,245	1,645,615	145,302
1950†	186,248	55,729	680,854	1,265,070	116,776
1951†	191,542	67,109	756,137	1,012,568	121,062
1952†	205,560	75,078	945,530	1,432,373	106,716
1953	205,222	65,945	1,000,008	1,554,055	96,970
1954	191,589	107,169	1,149,974	1,537,178	112,863
1955	199,080	120,674	1,026,376	1,428,793	155,644
1956	189,155	108,722	807,737	1,342,548	113,557

\* Year ended 31st March.

† Year ended 31st December.

## MEAT WORKS.

Apart from slaughtering, there are also refrigerating and meat-preserving works in New South Wales. Particulars of the operations of meat works are shown in the chapter "Factories".

## MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

The meat export trade commenced to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated space in ocean steamers. In 1932, a method was evolved for the transport of chilled meat from Australia, and the export of meat in that condition was expanding before the war. However, the shipment of chilled meat was suspended during the war, and the quantity exported in recent years has been negligible.





companies, publicly owned abattoirs and freezing works, and meat industry employees. Provision has been made for a Meat Advisory Committee in each State to assist the Board.

The Act empowers the Board to purchase and sell meat on behalf of the Commonwealth, to make recommendations for regulating exports of meat, to foster scientific research and overseas trade in Australian meat, and to regulate shipments of meat.

To make export control effective, meat, etc., may be exported only under licence or Ministerial permit, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Meat Board.

From 1st October, 1946, when increased prices were paid under the contract with the United Kingdom Government, until 10th March, 1947, part of the purchase prices of certain classes of meat was retained by the Board. The amount withheld, £195,005, together with £250,000 appropriated from trading profits of the Board in 1945-46 and 1946-47, was subsequently credited to the Meat Industry Advancement Trust Account, created in October, 1947, to be administered by the Board for the benefit of the industry generally. At 30th June, 1956, there was a balance of £456,863 in the Meat Industry Advancement Trust Account. Expenditure from the Account on research contributions in 1955-56 totalled £9,481.

The revenue of the Australian Meat Board is derived from levies imposed under the Meat Export Charge Act, 1953-54, which prescribes a maximum levy of 0.1d. per lb. on exports of meat. At 30th June, 1956, the actual rates were:—Frozen, chilled and cured meats, 1/20d. per lb.; canned meats, 1/25d. per lb. The expenditure of the Board in 1955-56 was £99,444.

#### WARTIME CONTROL OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

Details of the wartime control of the meat industry were given on page 711 of Year Book No. 52, and in earlier editions.

#### UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS FOR AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

The initial contract with the United Kingdom Government was dated 30th September, 1939, and the sale or export of meat to any person in the United Kingdom other than the Ministry of Food was prohibited by regulation under the National Security Act. The contract was renewed annually until September, 1944, when the United Kingdom Government undertook to purchase the exportable surplus of Australian meat in the four years ending September, 1948. Subsequently the contract was extended for a further two years to 30th September, 1950. The undertaking covered all meat (beef, mutton, lamb, pig meats and offals) other than that required for Australian civil and Service needs, for British and Allied personnel based in Australia, for relief, and for supply to other markets as agreed upon by the two Governments. The quantity of pig meat to be taken under the contract was fixed by negotiation; for the years ended 30th September, 1948 and 1949, it was the exportable surplus.

From 1949-50 to 1951-52, the terms of the previous contract were extended annually. In October, 1951, a Fifteen Year Agreement for the purchase of Australian meat was signed between Australia and the United Kingdom. The agreement came into force on 1st July, 1952, for mutton

and lamb, and 1st October, 1952, for beef. Canned meats and pig meats were not included in the contract, particulars of which are summarised on page 825 of Year Book No. 53.

Towards the end of 1953, the United Kingdom Government announced that bulk purchase contracts would not be renewed after 1953-54. As a result of the negotiations which followed this announcement, Australia was left with the following rights and obligations under the Fifteen Year Agreement:—

- (1) The unrestricted right of entry for Australian beef, veal, lamb and mutton into the United Kingdom for the remainder of the fifteen years;
- (2) The right to receive a deficiency payment from the United Kingdom if the average price of each class of Australian meat fell below levels agreed on from time to time.
- (3) An obligation until September, 1958, to restrict the export of Australian beef, veal, mutton and lamb to markets other than the United Kingdom and British colonies and dependencies to 3 per cent. of exports to the United Kingdom, or such other quantity as might be agreed on annually; and
- (4) An obligation on the Australian Government not only to maintain but to endeavour to increase the existing volume of exports of meat to the United Kingdom.

The guarantee in respect of deficiency payments related to the beef, lamb and mutton industries, respectively, over a period of twelve months, and did not apply in respect of individual transactions. Expressed as a percentage of the 1953-54 contract prices, the guaranteed levels for the year ended September, 1955, were as follows:—

	Per cent.
Beef and Veal .. .. .	95
Lamb .. .. .	93
Mutton.—First quality wethers and maiden ewes (72 lb. and under) .. .. .	93
Second quality wethers and maiden ewes .. .. .	90
Third quality wethers and maiden ewes .. .. .	85
Second and third quality ewe mutton .. .. .	75

If the weighted average United Kingdom market prices for the year for any class of Australian meat (*viz.*, beef, veal, mutton or lamb) were below the weighted average guaranteed prices, a deficiency payment would be due to Australia. The amount was to be calculated by multiplying the tonnage of the class of meat which arrived in the United Kingdom from Australia during the year by the amount of the difference between the two average prices.

As the result of negotiations between the Meat Board and a delegation from the United Kingdom in August and September, 1955, new minimum prices were fixed for beef and veal until 1961 and for mutton and lamb until 1958, and arrangements were made to cover free quotas (10,000 tons per annum) for shipment to destinations other than the United Kingdom and British colonies for the next three years.

*Prices of Meat under United Kingdom Contract.*

The schedule of prices under the United Kingdom contracts included many kinds and grades of meat. The point of sale was on shipboard, Australian port, and costs of storage in Australia and expenses from store to shipboard were payable by the sellers.

The prices of the principal types of meat in each contract year since 1947-48, are shown in the following table. Prices for earlier years are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

**Table 1026.—United Kingdom Meat Contracts—Prices f.o.b., Australia. (Australian Currency).**

Contract Year ended 30th Sept. *	Lamb.			Mutton—Wether and/or Maiden Ewe.		Beef—Ox and Heifer.		Porkers—Sides (head-off)	Baconers Wiltshire Sides—
	20 lb. to 28 lb.	29 lb. to 36 lb.	37 lb. to 42 lb.	50 lb. and under.	51 lb. to 72 lb.	Hinds.	Crops.	25 lb. to 55 lb.	50 lb. to 90 lb.
	1st Quality—pence per lb.								
1948	10.41	9.96	9.74	5.62	5.46	7.73	5.62	12.66	13.52
1949	12.20	11.70	11.45	6.64	6.48	8.91	6.25	15.86	17.03
1950	12.89	12.34	12.11	7.27	7.11	10.16	7.50	18.59	20.00
1951	13.82	13.27	13.05	7.27	7.11	11.56†	8.51†	21.87	23.51
1952	16.25	15.61	15.33	8.36	8.18	15.31	12.27	26.02	25.28
1953	18.95	18.19	17.87	9.74	9.53	18.37	14.71	29.91	25.28
1954	20.37	19.55	19.21	10.66	10.20	19.39	15.52	32.44	26.09
	2nd Quality—pence per lb.								
1948	10.19	9.18	8.51	5.39	4.84	7.19	5.23	12.19	13.05
1949	11.57	11.07	10.82	6.41	5.86	7.81	5.86	15.39	16.56
1950	12.66	11.56	10.78	7.03	6.48	9.06	7.11	18.05	19.37
1951	12.66	11.56	10.78	7.03	6.48	10.31†	8.12†	21.25	22.81
1952	14.87	13.59	12.67	7.73	7.13	13.44	11.25	25.34	24.52
1953	17.34	15.84	14.76	9.02	8.32	16.12	13.50	29.14	24.52
1954	18.65	17.02	15.87	9.75	8.82	17.01	14.24	29.29	23.11

\* For lamb and mutton, year ended 30th June from 1949-50.

† From April, 1951.

Particulars of the prices (f.o.b., Australia) paid to producers by the Commonwealth Government for meat purchased to fulfil contracts with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food are given in Table 825 in Year Book No. 54.

*Minimum Prices of Meat Exported to United Kingdom under Free Market Conditions.*

Particulars of the minimum prices of beef exported to the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Agreement for the six years ending September, 1961, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 1027.—Minimum Prices of Beef Exported to United Kingdom, October, 1955, to September, 1961. (Australian Currency, f.o.b.)**

Description.				Oct., 1955 to Sept., 1958.		Oct., 1958 to Sept. 1961.	
				1st Quality.	2nd Quality.	1st Quality.	2nd Quality.
				Pence per lb.			
Ox Hinds	...	...	...	18.41	16.16	17.48	15.35
" Crops	...	...	...	14.75	13.53	14.00	12.85
Cow Hinds	...	...	...	14.64	14.16	13.00	13.45
" Crops	...	...	...	12.53	12.05	11.90	11.45

The next table shows the minimum prices of lamb and mutton exported to the United Kingdom for the three years ending September, 1958:—

**Table 1028.—Minimum Prices of Lamb and Mutton Exported to United Kingdom, October, 1955, to September, 1958. (Australian Currency, f.o.b.)**

Lamb.	Minimum Price.	Mutton.	Minimum Price.
	pence per lb.		pence per lb.
1st Quality—36 lb. and under ...	16·1	Wether—1st Quality—	
37-42 lb. ...	14·0	48 lb. and under ...	11·3
43-50 lb. ...	13·5	49-72 lb. ...	6·6
2nd Quality—36 lb. and under ...	14·6	2nd Quality—	
37-42 lb. ...	12·0	48 lb. and under ...	9·0
3rd Quality—all weights ...	11·8	49-72 lb. ...	6·4
		3rd Quality—	
		48 lb. and under ...	8·3
		49-72 lb. ...	6·0
		Ewe—2nd Quality—	
		48 lb. and under ...	7·8
		49-72 lb. ...	5·6
		3rd Quality—	
		48 lb. and under ...	8·1
		49-72 lb. ...	3·8

### VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

The gross farm values of pastoral production from the different kinds of stock as estimated for various years since 1901 are given in Table 1029:—

**Table 1029.—Pastoral Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.**

Year.	Wool.†	Sheep.		Cattle.		Total Pastoral Production.†	Value of Production per Head of Population.
		Slaught- ered.*	Net Interstate Exports.	Slaught- ered.	Net Interstate Exports.		
£ thousand.							
1901	8,425	2,071	...	1,229	...	12,447	9 2 1
1911	14,085	2,811	...	1,689	...	20,586	12 7 3
1920-21	13,023	2,313	...	2,973	...	20,336	9 14 7
1928-29	30,879	2,801	1,576	5,814	(—) 583	40,679	16 7 6
1930-31	13,705	1,795	364	2,767	(—) 899	17,835	7 0 2
1938-39	17,076	3,537	197	4,495	(—) 586	24,894	9 2 0
1945-46	25,234	7,375	(—) 253	5,966	(—) 3,136	35,426	12 1 7
1946-47	40,277	7,503	764	8,075	(—) 2,990	53,869	18 3 7
1947-48	61,384	8,117	839	8,636	(—) 4,126	75,100	25 0 5
1948-49	82,348	8,732	(—) 296	11,065	(—) 4,670	97,429	31 19 1
1949-50	122,188	8,730	1,590	13,759	(—) 4,344	142,185	45 4 0
1950-51	281,396	11,213	1,548	17,689	(—) 6,874	305,234	94 5 1
1951-52	129,564	11,157	1,369	22,622	(—) 6,371	158,647	47 18 1
1952-53	181,989	9,110	1,601	23,226	(—) 4,430	211,802	62 18 4
1953-54	171,901	12,671	4,170	26,373	(—) 5,192	210,229	61 14 8
1954-55	147,294	15,151	3,689	27,639	(—) 9,575	184,504	53 6 8
1955-56	140,451	14,900	2,305	25,971	(—) 11,445	172,471	48 18 9

(—) Denotes excess of imports.

\* Excluding value of wool on skins.

† Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. See note \* to Table 874. Includes the value of horses (stud yearlings sold) not shown separately.

It is estimated that the value of fodder consumed by stock, fertilizers and seed used on pastures, water purchased for irrigation, and dips and sprays used in the pastoral industry was £9,058,000 in 1954-55 and £9,184,000 in 1955-56.

Of the total value of pastoral production in 1955-56, viz., £172,471,000, wool comprised 81 per cent., sheep slaughtered (plus net interstate exports) 10 per cent., and cattle slaughtered (less net interstate imports) 8 per cent.

#### VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 1030.—Overseas Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales.**

Year ended June.	Wool.	Meat.	Livestock.	Hides and Skins.	Other.	Total Pastoral Products.	Proportion of Total Exports (Merchandise).
	£ thousand.						per cent.
1939	17,221	1,545	67	1,577	646	21,056	58·0
1946	24,293	3,526	54	4,846	666	33,385	45·4
1947	52,076	3,795	50	6,644	1,048	63,613	56·3
1948	57,895	3,396	136	4,586	1,020	67,033	50·9
1949	78,554	4,183	98	4,644	1,443	88,922	51·3
1950	132,936	4,220	152	5,246	1,756	144,310	67·6
1951	241,275	2,981	137	8,812	2,109	255,314	79·3
1952	110,480	5,647	176	5,871	1,437	123,611	65·7
1953	151,192	12,615	237	6,057	2,158	172,259	70·5
1954	150,809	9,971	169	6,398	1,857	169,204	69·3
1955	122,966	7,442	217	6,174	1,443	138,242	68·8
1956	121,246	7,991	281	6,232	1,924	137,674	66·0

Figures relating to value of pastoral exports are not comparable with those relating to the value of production given in Table 1029, since they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes. Moreover, the exports are valued on the basis of f.o.b. Sydney or Newcastle and not at the place of production, and the figures relate to year of export, not to year of production.

The proportion of total exports represented by pastoral products fluctuates considerably from year to year, largely as a result of variations in the price of wool.

### NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo, or so-called native dog, and the fox, which has been introduced from abroad; but graminivorous animals, such as kangaroos, wallabies, hares, and rabbits, particularly the last-named which are of foreign origin, are deemed by the settlers even more noxious. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commissioner is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border. A small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

### RABBITS.

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline in capacity of sheep properties to carry stock and resist drought which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890. By the late 'thirties, through the expense of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity, and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants and wire netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951 when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, and up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. The possibility of complete eradication is believed to depend on destruction by other means of the surviving rabbits, which have shown increased resistance to the disease, possibly owing to a decline in its virulence.

In April, 1957, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation announced that although large numbers of rabbits seemed to have become immune to myxomatosis, and as a result were again increasing in numbers, continued inoculation with the standard highly virulent strain of myxoma would kill off rabbits resistant to weaker strains. It was also stated that the European rabbit flea was being imported into Australia to help spread myxomatosis. Mosquitoes are the main insects which transmit the disease from diseased to healthy animals in Australia, but the seasonal incidence of rainfall has an important bearing on their numbers and the rate of transmission of myxomatosis. The rabbit flea is not subject to seasonal and other conditions and can help spread the disease to areas not reached by mosquitoes.

The following table shows the quantity and value of frozen rabbits and hares, and of rabbit and hare skins exported from New South Wales to countries outside Australia.

**Table 1031.—Rabbits and Hares—Oversea Export from New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Quantity.		Value.		
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.	Rabbit and Hare Skins.	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.	Rabbit and Hare Skins.	Total
	pairs.	lb.	£	£	£
1911*	6,806,246	5,795,839	330,741	295,476	626,217
1921	2,830,315	3,387,480	301,615	609,570	911,185
1931	3,526,033	4,679,429	252,074	415,245	667,319
1941	233,390	4,444,529	20,366	1,075,737	1,096,103
1946	146,377	7,618,708	19,631	3,271,092	3,290,723
1947	149,137	7,459,348	22,378	3,684,264	3,706,642
1948	1,069,365	5,339,769	171,680	1,867,945	2,039,625
1949	6,192,702	5,208,652	1,119,948	1,718,756	2,838,704
1950	6,517,483	5,990,308	1,216,562	954,391	2,170,953
1951	1,748,695	6,898,431	520,646	1,638,390	2,159,036
1952	5,118,644	3,328,723	1,326,095	798,148	2,124,243
1953	2,079,595	2,122,630	628,495	333,957	962,452
1954	2,305,625	1,439,680	647,023	321,079	968,102
1955	681,303	1,568,339	199,547	428,719	628,266
1956	†	720,032	134,515	420,125	554,640

\* Calendar year.

† Not available.

The export trade in frozen rabbits and hares and rabbit and hare skins reached a high level in the post-war period, the principal markets being the United Kingdom in the case of carcasses and the United States and France in the case of skins, but has declined since 1952, largely owing to the effects of myxomatosis on the number of rabbits available for trapping.

#### *Wire Netting Advances for Rabbit-proof Fences.*

Under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934, advances from funds provided by Parliament may be made to settlers for the purchase of wire netting or other materials for use in the construction of rabbit-proof or dog-proof fences, etc., for protection from and the destruction of noxious animals. Payments for these materials, etc., with interest, is made by annual instalments extending over such period as the Minister for Lands may determine.

No advances have been made since 1941-42. The aggregate amount of advances to 30th June, 1956, was £1,440,335, and the balances outstanding at this date amounted to £8,459.

#### **PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS.**

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, and certain other matters, the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts, and in each there is constituted a board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates. There are also stock inspectors and rabbit inspectors, who are paid from the funds of the Pastures Protection Boards to which they are attached.



Rates to provide funds for the purposes of the boards are levied upon owners of ten or more head of large stock, or 100 or more sheep, at a rate not exceeding one shilling per head of large stock and one halfpenny per head of sheep, but a rebate of one-half is made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with wire netting fences which in the opinion of the board are rabbit-proof, provided the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding calendar year. The funds so raised are applied by the boards in defraying expenses incurred in administering the Act, and for any other purpose approved by the Minister. The boards are required each year to pay 3 per cent. of their revenue to the Colonial Treasurer to cover the cost of administration.

The boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to constitute a fund for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves. They are also empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits.

Tenders are called by the boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received (about £6,000 annually, supplemented when necessary by grants from the State Government) are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

#### REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

Stock brands are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, and the number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 90,000. These brands may be used on either cattle or horses.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 50,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts and may not be duplicated in any one district; the same brand may, however, be issued in several Pastures Protection Districts.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH.

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries, e.g., rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923-1934, and necessary powers are provided for the inspection of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the inspection of stock for disease is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors of stock are stationed throughout the country, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. The function of all these officers is to control animal diseases and to investigate sicknesses and mortalities in stock. Sporadic outbreaks of

anthrax which occur in certain localities in the mid-western portion of the State, and pleuro-pneumonia, which at times develops in New South Wales cattle following the breakdown of carrier animals introduced from Queensland, are thereby brought under control expeditiously. These officers also advise stock owners on the control of diseases not scheduled under the Act, such as footrot and internal parasitism.

Schemes for the creation of tubercle-free herds are in operation in various parts of the State. There is a number of tubercle-free areas embracing some of the more important country towns. The Milk Board requires that raw milk sold in Sydney and other distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercle-free cows.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in co-ordination with similar activities in other States and the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Sydney. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep. A modern sheep biology laboratory has been established at Prospect.

#### CATTLE TICK ERADICATION.

Cattle tick eradication is a difficult problem confronting the veterinary authorities. Restrictive efforts have confined the infestation to a relatively small part of the State, and reduced the occurrence of tick fever to isolated instances. Continuous and costly work is necessary to prevent the spread of the tick, and the Commonwealth Government shares the cost with the States of New South Wales and Queensland. The Cattle Tick Control Commission created in 1926 has brought about increased co-ordination between the authorities of the States concerned. Dips are provided by the Government, and private dips constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Department of Agriculture are subsidised.

In January, 1956, a cattle tick eradication programme was commenced with the object of stamping out ticks from 2,000 square miles of country embracing the quarantine areas west of the Richmond Range and the Kyogle Tick Quarantine Area. The scheme includes fortnightly dipping of all stock for a period of fifteen months, followed by inspections for a year at three-weekly intervals. A further nine months' period of surveillance will be conducted before consideration is given to the removal of the quarantine. The cost of the campaign is being shared equally between the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments.

#### SWINE COMPENSATION ACT, 1928-35.

Following an outbreak of swine fever in 1928, the Swine Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for pigs condemned because of the presence of certain diseases and for carcasses condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption. The funds required for payment of compensation are collected by the sale of

swine duty stamps, which are affixed to a register kept at each slaughtering establishment in accordance with the number of pigs delivered for slaughter. The Swine Branding Act, 1940, enables pigs to be traced after slaughter, and in this way information is obtained as to the herds likely to be affected with tuberculosis. Compensation paid to swine owners in 1955-56 amounted to £45,993.

#### CATTLE COMPENSATION ACT, 1951-56.

To assist eradication of disease, especially tuberculosis, the Cattle Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for cattle condemned as being diseased and for carcasses condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption. The Act, administered in conjunction with the Cattle Compensation Taxation Act, 1951-56, originally provided for the payment of stamp duty on the sale of cattle. The amending Act of 1956 abolished the stamp duty on sales of cattle, and provided for assessment of duty on the basis of returns of land and stock made under the Pastures Protection Act, and for the affixing of duty stamps to cattle registers in respect of the number of cattle delivered for slaughter. Proceeds of the stamp duty are used to establish, and make payments from, the Compensation Fund.

The Act first came into operation on 1st September, 1952. In 1955-56, compensation totalling £197,582 was paid in respect of 10,930 cattle.

#### VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, 1923-52.

The Veterinary Surgeons Act came into operation on 5th December, 1923, to provide for the registration of veterinary surgeons, and to regulate the practice of veterinary science. A Board of Veterinary Surgeons has been established to administer the Act, which specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons.

The Act was amended in 1952, to enable qualified alien veterinary surgeons to become registered practitioners after passing a special examination.

The number of registered veterinary surgeons at 30th June, 1956 was 382.

## DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions, in parts of New South Wales, are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

However, with the introduction of refrigeration, pasteurization and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk, manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate was made possible. Furthermore, with improvement in shipping facilities, butter and, more recently, processed milk products, became important items of the export trade.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry both in the manufacture and distribution of produce.

In New South Wales dairying reached a peak in 1933-34 when, following a period of economic depression, producers had been attracted to the industry for the regular monthly payments received for produce in contrast to annual returns from most agricultural products.

During the second World War, labour difficulties and unfavourable seasons proved so detrimental that, in 1948, the Commonwealth Government made a Dairy Efficiency Grant (described on page 1151) to increase production and efficiency on dairy farms. In recent years, an improvement in the mechanisation of farms has helped to overcome labour troubles, and the increased demand for dairy produce, diversification of manufacture and better returns to producers have given stimulus to the industry.

### SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Legislation relating to the milk supply of the Metropolitan (Sydney), Newcastle, and other milk distributing districts supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Food and Prices".

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, consolidated laws designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. It requires all dairymen and milk vendors to register their premises with local authorities, renders the premises subject to inspection, and makes illegal the sale of milk or milk products from unregistered premises.

By the Dairy Industry Act provision is made for regulating the manufacture of dairy produce and of margarine. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Milk and cream supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream or the computed cheese yield of his milk. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing and grading and manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be done only by persons holding certificates of qualification. In 1938 a Dairy Produce Factories Advisory Committee was constituted to advise the Minister regarding applications for registration of premises as a dairy produce

factory. The Minister may refuse any application if he is satisfied that registration is opposed to the best interests of the dairying industry in New South Wales.

The State has been divided into twelve dairying districts, and in each an experienced dairy instructor is appointed to supervise the dairy factories and to administer the Dairy Industry Act and regulations thereunder. He acts as inspector, instructs the factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises the dairy-farmers, exercises supervision over the quality of butter produced and organises herd recording units.

#### AUSTRALIAN DAIRY PRODUCE BOARD.

The supervision of dairy products for oversea export in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1924-54, is a function of the Australian Dairy Produce Board appointed by the Commonwealth to control the export and oversea distribution of Australian butter, cheese and casein. The Board was reconstituted in 1953, and consists of three members as representatives of the dairy farmers of Australia, one member from each of the States to represent co-operative butter and cheese factories in each of the States, two members as representatives of proprietary and privately owned butter and cheese factories of Australia, one member representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one member to represent the Commonwealth Government. Subject to direction by the Minister for Primary Industry, it controls the purchase, shipment, and sale of dairy produce exported on behalf of the Commonwealth, issues licences to exporters of dairy produce, and maintains an agency in Great Britain to advise as to market conditions, etc. Expenses of administration are paid from proceeds of a levy of 1d. per 8 lb. on butter and 1d. per 16 lb. on cheese exported.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders, according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australia" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory; and the net weight. In addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. Only a very small proportion of the Australian butter is classified as second or lower grade.

#### UNITED KINGDOM PURCHASE OF AUSTRALIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Following the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the United Kingdom Government contracted with the Commonwealth Government to purchase large quantities of Australian butter and cheese during the period ended 30th June, 1940. The contract was renewed year by year until June, 1944, then for a four-year period from 1st July, 1944, and for a further period of seven years from 1st July, 1948. Under the agreement which expired in June, 1955, the United Kingdom Government purchased the exportable surplus of Australian dairy produce after provision had been made for Australian consumption and for the export of limited quantities of butter and cheese to other countries. Prices were reviewed annually, but in any year were never more than 7½ per cent. above those of the preceding year. Information as to the contract prices to 30th June, 1955, is shown later in

this chapter. The quantities of butter and cheese exported from Australia to the United Kingdom under contract from the date of first acquisition (20th November, 1939) to 30th June, 1955, are shown below:—

**Table 1032.—Butter and Cheese Supplied under the United Kingdom Contracts.**

Butter.				Cheese.			
Season.	Tons.	Season.	Tons.	Season.	Tons.	Season.	Tons.
1939-40*	66,882	1947-48	77,616	1939-40*	11,063	1947-48	18,036
1940-41	77,843	1948-49	71,250	1940-41	10,118	1948-49	21,506
1941-42	46,847	1949-50	68,564	1941-42	6,569	1949-50	18,029
1942-43	48,911	1950-51	42,359	1942-43	6,067	1950-51	13,824
1943-44	41,564	1951-52	4,097	1943-44	3,756	1951-52	14,321
1944-45	37,356	1952-53	33,665	1944-45	2,700	1952-53	17,344
1945-46	58,738	1953-54	28,259	1945-46	8,621	1953-54	17,646
1946-47	50,950	1954-55	55,518	1946-47	18,352	1954-55	17,929

\* From 20th November, 1939.

On the expiry of the contract in June, 1955, private purchase of Australian dairy products by British importers was resumed. The Australian Dairy Produce Board, however, remained the marketing authority in control of Australian exports.

#### THE DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION SCHEME.

The returns to producers of butter and cheese in New South Wales are determined through the operation of a marketing scheme composed of the following elements:—

(i) Equalisation to the producer of the proceeds of export and local sales, the latter being made at a fixed "home-consumption" price. This requires the fixing of export and local quotas.

(ii) Payment of Commonwealth subsidy to bring the producer's return up to a "guaranteed price", determined after survey of production costs. Since 1952, the guaranteed price has been restricted to local consumption plus 20 per cent.

(iii) Retention of excess proceeds in a stabilisation fund, in periods when the export price exceeds the "guaranteed price".

The scheme operates under joint State and Commonwealth legislation, and is administered by representative boards. Further details of the scheme are given below.

#### *Dairy Products Board.*

The Australian equalisation scheme operates in New South Wales under authority of the Dairy Products Act, 1933-38. The Act is administered by the Dairy Products Board, which consists of a Government representative appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union. The Board advises the Minister in determining the quotas of butter and cheese for home consumption, and may enter into arrangements with boards in other States for the purposes of stabilisation. Its administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a contribution of 1s. 8d. per ton of butter and 10d. per ton of cheese manufactured.

*Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.*

For the administration of the equalisation scheme, members of the Dairy Products Boards of the States concerned and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products were organised in 1934 as a limited company—the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The work of the Committee is described below.

*Equalisation.*

The forerunner of the equalisation scheme was the "Paterson Plan", a voluntary marketing scheme inaugurated in 1926, under which butter manufacturers agreed to the regulation of interstate trade and the imposition of a levy on all butter made, from which a bonus was paid on butter exported. Information about the scheme is given in the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book on page 530.

As from 1st May, 1934, the Paterson Plan, which applied to butter only, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme under State and Commonwealth legislation. This scheme, with some modification, now operates in all States. Prices for local sales are fixed from time to time—since 1952 by the Commonwealth Government. Until 1945-46, and again since 1952-53, local prices were fixed at a level above that of the export prices. The Dairy Products Board in each State determines monthly the proportion or quota of local butter and cheese which may be sold by manufacturers in that State. The Federal law provided for the determination of corresponding export quotas, and the licensing of interstate trade to enforce the local quotas. Although the Privy Council in 1936 held this type of restriction on interstate trade to be beyond the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth, the legislation of the States was not invalidated, and the scheme has been continued by the voluntary co-operation of producers.

The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. calculates each season the average price for all sales, export, interstate and local, and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all factories.

The quotas for butter and cheese and the values at which sales are taken into account for equalisation are identical in all the States concerned in the scheme. The quotas for local consumption in each month since July, 1951, are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 1033.—Butter and Cheese—Quotas for Local Consumption.**

Month.	Butter.						Cheese.					
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	per cent.											
July	100-00	100-00	97-44	88-64	83-33	81-25	100-00	90-48	100-00	100-00	100-00	70-83
August	100-00	90-00	79-17	81-25	64-52	60-00	83-33	60-31	82-61	67-61	59-02	56-25
September	78-43	63-16	70-91	69-64	59-09	53-33	55-00	52-38	60-00	42-59	43-18	37-38
October	59-70	53-62	62-90	57-97	51-32	45-45	37-10	42-65	47-15	32-86	32-20	32-20
November	57-14	49-32	56-72	54-79	48-19	44-94	36-92	42-65	32-84	33-82	31-67	32-20
December	59-37	52-11	58-21	50-00	47-62	51-32	38-98	44-07	40-68	36-92	38-00	35-19
January	67-86	60-66	69-64	59-70	52-70	54-17	46-51	51-11	50-00	48-00	55-07	43-18
February	88-64	78-26	75-00	70-72	60-94	61-90	79-31	61-11	61-54	66-66	76-00	61-29
March	75-00	74-51	81-25	83-33	59-09	61-90	95-74	75-00	89-29	74-07	78-26	65-52
April	84-09	74-51	75-00	75-47	66-10	65-00	100-00	91-67	100-00	100-00	100-00	95-00
May	100-00	84-44	88-64	88-89	82-98	84-78	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
June	100-00	100-00	90-70	97-56	88-64	90-70	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	89-47	100-00

Under normal conditions the requirements for home consumption do not vary greatly from month to month, and variations in the quota are the result of variations in production.

Basic prices for equalisation purposes were determined monthly until 1942, when manufacturers agreed to the substitution of equalisation periods based on seasons.

The average equalisation values determined by the Equalisation Committee in each year since 1945-46 are shown in Table 1034.

*Subsidy Paid to Dairy Industry.*

During the war, as part of a policy of stabilising the retail price level without discouragement to production, the Commonwealth Government began to pay subsidy to dairy farmers through butter and cheese factories. This was paid under the Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, 1942 and 1943, and was later extended to suppliers of processed milk factories. The rate of subsidy was calculated to raise returns to dairy farmers to an average price varying according to accepted costs of production. For part of the period of contract, the United Kingdom Government reimbursed the Commonwealth Government for subsidy paid in respect of dairy products exported under contract. The average rate of subsidy paid and realisations from sales of butter since 1945-46 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 1034.—Butter—Equalisation Rate, Average Rate of Subsidy, and Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer (to nearest penny).**

Year.	Average Proceeds of Sale.			Equalisa- tion Rate	Average Rate of Subsidy	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Overseas	Local	Interstate			
	per cwt.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1945-46	182 6	161 9	150 7	171 3	33 4	204 7
1946-47	210 4	162 2	150 4	183 3	30 8	213 11
1947-48	243 6	178 2	174 9	210 2	35 4	245 6
1948-49	267 1*	209 9	197 4	237 7	28 11	266 6
1949-50	293 2*	209 10	196 2	248 11	43 11	292 10
1950-51	307 11*	208 6	194 0	241 8	82 4	324 0
1951-52	429 1†	291 10	291 8	307 9	121 4	429 1
1952-53	389 0	404 6	381 4	398 0	85 0	483 0
1953-54	401 5	404 7	380 4	400 5	89 10	490 3
1954-55	386 4†	403 4	384 1	395 10	79 0	474 10
1955-56	353 0	438 2	419 7	394 0	65 1	459 1

\* After deduction of export levy paid to Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund.

† After addition of amounts paid from Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund to Equalisation Committee.

In the year ended 30th June, 1956, the equalisation rate for cheese was 248s. 4d. per cwt., the average rate of subsidy was 31s. 6d., and the rate of overall return to manufacturers was 279s. 10d. per cwt.

*The "Guaranteed Price".*

Prior to 1947, the Government had fixed the subsidy each year after considering the advice of the Equalisation Committee as to the movement



in production costs. In November, 1946, however, the Government had appointed a Joint Dairying Industry Advisory Committee, comprising five representatives of Commonwealth departments and four representatives of the dairying industry, to advise it on matters relating to the industry, including costs of production of butter and cheese. In October, 1947, following a report by this Committee of the results of a survey of farm production costs, the Government announced its acceptance of a new farm cost figure of 2s. per lb. commercial butter basis, and undertook to guarantee the payment of this sum for a five-year period, with annual adjustments to meet any further increases in production costs. For the latter purpose, trends in costs of production are examined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Primary Industry. The original five-year guarantee having expired in June, 1952, the Commonwealth Government announced a new five-year stabilisation plan, which departed from the old plan mainly in that it limited the quantity of butter and cheese covered by the guarantee to home sales plus 20 per cent. On this quantity, the guaranteed return to the dairy farmer was 4s. 1.29d. per lb. of commercial butter in 1955-56 and 4s. 3d. per lb. in 1956-57.

Average prices paid to dairy farmers since 1930-31 in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown in Table 1049.

#### *The Dairying Industry Stabilisation Fund.*

In July, 1946, when prices paid under the post-war long-term contracts with the United Kingdom were raised, export proceeds for the first time exceeded the level of combined farm and factory production costs estimated by the Stabilisation Committee in its advice to the Government on the level of subsidy to be paid. During 1946-47, no reduction of subsidy was made on this account, and the excess of export proceeds over estimated production costs was paid to the industry. During the following year, the excess disappeared, with the acceptance of the increased estimates of production costs by the Government. In 1948-49, however, adjustment of the export contract price again raised it above estimated production cost, but the excess was this time retained by the Australian Dairy Produce Board in a Dairying Industry Stabilisation Fund, intended for future use in maintaining the stability of the industry. Money credited to this fund was therefore not available to contribute to the equalisation value in the year in which it was received. Initially, a deduction of 20s. 7½d. per cwt. for butter and 3s. 11½d. per cwt. for cheese was made from the proceeds of export sales under the United Kingdom contract, with corresponding deductions in respect of exports to other countries. Further sums were credited in the next two years but in 1951-52 the continued rise in costs of production brought the accepted factory cost once more above the level of the export contract price, and the Stabilisation Fund has since been drawn on to supplement the export proceeds. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1956, was £1,404,043.

#### DAIRY INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH.

Educational and experimental work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at the State experiment farms, and at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Scientific investigation is undertaken at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (at the University of Sydney) conducted by

the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is active in investigations associated with the welfare of the dairying industry.

The breeds of stud cattle kept at the various experiment farms comprise Australian Illawarra Shorthorn at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar and Yanco, Ayrshire at Bathurst, Jersey at Wagga Wagga and Glen Innes, and Jersey and Friesian studs at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. In October, 1952, the first artificial stockbreeding station in Australia was opened at Berry, on the South Coast. It is hoped to improve the breed and raise the general standard of dairy cattle by importing outstanding sires to be used at the station.

Dairy-science schools are held for short terms at different dairying centres, and certificates are given to those who pass examinations in the grading of cream and in the testing of milk and cream. The schools were attended by 155 students in 1956, of whom 74 passed the examination and were issued with certificates. In addition, 39 certificates were issued for milk grading, 24 for butter making and 13 for cheese making.

#### DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION GRANT.

From 1st July, 1948, the Commonwealth Government made available to the States an amount of £250,000 per annum, for a period of five years (later extended to ten years), as a grant for the purpose of promoting efficiency in the dairying industry. The amount allocated to New South Wales was £54,066 in 1948-49, and £67,583 in the succeeding years up to 1953-54; in 1954-55 and 1955-56 the amount allocated was £64,879 in each year. As a result, it has been possible by means of publicity, demonstration work on farms and extension services to foster improved farming practices. Much has also been achieved by increased herd recording activities and by analyses of data obtained, as well as by sire surveys, feeding trials, etc.

#### HERD RECORDING.

The present system of herd recording was introduced in New South Wales in 1912.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher grade, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions, viz., (1) registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required; and (2) grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

Approximately 100,000 cows were recorded in 1929-30. The practice was greatly curtailed for some years, and growth was again interrupted by the war. In 1945 the Commonwealth Government guaranteed, for a period of five years, up to one-third of the cost of approved grade herd recording schemes. The State Government agreed to pay a similar amount, and, as a result, there was a marked increase in 1945-46 and later years. The number of cows recorded in 1938-39 and the last six years was:—

**Table 1035.—Dairy Cows Recorded under State Herd Recording Scheme.**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.						
	1939.*	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Pure Bred Cows for— Certified Record ...	1,767	3,593	3,570	3,771	4,237	4,555	5,505
Uncertified Record ...	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grade Cows ...	43,426	42,609	43,345	56,079	58,667	58,216	63,045
Total Cows Recorded	47,053	46,202	46,915	59,850	62,904	62,771	68,550

\* Year ended 30th September.

## DAIRY CATTLE.

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State the Jersey and Australian Illawarra Shorthorn predominate. The latter breed had its origin in the Illawarra or south coast district of New South Wales, and its evolution is attributed to the foresight of the early settlers in this part of the State, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts. The popularity of other dairying breeds (Ayrshire, Guernsey and Friesian) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands.

Since the war, there has been an increased demand for the supply of whole milk for human consumption, and, as a result, the deeper milking breeds, particularly the Friesian, have increased in popularity.

The number of cows used for milking in the State since 1929 is shown below:—

**Table 1036.—Cows Used for Milking.**

At 31st March.	Cows in Registered Dairies.					Other milking Cows (not in Registered Dairies).
	Being Milked.	Dry.	Heifers.		Total.	
			Springing.	Other over One Year.		
1929*	482,568	293,754	49,655	115,413	941,390	81,797†
1934	705,398	239,508	55,789	155,105	1,155,800	97,147†
1939	691,105	195,806	41,048	140,947	1,068,906	98,340†
1946	594,809	192,083	50,949	183,246	1,021,087	118,335
1947	592,385	170,035	39,359	166,130	967,909	130,931
1948	592,320	173,174	47,218	152,489	965,201	144,820
1949	594,860	175,841	43,846	156,038	970,585	152,595
1950	587,735	182,785	49,997	160,854	981,371	158,202
1951	576,567	183,011	46,271	157,785	963,634	144,456
1952	540,409	187,800	42,890	158,714	929,813	138,463
1953	578,833	174,222	51,951	164,252	969,258	142,316
1954	568,593	210,245	43,201	157,339	979,378	143,028
1955	577,449	192,583	47,395	156,188	973,615	136,742
1956	595,776	202,812	47,928	146,469	992,985	177,501

\* At 30th June.

† Cows (not in registered dairies) being milked.

The total number of milking cows (including those not in registered dairies) in 1956 was 1,170,486, as compared with 1,167,246 in 1939.

In 1956, more than 90 per cent. of the cows in registered dairies were in the coastal districts, principally the North Coast and Hunter-Manning divisions, less than 3 per cent. in the Tableland divisions and 4.4 per cent. in the Western Slope divisions. The principal dairying regions of the State are indicated in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this volume.

Particulars of the number of cows in registered dairies in the various divisions in 1935 and each of the last eleven years are as follows:—

**Table 1037.—Cows in Registered Dairies in Divisions.**

At 31st March.	Coastal Divisions.					Table- land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains, Riverina and Western Divisions	Total New South Wales.
	North Coast.	Hunter- Mann- ing.	Cumber- land.	South Coast.	Total Coastal.				
1935	534,893	276,348	35,485	150,681	997,407	64,479	91,301	20,576	1,173,763
1946	510,586	256,910	27,804	127,905	923,205	36,797	50,548	10,537	1,021,087
1947	476,045	246,182	25,216	126,372	873,815	34,108	48,137	11,849	967,909
1948	472,752	249,070	23,780	125,454	871,056	33,780	47,530	12,835	965,201
1949	472,144	251,940	22,980	130,079	877,143	33,785	46,277	13,380	970,585
1950	475,608	258,795	23,856	130,833	889,092	32,868	45,772	13,639	981,371
1951	465,493	258,933	23,265	129,889	877,580	30,614	43,282	12,158	963,634
1952	452,712	249,749	21,503	125,486	849,450	27,675	41,013	11,675	929,813
1953	477,707	256,685	22,442	128,708	885,542	28,825	41,702	13,189	969,258
1954	472,442	264,630	23,067	131,955	892,094	28,299	43,233	15,752	979,378
1955	464,476	268,883	24,219	130,462	888,040	27,360	41,430	16,785	973,615
1956	460,694	279,261	25,997	136,481	902,433	27,687	44,105	18,760	992,985

#### NUMBER AND SIZE OF REGISTERED DAIRY HERDS.

The number of registered dairy herds in size groups and the number of dairy cattle in these herds in each of the coastal divisions and the rest of the State at 31st March, 1950, are given in the following table:—

**Table 1038.—Dairy Cattle Herds on Holdings of One Acre or more at 31st March, 1950.**

Size of Herd (Dairy Cattle in Registered Dairies).	Coastal Divisions.					Inland Divisions.	Total New South Wales.
	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	Cumber- land.	South Coast.	Total.		

#### NUMBER OF DAIRY HERDS.\*

Under 5	6	5	2	6	19	56	75
5-9	27	19	8	7	61	160	221
10-14	44	46	3	27	120	176	296
15-19	71	111	8	39	229	193	422
20-29	282	330	49	118	779	342	1,121
30-49	1,643	1,130	86	450	3,309	565	3,874
50-99	4,279	2,161	120	936	7,496	701	8,197
100 and over	1,392	656	75	424	2,547	228	2,775
Total ...	7,744	4,458	351	2,007	14,560	2,421	16,981

#### NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE\*

Under 5	15	14	7	18	54	181	235
5-9	191	141	59	49	440	1,142	1,582
10-14	545	570	36	317	1,468	2,091	3,559
15-19	1,194	1,897	133	654	3,878	3,245	7,123
20-29	7,082	8,226	1,209	2,926	19,443	8,397	27,840
30-49	66,505	45,045	3,393	17,965	132,908	22,017	154,925
50-99	305,207	150,943	8,067	66,315	530,532	48,309	578,841
100 and over	183,172	97,477	13,892	66,931	361,472	31,134	392,606
Total ...	563,911	304,313	26,796	155,175	1,050,195	116,516	1,166,711

\* 35 registered dairies with 824 dairy cattle on holdings of less than one acre are not included.

The 1,166,711 registered dairy cattle on holdings of 1 acre and upwards in New South Wales at 31st March, 1950, were distributed over 16,981 herds. The Coastal divisions contained 90.0 per cent. of the cattle and 85.7 per cent. of the herds, most of the remainder being in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions. Herds of 50 to 99 cattle comprised over one-half the number in the coastal belt, and those of less than 30 cattle accounted for only 8.3 per cent. In inland areas, also, herds of 50 to 99 were the most numerous, but they represented only 29.0 per cent. of the herds; herds of less than 50 cattle together accounted for 61.6 per cent. and those with 100 or more cattle, 9.4 per cent. of all inland herds.

In coastal districts, 50.5 per cent. of the cattle were in herds in the 50 to 99 group. Herds of 100 or more contained 34.4 per cent., and of 30 to 49, 12.7 per cent., and those of less than 30 only 2.4 per cent. of the registered dairy cattle in coastal districts. In inland areas, 87.1 per cent. of the cattle were in herds of 30 or more.

#### DAIRY FARMS.

The number of registered dairies, 23,596 in 1933-34, decreased progressively to 20,956 in 1938-39, to 19,314 in 1944-45 and 15,845 in 1951-52. Since then the number has increased, and in 1955-56 it was 16,550.

Eighty-seven per cent. of registered dairies in 1955-56 were situated in Coastal divisions. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairies near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

The following statement shows the number of holdings of one acre and upwards used for dairying operations on a commercial scale from 1928-29 to 1945-46; data are not available for later seasons:—

**Table 1039.—Holdings Used for Dairying.**

Year ended 31st March.	Holdings of one acre and upwards used principally for—				
	Dairying.	Dairying and Agriculture.	Dairying and Grazing.	Dairying, Grazing and Agriculture.	Total used for Dairying.
1929†	12,985	2,942	1,722	1,189	18,838
1931†	14,484	3,371	1,148	1,146	20,149
1934	15,033	4,315	1,498	2,065	22,911
1935	14,929	4,226	1,474	1,952	22,581
1936	14,969	4,066	1,445	1,834	22,314
1937	14,521	4,178	1,394	1,716	21,809
1938	14,136	4,072	1,316	1,592	21,116
1939	14,129	3,660	1,331	1,489	20,609
1940	14,210	3,752	1,309	1,433	20,704
1941	14,098	3,675	1,252	1,461	20,486
1945	12,473	3,821	1,639	1,239	19,172
1946	12,157	3,578	1,341	1,028	18,104

† Year ended 30th June.

In the Coastal divisions, 15,204 holdings were used for dairying in 1945-46, viz., 11,075 exclusively and 4,129 for dairying combined with other purposes. In other parts of the State, the industry is usually conducted in conjunction with agriculture and grazing—there being only 1,082 holdings used solely for dairying and 1,818 for dairying in combination with

other rural pursuits. The total number of holdings used for dairying decreased by 2,600 between 1939-40 and 1945-46, the decrease in the Coastal divisions being 1,764.

#### RAINFALL INDEX—DAIRYING DISTRICTS.

The following table provides a monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales. For each dairying district the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average milk production over a period.

**Table 1040.—Index of Rainfall in Coastal Dairying District.**

Rainfall Index—Coastal Dairying Districts. Year ended June. (Normal equals 100.)														
Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
July ...	86	6	148	139	2	11	23	97	398	21	98	37	193	47
August ...	31	156	234	47	16	65	48	174	193	54	356	98	120	13
September ...	23	128	65	50	88	67	155	120	90	63	47	35	233	82
October ...	332	147	34	89	85	74	19	187	198	58	176	90	211	123
November ...	153	209	56	115	73	146	78	109	208	22	54	45	124	64
December ...	140	176	50	82	72	208	70	52	78	41	63	35	70	244
January ...	75	178	70	77	140	121	105	97	268	28	178	86	120	132
February ...	60	37	99	140	204	56	145	226	90	124	270	384	158	398
March ...	44	50	41	160	101	130	160	110	117	105	121	45	151	174
April ...	48	28	142	152	131	76	74	159	30	120	32	62	145	58
May ...	216	59	90	18	79	129	85	75	62	68	129	118	154	150
June ...	25	57	373	44	29	293	174	476	268	154	7	52	63	160
Year ended June ...	103	103	117	93	85	115	95	157	167	72	128	91	145	137

Protracted dry periods, in any season, are detrimental to good pastures. This fact is of special significance in the spring and summer, when production normally moves from low winter levels to a seasonal peak. The effect of monthly rainfall upon production can be seen in Table 1048, and the effect of the seasonal distribution of rainfall in Table 1044.

The index of rainfall is compiled for three sections of the coastal belt, the Northern (North Coast Division), Central (Hunter and Manning and Cumberland Divisions), and Southern (South Coast Division); particulars for each month from July, 1953, are as follows:—

**Table 1041.—Index of Rainfall—Sections of Coastal Dairying Districts.**

Month.	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Central.	Southern.
	1953.			1954.			1955.		
July ...	34	47	27	267	89	44	53	40	33
Aug. ...	94	104	107	130	122	65	7	21	31
Sept. ...	34	30	55	273	227	55	92	72	50
Oct. ...	89	78	119	216	239	128	124	134	96
Nov. ...	40	47	66	109	141	162	25	141	101
Dec. ...	36	27	50	66	87	57	310	136	142
	1954.			1955.			1956.		
Jan. ...	70	119	94	117	134	105	128	162	91
Feb. ...	423	337	228	75	326	219	402	362	452
Mar. ...	40	73	12	154	172	96	120	245	291
Apr. ...	72	60	22	159	159	48	64	43	57
May ...	159	69	16	144	143	224	127	156	245
June ...	49	67	38	60	71	58	126	198	244
Year	95	88	74	148	159	105	132	142	153

## IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

Natural pasture is available generally throughout the year and the native grasses possess both milk producing and fattening qualities.

In recent years, efforts have been directed towards the establishment of sown pastures and the improvement of pastures by top dressing, with a view to increasing the carrying capacity of land and the milk yield per cow. Details are shown on page 1002.

## DAIRY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the production of butter, cheese, and bacon and ham, in each division of the State in the years 1938-39, 1954-55, and 1955-56, the annual figures for these three items being the sum of factory production during the year ended 30th June, and farm production during the year ended three months earlier:—

Table 1042.—Butter, Cheese and Bacon Production.

Division.	Butter Made.			Cheese Made.			Bacon and Ham Made.†		
	1938-39.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1938-39.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1938-39.	1954-55.	1955-56.
thousand lb.									
Coastal—									
North									
Coast	65,259	53,267	52,678	1,170	1,979	2,384	7,122	2,247	2,909
Hunter and									
Manning	29,683	19,332	21,357	784	159	300	1,780	3,029	3,074
Cumberland									
South ...	579	512	461	34	46	12	15,559	19,097	17,495
Coast ...	11,056	7,920	10,567	5,497	3,062	4,304	440	304	375
Total ...	106,577	81,031	85,063	7,485	5,246	7,000	24,901	24,677	23,853
Tableland—									
Northern	1,661	949	1,063	...	...	...	323	430	604
Central ...	1,369	570	622	...	...	...	76	97	44
Southern	455	197	203	...	...	...	17	8	7
Total ...	3,485	1,716	1,888	...	...	...	416	535	655
Western									
Slope—									
North ...	1,687	562	751	...	...	...	29	7	8
Central ...	712	452	567	...	...	...	37	195	197
South ...	5,326	4,201	5,002	...	372	570	954	922	934
Total ...	7,725	5,215	6,320	...	372	570	1,020	1,124	1,139
Plain—									
North									
Central	134	87	89	...	...	...	5	1	3
Central ...	128	92	94	...	...	...	9	3	3
Riverina ...	737	1,714	1,864	1	...	...	66	22	22
Total ...	999	1,893	2,047	1	...	...	80	26	28
Western ...	35	31	34	...	...	...	2	1	1
Total ...	*118,821	*89,886	*95,352	7,486	5,618	7,570	†28,419	†26,363	†25,676

\* Includes 749,139 lb. in 1938-39, 703,110 lb. in 1954-55, and 1,178,529 lb. in 1955-56, made from Queensland or Victorian cream.

† Includes bacon and ham made from green bacon imported interstate.

‡ Particulars for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are not comparable with those for 1938-39. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a "bone-in" weight basis from 1951-52, and on a "bone-out" or net weight basis in earlier years.

The table shows that most of the butter (89 per cent. in 1955-56) and practically the whole of the cheese are produced in the Coastal divisions. More than half of the butter of the State (55 per cent. in 1955-56) is made in the North Coast Division. The manufacture of cheese is of relatively small extent; in 1955-56, 32 per cent. of the cheese was made in the North Coast and 57 per cent. in the South Coast Division. The bacon factories are situated for the most part in the Coastal divisions; in 1955-56, 68 per cent. of the bacon and ham was made in the Cumberland Division.

### MILK.

Particulars of the consumption and supply of milk and milk products are published in the chapter "Food and Prices".

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by Government officers, who have power to condemn and prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of the milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Under the Milk Act, 1931-1942, a Board regulates and controls the supply of milk and cream within the Sydney metropolitan, Newcastle, Erina, Wollongong, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Hunter, Upper Hunter and a number of other milk distributing districts. Functions of the Board include the improvement of methods of collecting and distributing milk and the fixation of prices.

The total yield of milk is not accurately recorded, as few dairy farmers measure the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout the year. However, a close approximation is derived by conversion of milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter fat content, and adding thereto the quantity used as fresh milk for human consumption, etc.

#### AVERAGE YIELD PER COW.

An approximate estimate of the productivity per cow in registered dairies in New South Wales, in terms of commercial butter, is published in the next table. For the purpose of this estimate, it is assumed that the mean of the number of cows in milk and dry at the beginning and end of any given year represents the average number kept for milking during that year, and an estimate is made (on the basis of butter fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which may be produced from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows dry and in milk in registered dairies during the year, shown in the column B, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the year concerned as shown in column A. The estimated production per cow shown in column G is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the commercial butter equivalent in respective years shown in column F. It represents, therefore, an average of all milking cows in registered dairies irrespective of periods of lactation, and includes heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.



Table 1043.—Cows in Registered Dairies—Average Yield.

Year.	Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies at end of Year.	Estimated Number of Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies during Year.	Butter Produced.		Estimated Commercial Butter Produccible from Milk (of Cows in Registered Dairies) used for other Purposes.	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Produccible from Milk of Cows in Registered Dairies.	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter Equivalent per Cow.
			In Factories from Milk produced in New South Wales.	On Registered Dairy Farms.			
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	
	No.	No.	thousand lb.			lb.	
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,411	161.4
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	1,635	26,740	174,218	183.1
1939-40	883,042	884,977	121,658	935	31,446	154,039	174.0
1945-46	786,892	805,024	75,459	863	43,304	119,626	148.6
1946-47	762,420	774,656	61,230	944	46,174	108,348	139.9
1947-48	765,494	763,967	77,480	870	49,719	128,069	167.6
1948-49	770,701	768,098	74,835	943	49,360	125,138	162.9
1949-50	770,520	770,610	83,354	1,005	50,878	135,237	175.5
1950-51	759,578	765,049	82,294	900	49,970	133,164	174.1
1951-52	728,209	743,894	53,669	956	46,747	101,372	136.3
1952-53	753,055	740,632	84,468	943	52,853	138,264	186.7
1953-54	778,838	765,946	68,042	932	52,322	121,296	158.4
1954-55	770,032	774,435	88,041	896	48,819	137,756	177.9
1955-56	798,588	784,310	93,348	927	53,366	147,641	188.2

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts published in Tables 1040 and 1041. The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table, with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in registered dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was the lowest on record (133 lb.) in 1944-45, when there was a scarcity of farm labour and rainfall was much below normal. A succession of good seasons from 1947-48 to 1950-51 resulted in a high degree of productivity in those years, but the poor season of 1951-52 caused the average yield per cow to fall again to 136.3 lb. In the next year the figure recovered to 186.7 lb., and in 1955-56 it was the highest ever recorded, viz., 188.2 lb.

#### USES OF MILK.

Although there is some seasonal variation, approximately two-thirds of the milk production of the State is treated in factories either as cream or whole milk for the manufacture of butter, cheese, cream or preserved milk, the balance being sold for consumption as fresh milk or used on the farms. Most of the factories are situated in the country districts at convenient centres, and many are conducted on co-operative principles, with the dairy farmers as shareholders. Particulars of the operations of the dairy factories are shown in the chapter "Factories".

The following statement shows the estimated amount of milk produced in New South Wales and used for various purposes in 1938-39, and in the past four seasons:—

**Table 1044.—Production and Use of Milk.**

Purpose for which Milk was Used.	Season.				
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
thousand gallons.					
Butter making—					
On farms ... ..	14,315	11,634	10,843	9,598	9,876
In N.S.W. factories ... ..	211,250	170,569	136,556	178,362	188,430
In other States ... ..	3,125	4,703	4,631	4,324	5,268
Total used for Butter ... ..	228,690	186,906	152,030	192,284	203,574
Cheese making—					
On farms .. .. .	302	1	1	1	1
In factories ... ..	7,413	7,151	7,332	5,761	7,404
Total used for Cheese ... ..	7,715	7,152	7,333	5,762	7,405
Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc.	9,645	27,923	24,245	16,896	22,362
Pasteurised for Milk Board Distributing Districts* ... ..	26,457	59,862	62,614	65,606	68,228
Balance sold as raw milk and used otherwise ... ..	38,877	35,542	35,965	35,171	35,653
Total Milk (produced in N.S.W.)	311,384	317,385	282,187	315,719	337,222

\* Sydney and Newcastle in 1938-39. Other districts added in later years. (See page 1157.)

The proportions of the estimated total production of milk used for various purposes in the years covered by the foregoing table were:—

**Table 1045.—Milk—Proportion Used for Various Purposes.**

Purpose for which Milk was Used.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
per cent.					
Butter making ... ..	73·4	58·9	53·9	60·9	60·4
Cheese making ... ..	2·5	2·3	2·6	1·8	2·2
Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc. ... ..	3·1	8·8	8·6	5·4	6·6
Consumed as fresh milk or used otherwise ... ..	21·0	30·0	34·9	31·9	30·8
Total ... ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In recent years, the consumption of fresh milk and manufacture of processed milk products have increased while the proportion of total milk production used for butter and cheese making has declined. The quantity of milk pasteurised for the Milk Board distributing districts in 1955-56 was more than double the quantity in 1938-39.

Further particulars regarding the consumption of fresh milk are shown in the chapter relating to "Food and Prices".

**BUTTER.****PRODUCTION.**

The following statement shows the production of butter in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1920 and in each season, 1948-49 to 1955-56. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 703,110 lb. in 1954-55 and 1,178,529 lb. in 1955-56.

**Table 1046.—Butter Production.**

Five years ended 30th June.	In Factories.	On Farms.*	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	In Factories.	On Farms.*	Total.
	Annual average: thousand lb.				thousand lb.		
1920	65,591	4,131	69,722	1949	74,519	4,273	78,792
1925	85,073	4,639	89,712	1950	82,470	4,536	87,006
1930	96,536	4,740	101,276	1951	76,873	4,059	80,932
1935	126,946	5,445	132,391	1952	52,501	4,042	56,543
1940	112,978	5,325	118,303	1953	83,076	4,004	87,080
1945	88,450	4,478	92,928	1954	66,557	3,676	70,233
1950	73,544	4,162	77,706	1955	86,661	3,225	89,886
1955	73,134	3,801	76,935	1956	91,988	3,364	95,352

\* Year ended 31st March, in 1932 and later years.

The highest level of production was reached in the bountiful seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35. This was due in part to a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland, and to farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production. Production in recent years has been affected by periods of scanty rainfall (see Table 1040), shortages of farm labour and materials, and by the large and increasing proportions of the milk produced used for processed milk products or for sale as fresh milk (see Table 1045). The output in 1951-52 was the smallest since 1905 and nearly 60 per cent. below that of 1933-34. The figure was substantially higher in the next four years, reaching 95 million lb. in 1955-56.

The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933-34 (the season of greater production), and certain later years:—

**Table 1047.—Butter Production in Months.**

Month.	1933-34.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	thousand lb.							
July ...	5,929	4,437	2,737	2,309	3,388	3,177	2,413	3,302
Aug. ...	6,306	4,887	3,467	2,672	4,194	3,598	3,449	4,515
Sept. ...	8,102	6,915	5,121	3,248	6,582	4,804	5,396	6,443
Oct. ...	13,046	10,842	8,575	5,820	8,982	6,739	8,034	9,622
Nov. ...	15,607	12,589	9,585	5,353	9,236	7,225	10,756	11,019
Dec. ...	17,606	11,423	10,452	4,353	8,960	5,799	11,841	11,744
Jan. ...	18,293	9,707	10,825	4,533	8,837	7,232	10,234	12,400
Feb. ...	14,950	10,826	8,280	3,652	9,025	7,908	9,989	10,433
Mar. ...	15,480	12,137	7,383	5,852	8,722	8,764	9,667	8,470
Apr. ...	12,064	11,880	5,079	5,745	6,518	5,254	6,832	6,174
May ...	9,135	10,456	3,149	4,947	4,867	3,569	4,700	4,478
June ...	6,690	7,742	2,220	4,017	3,765	2,488	3,350	3,388
Total ...	143,208	113,841	76,873	52,501	83,076	66,557	86,661	91,988

These monthly records show the seasonal nature of the production. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE AND LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER.

Particulars of the external trade in butter to and from New South Wales in the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 were published in the Year Book for 1939-40, at page 841. Later information regarding oversea exports is shown in Table 1062, but full details of interstate trade in butter are not available.

Particulars of the average annual consumption of butter per head of population are shown in the chapter "Food and Prices".

#### PRICES OF BUTTER.

Since May, 1934, the wholesale price of butter for local consumption has been fixed under the "equalisation" agreement referred to on page 957 of this volume. The price so fixed was 140s. per cwt. in May, 1934, increased to 149s. 4d. on 29th June, 1937, and was 158s. 9d. on 8th June, 1938. The maximum wholesale price, Sydney, which was fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner at 166s. 10d. on 6th March, 1942, was increased to 192s. 6d. on 1st December, 1947, and to 215s. 10d. from 1st July, 1948. From 20th September, 1948, the New South Wales Prices Commissioner exercised control over prices of butter in the State and the Sydney wholesale price after 18th October, 1951, was 312s. 8d. In terms of a new five-year stabilisation plan, which commenced on 1st July, 1952 (see page 1150), the States transferred price-fixing powers in respect of butter to the Commonwealth Government. The wholesale price, at that time, was fixed at 417s. 8d. per cwt. In addition, a box charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is customary. The price was increased to 452s. 8d. in July, 1955, and to 466s. 8d. per cwt. in July, 1956.

The prices of butter sold under contract to the United Kingdom Government since 1939-40 were as follows:—

**Table 1048.—Prices of Butter, United Kingdom Contracts.**

Period.	Choicest.		First Grade.		Second Grade.	
	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.
Shillings and pence per cwt., f.o.b., Australian Port.						
1939-40 to 1941-42	109 9	137 2	108 6	135 7	104 11	131 2
1942-43 and 1943-44	114 3	142 10	113 0	141 3	109 5	136 9
1944-45 and 1945-46	147 9	184 8	146 6	183 1	142 11	178 7
1946-47	173 6	216 10½	172 3	215 4	168 6	210 7½
1947-48	203 6	254 4½	202 3	252 10	198 6	248 7½
1948-49	233 6	291 10½	232 3	290 4	228 6	285 1½
1949-50	251 0	313 9	249 9	312 4	246 0	307 6
1950-51	271 6	339 5	270 3	337 10	246 0	307 6
1951-52	290 0	365 0	290 9	363 6	282 0	352 6
1952-53	314 0	392 6	312 9	390 11	304 0	380 0
1953-54	326 0	407 6	324 9	405 11	316 0	395 0
1954-55	314 0	392 6	312 9	390 11½	304 0	380 0

*Prices Received by Dairy Farmers.*

The average prices paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales since 1930-31 are shown below. The averages are stated as per pound of commercial butter, and those for the years 1942-43 to 1955-56 include Government subsidy.

**Table 1049.—Cream for Butter—Average Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers.**

Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.
	d. per lb.		d. per lb.		d. per lb.
1930-31	12-6	1939-40	13-6	1948-49	25-9*
1931-32	11-2	1940-41	13-6	1949-50	28-5*
1932-33	9-4	1941-42	13-6	1950-51	32-3*
1933-34	8-4	1942-43	16-0*	1951-52	42-1*
1934-35	9-4	1943-44	18-6*	1952-53	47-4*
1935-36	11-4	1944-45	19-3*	1953-54	47-5*
1936-37	12-2	1945-46	20-3*	1954-55	46-5*
1937-38	13-0	1946-47	20-3*	1955-56	44-8*
1938-39	13-0	1947-48	23-9*		

\* Including Government subsidy.

The average price paid to suppliers moved up steadily from 1942-43 to 1953-54, but fell slightly in 1954-55 and again in 1955-56.

Each month the dairy farmer is paid for his cream at a price estimated to be slightly less than the probable proceeds from sales of butter, and at the end of each half-year he receives such further sums as accrue from the actual proceeds of sales in the form of "deferred pay". The half-yearly adjustments on this account by the principal North Coast factories have varied from ½d. to 3d. per pound in the last ten years. A comparison of monthly prices paid to suppliers of cream to the principal North Coast factories is shown below; deferred pay and subsidy are included:—

**Table 1050.—Cream for Butter—Monthly Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers.  
(North Coast Factories, N.S.W.).**

Month.	1938- 39.	1947- 48.	1948- 49.	1949- 50.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952- 53.	1953- 54.	1954- 55.	1955- 56.*
Pence per lb. of Commercial Butter (including deferred pay and subsidy).										
July ...	14-31	23-67	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-83	47-00	48-375	46-75	44-75
August ...	14-31	23-67	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-83	47-00	48-375	46-75	44-75
September ...	13-06	23-67	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-83	47-00	48-375	46-75	44-75
October ...	12-31	23-67	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-75	47-00	48-375	46-75	44-75
November ...	11-81	23-50	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-75	47-00	48-375	46-75	44-75
December ...	11-56	23-50	25-75	28-75	32-65	41-75	47-00	48-375	46-75	44-75
January ...	13-31	23-75	26-00	28-50	32-65	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-25
February ...	13-56	23-75	26-00	28-50	32-65	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-25
March ...	13-56	23-75	26-00	28-50	32-65	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-25
April ...	13-31	23-75	26-00	28-50	32-25	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-25
May ...	13-06	23-75	26-00	28-50	32-25	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-25
June ...	13-56	23-75	26-00	28-50	32-25	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-25
Annual Average for all factories in State ...	13-03	23-94	25-88	28-47	32-25	42-14	47-40	47-50	46-49	44-88

\* Subject to revision.

Before the war, sharp movements in oversea prices and changes in the proportions marketed locally and oversea caused rather wide month to month variations. In recent years, the monthly rate paid has varied mainly as a result of infrequent changes in local and oversea prices and in the rate of subsidy.

### CHEESE.

Although favourable conditions exist in New South Wales for the production of cheese, the industry has shown no significant expansion for many years. The annual production is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. In 1955-56, 88 per cent. of the cheese made in New South Wales was produced in the North and South Coast divisions. The following table shows the production of cheese in factories and on farms in New South Wales since 1915-16:—

**Table 1051.—Cheese—Production in New South Wales.**

Five years ended 30th June.	Made in Factories.	Made on Farms.*	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Made in Factories.	Made on Farms.*	Total.
Annual Average : thousand lb.				thousand lb.			
1916-20	6,154	717	6,871	1949	5,577	4	5,581
1921-25	6,285	235	6,520	1950	6,333	1	6,334
1926-30	6,480	154	6,634	1951	6,630	1	6,631
1931-35	7,408	156	7,564	1952	4,470	1	4,471
1936-40	7,147	267	7,414	1953	7,084	1	7,085
1941-45	5,312	91	5,403	1954	7,191	...	7,191
1946-50	5,444	26	5,470	1955	5,617	1	5,618
1951-55	6,198	1	6,199	1956	7,569	1	7,570

\* Year ended 31st March, in 1932 and later years.

The average annual consumption of cheese in New South Wales prior to the war was approximately 11,000,000 lb., or 4 lb. per head of population. Later consumption figures for the State are not available, but consumption per head in Australia was approximately 6 lb. in 1954-55.

The equalisation scheme and Commonwealth subsidies for dairy products described in this chapter apply to cheese produced in factories in New South Wales.

Particulars of contract prices for the purchase of Australian cheese by the United Kingdom Government for choicest and first grade cheese are as follows:—

**Table 1052.—Prices of Cheese, United Kingdom Contracts.**

Period.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.	Period.	Sterling.	Aust. Currency.
	s. d. per cwt., f.o.b.			s. d. per cwt., f.o.b.	
Sept. '39 to June '41	61 3	76 7	July '49 to June '50	140 0	175 0
July '41 to June '42	67 0	83 9	July '50 to June '51	151 0	188 9
July '42 to June '44	70 0	87 6	July '51 to June '52	161 6	201 10½
July '44 to June '46	86 0	107 6	July '52 to June '53	176 0	220 0
July '46 to June '47	101 0	126 3	July '53 to June '54	182 6	228 1½
July '47 to June '48	116 6	145 7½	July '54 to June '55	169 0	211 3
July '48 to June '49	131 6	164 4½			

**PROCESSED MILK PRODUCTS.**

In 1955-56 there were 12 factories making condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in New South Wales. The quantities made and the milk used for these in each of the past eleven years were as follows:—

**Table 1053.—Processed Milk Products, Production, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June.	Condensed Milk.		Concentrated Milk.		Other Processed Whole Milk Products.		Whole Milk Used for Processed Milk Products. *
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. gal.
1946	5,056	158	19,511	418	17,289	1,088	17,130
1947	1,082	31	20,436	446	16,784	1,132	14,635
1948	4,851	170	20,633	471	20,991	1,515	20,201
1949	1,741	62	18,241	485	24,885	2,082	21,089
1950	3,496	145	20,980	593	26,739	2,401	23,759
1951	1,603	74	19,977	662	24,247	2,540	17,965
1952	6,730	482	12,143	598	19,704	2,594	13,693
1953	9,362	712	11,150	425	33,940	4,502	24,245
1954	3,827	290	19,580	776	26,790	4,468	19,535
1955	1,454	87	†	†	21,131	3,185	11,574
1956	1,560	95	†	†	26,982	3,874	16,809

\* Comprises condensed, concentrated, powdered, and malted milk, infants' foods and sterilised cream.

† Not available on comparable basis.

**PIGS.**

Pig breeding in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with dairy farming, but during the war it expanded considerably as a mixed farming activity, and steps were taken to encourage increased production from the industry. Pig meats were included in wartime contracts with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, of which further particulars are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Under the influence of wartime demands, the number of pigs in 1944, viz., 561,294, was the highest on record. Thereafter the number declined to 298,690 in 1953, rose to 375,019 in 1955, and fell slightly to 345,030 in 1956.

The number of pigs slaughtered fell from the record of 737,882 in 1941 to 410,741 in 1947, but rose again in later years and in 1955-56 was 583,077. as compared with an annual average of 568,596 in the five years ended March, 1941, and 531,429 in the five years ended June, 1956.

A comparative statement of the number of pigs at end of season and the number of annual slaughterings is shown below:—

**Table 1054.—Pigs in New South Wales.**

Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of Period.	Pigs Slaughtered per annum. (average.)	Year ended 31st March.	Pigs at end of Year.	Pigs Slaughtered during Year.	Year ended 31st March.	Pigs at end of Year.	Pigs Slaughtered during Year.
1905 (Dec.)	310,702	231,374	1933	388,273	452,807	1945	523,917	*554,679
1910 (Dec.)	321,632	244,618	1934	367,116	461,205	1946	432,612	*495,297
1916 (June)	281,158	286,338	1935	397,535	505,059	1947	358,417	*468,336
1921 (June)	306,253	296,279	1936	436,944	595,624	1948	365,171	*410,741
1926 (June)	382,674	348,461	1937	390,780	613,957	1949	375,212	*459,212
1931 (June)	334,331	420,747	1938	356,765	536,868	1950	333,198	*507,321
1936 (Mar.)	436,944	488,016	1939	377,344	552,939	1951	316,833	*460,215
1941 (Mar.)	507,738	568,596	1940	451,064	542,359	1952	292,829	*483,222
1946 (Mar.)	432,612	*591,965	1941	507,738	596,851	1953	298,690	*469,454
1951 (Mar.)	316,833	*461,165	1942	454,102	*737,882	1954	371,608	*498,962
1956 (Mar.)	336,235	531,429	1943	486,960	*668,930	1955	375,019	*522,432
			1944	561,294	*503,039	1956	343,030	*583,077

\* Year ended three months earlier. † At 30th June. ‡ Year ended 30th June.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each year since 1945-46 are as follows:—

**Table 1055.—Pigs—Breeding Stock and Other.**

At 31st March.	Boars.	Breed-ing Sows.	Other Pigs.	Total Pigs.	At 31st March.	Boars.	Breed-ing Sows.	Other Pigs.	Total Pigs.
1946	10,663	51,902	370,047	432,612	1952	8,159	39,178	245,492	292,829
1947	9,672	45,005	303,740	358,417	1953	8,778	43,797	246,115	298,690
1948	10,017	50,472	304,682	365,171	1954	10,117	55,326	306,165	371,608
1949	10,198	50,099	314,915	375,212	1955	10,020	51,405	313,594	375,019
1950	9,105	43,371	250,722	333,198	1956	9,615	48,462	284,953	343,030
1951	8,893	44,490	263,450	316,833					

The following statement shows the number of pigs in divisions of the State in 1945 and the five latest years:—

**Table 1056.—Pigs in Divisions.**

Division.	At 31st March.					
	1945.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
North Coast ...	198,793	122,974	123,100	134,183	133,795	122,091
Hunter and Manning ...	57,840	26,756	25,400	31,814	28,494	24,286
Cumberland ...	30,013	27,787	28,718	33,719	28,808	23,888
South Coast ...	26,262	18,803	17,826	23,782	21,950	21,538
Total, Coastal ...	312,908	196,320	195,044	223,498	213,056	191,803
Tableland ...	36,844	20,657	21,671	29,700	29,679	25,715
Western Slope ...	117,678	49,301	54,319	79,611	87,877	83,879
Other ...	56,487	26,551	27,656	38,799	44,407	41,633
Total, N.S.W. ...	523,917	292,829	298,690	371,608	375,019	343,030

At 31st March, 1956, the pigs in the North Coast Division represented 36 per cent. and in the other Coastal divisions 20 per cent. of the total. Twenty-four per cent. of the pigs in 1956 were in the Western Slope divisions.



## SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PIG HERDS.

The number of pig herds, classified according to size of herds, on holdings of one acre or more, and the number of pigs in these herds, in each coastal division and inland districts of the State at 31st March, 1953, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 1057.—Pigs—Number and Size of Herds, 31st March, 1953.**

Divisions.	Size of Herds.								Total.
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100 and over.	
NUMBER OF HERDS.*									
Coastal—									
North Coast ...	506	673	791	731	1,114	1,056	357	36	5,264
Hunter and Manning ...	678	350	273	138	150	104	52	18	1,763
Cumberland ...	129	52	46	16	39	38	51	76	447
South Coast ...	195	121	121	86	100	89	49	19	780
Total ...	1,508	1,196	1,231	971	1,403	1,287	500	149	8,254
Tableland ...	714	194	119	64	102	92	63	30	1,378
Western Slope ...	867	400	290	189	254	278	196	76	2,550
Central Plains and									
Riverina ...	523	216	135	69	124	116	98	29	1,310
Western ...	53	25	7	2	5	3	3	3	101
New South Wales, No.	3,665	2,031	1,782	1,295	1,888	1,776	869	287	13,593
Per cent.	27.0	14.9	13.1	9.5	13.9	13.1	6.4	2.1	100.0
NUMBER OF PIGS IN ABOVE HERDS.*									
Coastal—									
North Coast ...	1,284	4,785	9,463	12,413	26,707	39,620	22,330	5,676	122,278
Hunter and Manning ...	1,444	2,418	3,198	2,333	3,588	3,905	3,381	2,890	23,157
Cumberland ...	252	349	533	270	926	1,371	3,586	19,699	26,986
South Coast ...	416	860	1,421	1,461	2,392	3,380	3,211	4,233	17,374
Total ...	3,396	8,412	14,615	16,477	33,613	48,276	32,508	32,498	189,795
Tableland ...	1,419	1,312	1,391	1,059	2,479	3,416	4,208	4,196	19,480
Western Slope ...	1,918	2,748	3,435	3,163	6,089	10,573	12,907	11,577	52,410
Central Plains and									
Riverina ...	1,097	1,474	1,606	1,131	2,975	4,337	6,429	5,260	24,309
Western ...	110	162	81	34	109	126	172	731	1,525
New South Wales, No.	7,940	14,108	21,128	21,864	45,265	66,728	56,224	54,262	287,519
Per cent.	2.8	4.9	7.3	7.6	15.7	23.2	19.6	18.9	100.0

\* Excludes 11,171 pigs on holdings of less than one acre.

Approximately two-thirds of both herds and pigs in 1953 were in the Coastal divisions. The North Coast Division accounted for 64 per cent. of the total number of pigs in the Coastal divisions, and the Hunter and Manning divisions for 12 per cent.

Forty-eight per cent. of the herds and 54 per cent. of the pigs in the inland districts were located in the Western Slope divisions, 24 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, were in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and 26 per cent. of the herds and 20 per cent. of the pigs were in the Tableland divisions.

Seventy-eight per cent. of the pigs in 1953 belonged to herds of twenty or more. Herds of less than twenty comprised 64 per cent. of the total number of herds and 22 per cent. of the pigs.

The number of herds containing breeding sows, classified according to the number of breeding sows in these herds at 31st March, 1953, are shown below. The number of herds with breeding sows on rural holdings at that date, represented 72.8 per cent. of the total number of pig herds in New South Wales. Seventy per cent. of the breeding sows were concentrated in herds of less than ten sows.

**Table 1058.—Breeding Sows—Number and Size of Herds, 31st March, 1953.**

Division.	Size Group of Breeding Sows.								Total.
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100 and over.	
NUMBER OF HERDS. *									
Coastal —									
North Coast ...	3,241	1,031	99	18	6	4	1	...	4,400
Hunter and Manning	1,018	120	26	8	11	5	1	...	1,189
Cumberland ...	158	65	33	17	28	15	8	1	325
South Coast ...	458	119	29	7	7	2	1	2	625
Total ...	4,875	1,335	187	50	52	26	11	3	6,539
Tableland ...	541	123	37	20	9	7	1	...	738
Western Slope ...	1,092	415	135	39	39	11	6	1	1,738
Central Plains and Riverina ...	532	194	50	17	15	4	4	...	816
Western ...	48	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	60
New South Wales, No.	7,088	2,071	413	126	118	48	23	4	9,891
Per cent.	71.7	20.9	4.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	...	100.0
NUMBER OF BREEDING SOWS IN ABOVE HERDS. †									
Coastal—									
North Coast ...	8,422	6,159	1,107	287	126	146	50	...	16,297
Hunter and Manning	1,968	748	283	131	243	171	68	...	3,612
Cumberland ...	347	429	373	290	644	551	508	160	3,302
South Coast ...	1,077	715	325	114	151	65	52	220	2,719
Total ...	11,814	8,051	2,088	822	1,164	933	678	380	25,930
Tableland ...	1,137	787	415	322	195	242	51	...	3,149
Western Slope ...	2,473	2,619	1,525	622	853	359	346	100	8,902
Central Plains and Riverina ...	1,191	1,231	562	271	342	140	263	...	4,000
Western ...	85	23	40	...	64	...	66	...	278
New South Wales, No.	16,705	12,711	4,630	2,037	2,618	1,674	1,404	480	42,259
Per cent.	39.5	30.1	11.0	4.8	6.2	4.0	3.3	1.1	100.0

\* 3,702 holdings with pigs kept no breeding sows.

† Excludes 1,538 breeding sows on holdings of less than one acre.

#### PIG BREEDING IN ASSOCIATION WITH DAIRYING.

A special tabulation showing the degree to which pig breeding was associated with dairy farming in New South Wales at 31st March, 1948, is shown on page 746 of Year Book No. 52.

## PRICES OF PIGS.

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in each of the past five years are shown below. The averages were compiled from reports of the State Marketing Bureau.

Table 1059.—Average Prices of Pigs, Sydney.

Month.	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights.					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights.				
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	332 4	342 2	357 4	265 5	335 2	202 8	230 0	230 2	181 1	221 6
February	330 8	341 7	366 1	261 1	343 5	194 6	220 11	226 2	154 3	215 4
March	333 9	346 6	368 6	278 8	337 1	205 7	220 10	225 2	159 4	211 8
April	335 3	354 11	345 1	250 10	347 3	207 0	221 3	220 9	160 4	223 0
May	340 8	358 11	320 6	249 1	345 9	210 3	222 8	205 4	157 1	235 3
June	341 3	367 4	295 0	255 11	369 8	214 9	222 8	183 6	153 4	230 5
July	344 4	367 2	260 2	296 9	381 4	222 10	231 4	162 8	172 1	237 7
August	333 5	369 6	257 6	326 8	387 7	231 7	236 3	173 9	190 8	256 4
Sept.	325 8	358 9	280 2	329 3	393 9	230 5	234 3	174 9	207 6	254 1
October	315 2	372 4	266 4	346 6	411 8	219 3	240 1	170 10	218 10	253 11
Nov.	311 10	373 0	236 7	323 11	341 7	179 8	238 9	161 1	211 6	229 9
Dec.	315 9	363 10	260 10	318 2	320 10	222 11	231 11	172 7	207 6	227 5
Average	330 0	359 8	301 2	291 10	359 7	211 9	229 3	192 3	181 2	233 0

Prices of both baconers and porkers reached a peak in 1956.

## BACON AND HAMS.

The output of bacon and hams from factories and farms in New South Wales since 1920 is shown hereunder:—

Table 1060.—Bacon and Ham Production.

Five years ended 30th June.	Production of Bacon and Ham.			Year ended 30th June.	Production of Bacon and Ham.		
	Factory.*	Farm.†	Total Production		Factory.*	Farm.†	Total Production
	Annual average : thousand lb.				thousand lb.		
1920	13,935	2,343	16,278	1950	28,879	139	29,018
1925	17,627	1,584	19,211	1951	28,157	131	28,288
1930	22,535	1,014	23,549	1952‡	27,910	122	28,032
1935	19,670	1,051	20,721	1953‡	29,509	121	29,630
1940	22,763	629	23,392	1954‡	26,499	101	26,600
1945	34,230	490	34,720	1955‡	26,218	145	26,363
1950	32,861	143	33,004	1956‡	25,522	154	25,676

\* Including bacon cured from green bacon imported interstate.

† Twelve months ended 31st March in 1932 and later years.

‡ Particulars not comparable with years prior to 1951-52. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a "bone-in" weight basis, as compared with a "bone-out", or net weight, basis in 1950-51 and earlier years.

The production of bacon and ham rose from an annual average of 23.4 million lb. in the five years ended June, 1940, to the record figure of 45.1 million lb. in 1944-45. Thereafter production declined steadily each year, except for a small increase in 1952-53, and in 1955-56 it was only 25.7 million lb.

#### FROZEN PORK.

Relatively little frozen pork was exported from New South Wales prior to 1938-39, but the quantity increased during the war years to a peak of 3,329,000 lb. (valued at £125,772) in 1943-44. After the war, the quantity exported declined again, and in 1955-56 it was only 283,000 lb. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 1061.—Frozen Pork Exported Oversea.**

Year ended June	Quantity.	Value.	Year ended June.	Quantity.	Value.
	thous. lb.	£		thous. lb.	£
1929	107	4,595	1951	1,178	123,192
1939	1,109	29,993	1952	434	62,610
1947	1,048	55,130	1953	212	30,581
1948	477	26,287	1954	404	74,596
1949	1,063	78,257	1955	575	81,325
1950	941	86,421	1956	283	47,357

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the principal dairy products (not exclusively or completely the produce of the State) exported overseas from New South Wales, inclusive of ships' stores, at intervals since 1920-21. In recent years a substantial quantity of butter from New South Wales has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

**Table 1062.—Overseas Exports\* of Butter, Cheese, Milk and Bacon.**

Year ended 30th June.	Butter.		Cheese.		Processed Milk.		Bacon and Ham.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	thous. lb.	£	thous. lb.	£	thous. lb.	£	thous. lb.	£
1921	28,429	3,458,280	807	49,813	11,576	691,122	1,357	132,075
1931	31,793	1,698,835	189	8,969	497	18,006	552	28,646
1941	20,049	1,271,307	4,219	185,102	9,466	306,279	2,614	178,597
1946	13,594	1,261,587	5,665	293,245	17,157	725,139	7,348	699,866
1947	4,450	437,485	1,973	161,889	16,959	860,638	3,246	261,097
1948	15,499	1,721,521	1,827	151,874	16,155	1,147,896	1,775	170,262
1949	10,260	1,388,230	1,398	141,472	17,760	1,472,991	1,878	216,589
1950	11,998	1,619,346	1,574	163,502	24,985	1,885,615	2,147	284,565
1951	6,490	1,040,479	1,283	153,784	17,047	1,329,216	1,997	294,885
1952	710	141,741	1,052	148,890	13,260	1,500,212	1,366	263,467
1953	3,887	746,696	1,069	300,723	37,378	3,885,104	898	182,493
1954	2,158	433,364	417	68,171	26,455	2,908,190	762	163,959
1955	2,704	506,576	359	56,403	30,764	2,647,895	439	99,171
1956	2,907	521,774	218	38,103	33,679	3,033,931	247	59,285

\* Including Ships' Stores.

Exports of butter and bacon and ham have declined greatly in recent years, home consumption being high in relation to the diminishing production. There has been a marked expansion in exports of processed milk, however, and this is now the principal dairy product exported overseas from the State.

The quantity and value of eggs and poultry exported overseas are given in Table 1076. Exports of frozen pork are shown in Table 1061.

## POULTRY FARMING.

In recent years, poultry farming has grown in importance as a distinct industry in New South Wales, although it is also conducted in conjunction with other rural pursuits. The estimated farm value of eggs and poultry produced in New South Wales was approximately £18,071,000 in 1954-55 and £19,500,000 in 1955-56.

Statistics of poultry production are collected from occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more and, as far as practicable, information is also obtained regarding poultry on smaller holdings. Owing to the relatively small area of land required for poultry farming, it is difficult to make a complete annual survey of the industry. The figures shown below reflect the development of the industry since 1935:—

Table 1063.—Poultry in New South Wales.

As at 31st March.	Fowls and Chickens.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Year ended 31st March.	
					Eggs Produced.*	Gross Farm Value of Production. †
Number.					million doz.	£ million.
1935	5,521,000	219,000	31,000	244,000	51.2	2.8
1940	5,474,000	202,000	23,000	213,000	56.2	3.5
1945	9,809,000	256,000	21,000	247,000	89.1	8.7
1946	8,643,000	208,000	20,000	208,000	91.2	9.1
1947	8,625,000	215,000	22,000	242,000	95.4	9.5
1948	8,044,000	197,000	22,000	266,000	89.0	10.4
1949	7,677,000	199,500	23,000	287,000	88.2	11.9
1950	7,642,000	199,200	22,000	263,000	86.6	13.4
1951	7,379,000	181,800	18,000	217,000	80.9	14.9
1952	6,879,000	165,000	20,000	195,000	78.7	18.8
1953	6,368,000	152,000	19,000	205,000	77.9	20.1
1954	6,194,000	141,000	18,000	166,000	78.2	19.9
1955	6,256,000	138,000	19,000	141,000	78.8	18.1
1956	6,531,000	175,000	26,000	164,000	76.8	19.5

\* Estimated.

† Eggs and table poultry.

A period of relative stability in the later nineteen thirties was followed by rapid expansion of poultry farming during the war years, encouraged by higher prices and measures taken to meet wartime demands. The number of fowls rose from 5.5 million in 1940 to 9.8 million in 1945, but, partly owing to the shortage and dearness of poultry food, it declined steadily each year thereafter to 6.2 million in 1954. The number rose slightly to 6.5 million in 1956.

The numbers shown in the foregoing table relate to poultry on rural holdings one acre or more in extent, and estimates made by local collectors for other areas. In 1956, there were approximately 4,671,000 fowls, chickens, etc., on holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets and 1,860,000 on other holdings.

The number of table poultry sold from all holdings, first collected in 1955-56, was 1,347,223 in that year.

The following table shows the development of poultry farming on holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets:—

**Table 1064.—Poultry on Commercial Poultry Farms.**

(With 150 or more laying stock.)

Year ended 31st March.	Total Fowls and Chickens.	Chickens Hatched.	Chickens Sold. †	Year ended 31st March.	Total Fowls and Chickens.	Chickens Hatched.	Chickens Sold. †
1935	2,321,000	3,958,000	1,278,000‡	1951	5,452,000	10,593,000*	7,863,000*
1940	2,647,000	5,940,000*	3,119,000‡	1952	5,085,000	10,655,000*	7,127,000*
1945	6,897,000	12,339,000*	9,109,000*	1953	4,675,000	8,567,000*	5,561,000*
1948	5,533,000	9,103,000*	5,535,000*	1954	4,689,000	10,776,000*	7,366,000*
1949	5,286,000	9,935,000*	6,834,000*	1955	4,483,000	9,700,000*	6,684,000*
1950	5,426,000	9,984,000*	7,171,000*	1956	4,671,000	9,067,000*	6,556,000*

\* Including hatcheries.

† Under 1 month old.

‡ Day old.

The 4,671,000 stock, as at 31st March, 1956, included 3,971,000 pullets and hens, 178,000 cocks and cockerels, and 522,000 chickens under three months old.

From 1945 to 1950, the United Kingdom Government contracted with the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of "boiler" type poultry. The contract for up to 12,000 tons of poultry, which operated from October, 1949, terminated when the import of poultry into the United Kingdom was decontrolled. Details of contract prices from 1945 to September, 1948, are given on page 574 of Year Book No. 50. Prices, from October, 1948, to December, 1949, in sterling (Australian currency equivalent in parenthesis) per lb., frozen weight, undrawn, f.o.b. Australian ports were:—fowls, 1s. 10d. (2s. 3½d.); chickens, 2s. 2d. (2s. 8½d.); turkeys, first grade, 2s. 4d. (2s. 11d.), second grade, 2s. 2½d. (2s. 9½d.); and ducks, 2s. 0d. (2s. 6d.). From January, 1950, prices were determined on a monthly basis until the termination of contracts on 31st March, 1950. Exports to the United Kingdom were resumed on a trader-to-trader basis on 1st July, 1950.

The Department of Agriculture gives special attention to improving the laying qualities of the different breeds of poultry, and egg-laying competitions have been conducted at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College since 1901. At the Poultry Experiment Station at Seven Hills research is conducted on poultry breeding and nutrition. District veterinary and livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming districts, and a free diagnostic service is provided at the Veterinary Research Station, Glenfield.

Official accreditation is given to poultry breeders whose flocks are free of pullorum disease, and who follow breeding methods approved by the New South Wales Poultry Improvement Plan (Eggs). In recent years greater interest has been taken in poultry meat production, and there has been a marked trend towards the keeping of more crossbred poultry for both egg and broiler production. The most favoured types of crossbreeds are the White Leghorn crossed with Australorp, Rhode Island Red and New Hampshire.

#### PRICES OF EGGS.

The average monthly wholesale prices of new-laid hen eggs per dozen in Sydney are shown in the following table, together with the average price in each year weighted in accordance with the seasonal expectation of laying.

Table 1065.—Wholesale Prices of Eggs.

Month.	Weight.	1929.	1939.	1946.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
pence per dozen.										
January	13	19.0	18.3	21.0	42.0	59.0	60.8	58.3	56.0	61.4
February	11	24.0	22.5	23.9	44.0	61.0	62.0	60.7	58.4	62.0
March	7	25.0	17.3	24.0	45.8	61.0	65.0	64.3	60.2	67.4
April	6	30.0	20.1	24.0	48.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	64.8	68.0
May	4	33.0	21.0	24.0	48.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	68.0	68.0
June	6	29.0	20.3	24.0	48.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	68.0	68.0
July	10	22.0	15.0	24.0	48.0	61.4	65.0	55.5	68.0	68.0
August	16	18.0	12.7	21.0	48.0	56.0	61.8	53.0	55.6	64.1
September	19	16.0	12.0	19.0	48.0	55.0	59.0	53.0	53.0	59.0
October	19	16.0	12.0	19.0	48.0	55.0	54.7	53.0	53.0	59.0
November	17	16.0	12.0	19.0	49.0	55.0	53.0	53.0	53.8	59.0
December	16	18.0	14.0	19.0	58.0	58.0	56.0	53.4	59.0	63.3
(Est'd weighted yearly av'ge).	144	19.8	15.1	20.9	48.3	58.1	59.5	56.2	57.7	62.5

The monthly averages are unweighted and represent the mean of the daily quotations. Prices are also quoted for medium and pullet eggs, but these are not included above.

## EGG MARKETING BOARD.

The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1928 in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act and has authority over the marketing of all eggs produced in New South Wales. As reconstituted in November, 1946, the Board is comprised of five representatives of producers and two Government nominees. Further details regarding the Board and its functions and the area of its jurisdiction are given in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book on page 792. A summary relating to the operations of the Egg Marketing Board is shown below:—

Table 1066.—Egg Marketing Board of N.S.W.—Operations.

Pool Year.	Eggs under Board's Administration.*			Local Sales (in shell) by Board.*		Paid to Producers by Board.†	
	Sold by Producer Agents.	Handled by Board.	Total.	Quantity.	Average per dozen.	Amount.	Average per dozen.
	thousand dozen.			dozen.	d.	£	d.
1945-46	12,215	37,666	49,881	19,728,769	21.30	3,158,517	20.06
1946-47	15,655	38,445	54,100	17,775,388	22.07	3,246,296	20.27
1947-48	16,076	34,552	50,628	16,295,255	26.62	3,444,432	23.85
1948-49	15,939	35,920	51,859	16,633,411	31.07	4,098,322	27.38
1949-50	15,786	36,483	52,269	16,352,744	34.22	4,762,835	31.33
1950-51	16,469	33,996	50,465	18,007,172	40.23	5,165,816	36.47
1951-52	15,098	35,173	50,271	17,430,279	54.72	7,545,438	51.48
1952-53	14,518	36,366	50,884	15,331,439	59.53	8,536,364	56.34
1953-54	14,255	37,629	51,884	15,934,423	59.63	8,959,369	57.14
1954-55	14,150	40,907	55,057	17,392,535	54.40	8,986,084	52.72
1955-56	15,502	36,134	51,636	16,679,894	56.73	8,380,326	55.66

\* Agent for Controller of Egg Supplies, July, 1948, to December, 1947.

† Subject to pool deduction (see next page).

The total quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in 1955-56 was 52 million dozen, of which 70 per cent. were disposed of by the Board and 30 per cent. sold by producer agents. The number of eggs in shell sold locally by the Board was 17 million dozen.

Sales of eggs in liquid form and of dried egg products are not included in the above table. Sales of these products prior to 1948 were controlled

by the Commonwealth Government. Local sales since the Egg Marketing Board resumed control in 1948-49 were as follows:—

**Table 1067.—Local Sales of Liquid Egg Pulp and Dried Egg Products.**

Pool Year.	Liquid Egg Pulp Sales.			Dried Egg Product Sales.		
	Quantity.	Av. price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Av. price per lb.	Value.
	lb.	d.	£	lb.	s. d.	£
1948-49	7,304,937	21·36	650,256	107,106	12 10·5	68,954
1949-50	8,387,305	24·33	850,314	125,795	16 5·7	103,614
1950-51	7,276,766	26·26	796,307	82,848	18 11·8	78,650
1951-52	7,447,539	31·01	962,260	99,626	18 10	93,833
1952-53	5,989,649	38·95	972,108	75,012	23 5·11	87,860
1953-54	5,016,290	42·61	890,602	64,358	25 7·15	82,365
1954-55	5,011,314	38·24	798,536	74,765	25 0·48	93,606
1955-56	5,449,295	37·29	846,775	69,208	23 8·74	82,110

Consignors to the Egg Marketing Board and producer agents contributed to the marketing pool at the rate of 1d. per dozen from 1st June, 1942. Thereafter, the rates were varied at intervals as shown on page 753 of Year Book No. 52. From 1st December, 1952, consignors to the Board paid handling and selling charges at the rate of 3½d. per dozen (raised to 3½d. from 1st July, 1953), and producer agents contributed 1½d. per dozen (raised to 2d. from 1st July, 1953) on private sales to cover their share of the Board's administrative costs.

#### CONTROL OF EXPORT OF EGGS.

The Australian Egg Board, appointed under the Egg Export Control Act, 1947, assumed the control of oversea marketing of Australian eggs and egg products, formerly exercised by the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies, on 1st January, 1948 (see page 577 of Year Book No. 50). The Board consists of nine members, including two representatives of the Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales, and one representative of the Commonwealth Government.

The Board controls the export of Australian eggs; purchases, manages, controls, and sells eggs on behalf of the Commonwealth; makes recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry regarding the making of regulations under the Act, the quality, standards and grading of eggs for export, and export programmes; appoints overseas representatives; makes arrangements likely to improve the quality, or prevent deterioration before or during transport from Australia, of eggs produced in Australia; promotes overseas sales and issues licences to exporters. Eggs for export are purchased from the State Egg Boards at weekly intervals. Administrative expenses of the Board are met out of the proceeds of a charge on all eggs and egg products exported from Australia and from the Board's profit on sales. Variations since January, 1948, in the rate of charge per thirty dozen for eggs in shell were as follows:

	s.	d.
1st January, 1948 to 31st May, 1949 .. ..	1	3
1st June, 1949 to 30th June, 1950 .. ..	11	25
1st July, 1950 to 30th June, 1951 .. ..	1	125
1st July, 1951 to 30th June, 1954 .. ..	1	3
1st July, 1954 to 30th June, 1956 .. ..	10	



## UNITED KINGDOM PURCHASE OF AUSTRALIAN EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS.

From 1945-46 to 1953-54, the United Kingdom Government contracted with the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of Australian eggs and egg products. The contracts for 1945-46 to 1947-48 are described on page 577 of Year Book No. 50.

A five years' contract commenced on 1st July, 1948, superseding a contract which otherwise would have been effective until June, 1950. The contract provided for progressive increases in quantity from 1949-50, set an export target of 105,000,000 dozen eggs per season, to be achieved as early as practicable, and gave the United Kingdom Government the right, in January, 1951, to review the quantities it was committed to purchase in the last two years, if shipments in the two years ending 1950-51 fell below the equivalent of 135,000,000 dozen. Prices for 1950-51 and later years were to be determined by 1st January in the preceding season and, in any year, they might not be more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., above or below those of the preceding year. Packing of eggs in shell was to cease on 24th December each year, but pulp and powder might be packed at any time. The sequence of preference for packing was eggs in shell, frozen liquid whole egg, sugared dried egg and dried whole egg. As far as possible in 1948-49 and invariably thereafter, eggs in shell were to be oil processed prior to shipment. The contract also provided for the export of limited quantities of eggs in shell to destinations other than to the United Kingdom from January to May each year.

Prices paid by the United Kingdom Government under the contracts from 1950-51 to 1952-53 are shown below; the prices are expressed in Australian currency and are f.o.b. Australian ports:—

**Table 1068.—Price of Eggs Shipped to United Kingdom under Bulk Contract.**

Product.	1950-51. *	1951-52. *	1952-53. *	1953-54. *	Product. †	1950-51. *	1951-52. *
	s. d., f.o.b.					s. d., f.o.b.	
Eggs in shell (15 lb. per 10 doz.)‡ doz.	2 7	3 3	4 2½	...	Liquid egg white lb.	...	2 4½
Liquid whole egg lb.	2 0½	2 4½	2 11½	3 3½	Dried whole egg lb.	7 5½	8 10½
					Sugared dried egg lb.	5 2½	6 1½

\* Australian equivalent; contract prices determined in sterling.

‡ Prices for other Weight grades (13½, 14, 16, and 17lb. per 10 doz.) pro rata.

† These items were not shipped under bulk contract after 1951-52.

Prices for the 1951-52 season (excluding liquid egg white) were also intended to apply to 1952-53, but owing to increased costs of production, representations were made by the Australian Government for increased prices. In June, 1952, the United Kingdom Government agreed to a new price rate for 1952-53, provided that it received 92½ per cent. of the Australian exportable surplus of hen eggs in shell and egg products. The new agreement excluded dried whole egg and sugared dried egg.

On the cessation of the five-year contract, a new agreement was entered into for the period 1st June, 1953, to 31st May, 1954, under which the Board received from the United Kingdom Ministry of Food the actual net realisations for Australian eggs in shell sold by the Ministry to the trade at market prices. The contract in respect of egg pulp provided for

the purchase by the Ministry of Food of the total quantity manufactured for shipment by the Board to the United Kingdom in 1953-54, at the price, in Australian currency, of 3s. 3½d. per lb.

Since 1st June, 1954, the importation of eggs in bulk by the United Kingdom Government has ceased, and shipments of eggs in shell and egg pulp from Australia have been sold in the United Kingdom under free marketing conditions. Since that date also, the Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales has conducted sales of eggs and egg pulp in the United Kingdom independently of the Australian Egg Board.

The quantities of eggs and egg products exported from New South Wales and Australia under the United Kingdom contracts in the last three years, as stated by the Australian Egg Board, were:—

**Table 1069.—Eggs and Egg Products Exported under Contract to the United Kingdom.**

Commodity.	From New South Wales.			From Australia.		
	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Eggs in shell ... doz.	5,539,200	8,642,310	4,687,620	11,210,310	17,892,420	9,327,720
Liquid whole egg ... lb.	5,381,740	11,362,148	17,881,388	10,895,444	24,373,064	36,914,484
Liquid egg white ... lb.	168,000	...	...	392,168	...	...
Dried whole egg ... lb.	...	...	...	358,031	...	...

#### EXPORT OF EGGS AND POULTRY.

The following table shows particulars of the overseas export trade in eggs and poultry in 1938-39 and the last eleven years:—

**Table 1070.—Eggs and Poultry—Overseas Exports from New South Wales.**

Year ended 30th June.	Eggs.			Frozen Poultry.		Total Value.
	In Shell.	Other.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	doz.	lb.	£	pairs.	£	£
1939	3,427,702	686	205,801	19,294	18,295	224,096
1946	3,736,965	5,190,795	802,663	136,350	130,344	933,007
1947	7,121,126	12,198,743	2,099,583	360,053	442,427	2,542,010
1948	5,196,892	6,938,840	1,315,006	726,157	759,815	2,074,821
1949	7,099,167	9,170,040	1,755,394	1,012,390	1,212,459	2,967,853
1950	8,908,645	6,062,896	1,907,726	1,124,458	1,268,723	3,176,449
1951	3,973,499	8,087,392	1,400,315	684,456	1,035,084	2,435,399
1952	6,631,308	5,720,360	1,775,017	921,661	1,247,213	3,022,230
1953	9,207,991	11,329,221	3,660,806	334,136	626,113	4,286,919
1954	6,004,690	18,008,891	4,183,044	137,758	345,739	4,528,783
1955	10,330,452	11,300,724	3,082,265	92,190	288,430	3,370,695
1956	8,692,323	11,367,328	2,967,621	* 707,247	175,508	3,143,129

\* lbs.

The quantity of eggs in shell exported in 1955-56 was nine million dozen, or more than twice the figure for 1938-39. The quantity of egg pulp and powder exported rose from an insignificant quantity in 1938-39 to 18 million lb. in 1953-54, but fell to 11 million lb. in 1955-56. The quantity of frozen poultry exported in 1955-56 was 707,247 lb.

### BEEKEEPING.

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, normally producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export overseas. There are some hundreds of commercial apiarists who operate on a migratory basis, as well as the beefarmers who occupy fixed holdings. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties. The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives with the Department of Agriculture annually.

Up to 1953-54, the statistics shown in Table 1071 were obtained by the Department of Agriculture from registered beekeepers, but since 1954-55 the returns have been collected under the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act. Particulars for each season since 1945-46 were as follows:—

**Table 1071.—Bee Hives and Honey Production.**

Season.	Bee Hives.			Honey.	Average Yield of Honey per Productive Hive.	Beeswax.
	From which Honey was taken.	From which No Honey was taken.	Total.			
	Number.			lb.		
1945-46	76,340	42,124	118,464	3,915,519	51·3	57,490
1946-47	93,622	29,506	123,128	9,016,638	96·3	111,916
1947-48	102,731	38,267	140,998	9,775,673	95·2	113,211
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184·8	295,892
1949-50	113,227	65,634	178,861	9,227,004	81·5	117,939
1950-51	124,064	48,643	172,707	9,994,195	80·6	126,047
1951-52	96,857	66,488	163,345	6,813,912	70·4	85,801
1952-53	99,466	57,342	156,808	8,046,456	80·9	94,297
1953-54	108,664	52,495	161,159	10,380,969	95·5	122,985
1954-55	136,116	60,639	196,755	16,410,859	120·6	193,544
1955-56	140,164	53,504	193,668	15,207,330	108·5	183,931

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions. Conditions were outstandingly propitious in 1948-49, and both the total production of honey and the average yield per hive were

by far the highest ever recorded. The quantity of honey produced in 1955-56 was 15.2 million lb., averaging 108.5 lb. per hive. The estimated gross value at place of production of bee produce was £736,000 in 1954-55 and £771,000 in 1955-56.

### VALUE OF DAIRY AND FARMYARD PRODUCTION.

The gross farm value of production in the dairying and farmyard industries in the past thirteen seasons is shown in the following table. The value in 1955-56, viz., £73,542,000, was a record.

**Table 1072.—Dairy and Farmyard Production—Gross Farm Value.\***

Year.	Milk for Butter.	Milk for Cheese.	Milk (not used for Butter or Cheese).	Stock slaughtered		Total Dairying.	Poultry and Eggs.	Bees.	Grand Total.
				Milch Cows, etc.	Pigs.				
£ thousand									
1943-44	7,130	251	5,250	1,347	2,227	16,205	7,143	196	23,544
1944-45	6,106	207	6,083	1,330	2,756	16,482	8,693	228	25,403
1945-46	6,619	260	7,299	1,482	2,421	18,081	9,108	119	27,308
1946-47	5,504	237	7,413	1,743	2,372	17,269	9,507	272	27,048
1947-48	8,030	371	8,465	1,894	2,472	21,232	10,391	293	31,916
1948-49	8,533	369	8,970	1,983	2,833	22,688	11,939	782	35,409
1949-50	10,301	467	10,390	2,401	3,502	27,061	13,403	280	40,744
1950-51	10,876	542	11,754	3,414	3,988	30,574	14,913	298	45,785
1951-52	9,901	432	15,020	4,047	4,990	34,390	18,848	254	53,492
1952-53	17,283	815	21,361	4,385	5,935	49,779	20,090	359	70,228
1953-54	13,986	855	21,550	5,836	6,343	48,570	19,883	464	68,917
1954-55	17,517	651	20,347	6,462	5,657	50,634	18,071	736	69,441
1955-56	17,947	866	21,474	6,025	6,959	53,271	19,500	771	73,542

\* Values for milk and milk products are inclusive of subsidy (see page 1149).

Of the total value in 1955-56, dairying production represented 73 per cent., and poultry and eggs 26 per cent.

### PRICES OF FARMYARD PRODUCTS.

The average wholesale prices at the Sydney Markets for the principal kinds of dairy and poultry farm produce in 1939 and each of the last eight years are shown in the following table. The average quoted for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month.

Table 1073.—Prices (Wholesale) of Dairy and Farmyard Products.

Dairy and Poultry Farm Produce.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milk ... gal.	1 5·2	2 5·9	2 8·6	3 4·9	5 1·7	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Butter ... lb.	1 5	1 11·1	1 11·1	2 2	3 3·1	3 8·8	3 8·8	3 10·3	4 1·2
Cheese ... "	0 11	1 2·3	1 2·5	1 4·2	2 1	2 4	2 4	2 4·9	2 6·4
Hams ... "	1 3·9	2 4	2 8·4	3 6·8	4 8·3	5 1·1	5 1	5 0	5 6·1
Bacon (sides) ... "	0 11·7	1 11	2 4·6	3 1	3 9	3 11·3	4 0·7	3 11·4	4 7·6
Eggs (new laid) ... doz.	1 4·4	2 9·2	3 2·2	3 11·9	4 11·7	5 1	4 10·2	4 11·8	5 3·9
Poultry— Fowls— (Cockerels) pr.	6 5	15 0	17 5	22 3	21 3	23 10	23 2	25 8	23 4
Drakes— (Muscovy),	9 9	23 3	24 2	31 7	33 4	30 11	32 5	36 9	34 10
Ducks— (Muscovy),	6 5	12 4	13 9	19 9	20 6	19 11	19 9	23 1	20 11
Turkeys (cks.) ... "	23 1	55 0*	74 6	104 11	107 11	†	101 0	148 9	95 2
Bee— produce— Honey ... lb.	0 4·1	0 7·5	0 7·5	0 8·6	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 2·5
Wax ... "	1 4·9	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 8·2	6 7·5	6 7·5	6 7·5	6 6

\* Average, April to October and December, 1949.

† Not available.

## FORESTRY

### THE FOREST ESTATE.

As there has been no survey of the New South Wales forests as a whole, accurate data as to their extent and composition are not available. According to a recent estimate of the State Forestry Commission, however, the area of New South Wales bearing forest cover is approximately 22,636,000 acres. This includes forests of all classes—productive, potentially productive, and protective, and occurs mainly in the tableland and coastal divisions. The approximate disposition of forest land between the several classes of tenure is as follows:—

	Acres.
State forests (including National forests) .. ..	6,278,000
Timber reserves .. .. .	1,358,000
Forest areas—vacant Crown lands and leaseholds ..	9,000,000
Forest areas on private property .. ..	6,000,000
	<hr/>
Total ..	22,636,000
	<hr/>

At 30th June, 1956, there were 755 State forests, covering 6,277,559 acres, which had been dedicated permanently for forestry use. Such dedication may be withdrawn only by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Some of the areas of State forests have been grouped and gazetted as National forests. The National forest title subsists virtually in perpetuity, being revocable only by Act of Parliament. At 30th June, 1956, there were 66 National forests, embracing 1,380,429 acres of the State forest area.

The timber reserves of 1,357,871 acres, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value and disposal, either by dedication as State forests or by clearing for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

#### *State Forests.*

About half the timber supplied of recent years has come from State forests or other stands on Crown land. This proportion is expected to increase in future, as the supply from private property, which is not usually managed on a sustained yield basis, is bound to diminish. The Forestry Commission is planning to meet the expected drain on State forests by building access roads and by efforts to restore the cut-over forests to production. The planting of softwood is also proceeding at the rate of

about 5,000 acres a year, and at 30th June, 1956, the softwood plantations covered 65,649 acres, mainly under monterey pine, slash pine, and to a lesser degree, native hoop pine.

The 6,277,559 acres of State forest has been classified tentatively in the following way. About 25 per cent. is under cypress pine, a native softwood occurring mainly on the northern slopes and plains. A further 4 per cent. consists of Murray red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), in the Murray River area. The remaining State forests have been classified by potential purpose as follows. An area amounting to 26 per cent. of all State forest is classified as suitable for intensive management; this includes the 65,649 acres under plantation softwoods. Areas suitable for extensive management make up 25 per cent.; these have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment. A further 16 per cent. of State forest is required wholly or mainly for protection—water-sheds, catchment areas, etc. The remaining 4 per cent. is unclassified.

#### *Types of Timber Available.*

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining and fencing. Some hardwoods, also, are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards. The species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash and mountain gum), Murray red gum, the "mahoganies" (red, white and southern), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, yellow box, brown barrell, tallowwood and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards and flooring, and for purposes such as wool-shed construction, which require high resistance to white ants. The cutting of this timber is subject to a quota system, which was introduced as a means of conserving the dwindling resources.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring), coachwood (a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white and negrohead beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar, a high-class furniture and cabinet timber, and hoop pine, a valuable native softwood, both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Hoop pine is being re-established by planting.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscyne and rutin, charcoal, kino gum and "paper" bark.

#### GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES.

##### *Forestry Commission.*

The Forestry Commission of New South Wales, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-51, under the control of the State Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State forests and timber reserves, the conversion,

marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any system of water supply and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the New South Wales Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

The following statement summarises the financial operations of the Forestry Commission during the last six years. Payments by the Commission are directed substantially to the development of forest areas, from some of which no immediate return may be expected: the receipts and payments for any particular year, therefore, may not be related. The item "Sales" comprises mainly proceeds from disposal of timber converted by the Commission.

**Table 1074.—Forestry Commission—Receipts and Payments.**

Year ended June.	Receipts.						Payments.
	Royalty on Timber.	Permits, Inspection Fees, etc.	Rent of Forest Lands.	Sales.	Penalties, Damages, etc.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1951	1,013,479	5,757	35,642	171,965	12,710	1,239,553	1,852,312
1952	1,769,909	7,006	43,260	210,422	13,357	2,043,954	2,404,004
1953	2,097,307	12,516	63,435	202,426	30,105	2,405,789	2,131,156
1954	2,206,349	12,104	72,226	151,423	33,011	2,475,113	2,153,169
1955	2,020,766	12,669	68,385	130,492	24,697	2,257,009	2,456,464
1956	2,188,253	14,328	59,351	130,195	30,783	2,422,910	2,548,796

The bulk of the Forestry Commission's revenue is derived from timber royalties. Of the total revenue in 1955-56, viz., £2,422,910, timber royalties comprised 90 per cent., sales 6 per cent., and the rent of forest lands 3 per cent.

The following table shows particulars of the principal items of expenditure in the last six years.



Table 1075.—Forestry Commission—Payments.

Item.	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative—Central ...	160,077	202,753	233,935	218,569	270,995	292,937
District ...	325,111	351,781	402,824	394,079	502,392	542,509
Research, Technology and Utilisation ...	39,392	87,606	99,646	93,345	102,167	101,432
Reforestation—						
Acquisition of Land ...	18,808	9,814	20,918	30,153	18,347	207,860
Plantations, establishment and treatment ...	89,341	139,373	149,752	120,425	147,201	135,785
Indigenous forests, regener- ation and treatment ...	76,638	94,300	96,427	114,059	129,617	125,512
Nurseries, working and maintenance ...	30,376	44,544	35,504	37,379	38,066	38,557
Research and experiment ...	3,018	4,166	15,027	20,317	19,195	13,404
Fire Protection, etc. ...	124,226	416,759	287,744	353,987	314,679	269,580
Forest Works—						
Surveys ...	55,996	67,363	63,204	53,794	58,214	52,248
Construction and mainten- ance of roads, buildings ...	393,251	564,563	372,204	365,112	533,104	458,771
Plant, purchase, maintenance and hire ...	240,462	96,814	50,401	56,888	46,674	52,137
Departmental logging and conversion ...	203,225	200,659	180,875	169,606	136,172	125,428
Supervision of licensed operations ...	92,391	123,509	122,695	126,056	136,013	132,406
Flood Relief ...	...	...	...	...	3,628	230
Tota ...	1,852,312	2,404,004	2,131,156	2,153,169	2,456,464	2,548,796

*Forestry and Timber Bureau.*

The Commonwealth Forestry Bureau established in 1925 was reconstituted in 1946 as the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau. The Bureau conducts silvicultural and other forest research work, provides education and professional training in forestry (through the Australian Forestry School), and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments with regard to overseas trade in timber and the supply, production, and distribution of timber in Australia.

*Australian Forestry School.*

The Australian Forestry School at Canberra was established in 1926 by the Commonwealth Government to provide professional training in forestry. Under the Forestry Bureau Act, 1944, a Board of Higher Forestry Education was appointed to maintain the standard of the training and to advise as to the pre-requisite university courses. Selected officers of the N.S.W. Forestry Commission are seconded for training at the School.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT.

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration, and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary. The Government has approved a long-term programme of planting of exotic pine species.

Plantations of exotic species of timber may be established only with Ministerial consent, after proof of the suitability of sites. In recent years, a large supply of case timber has been obtained by thinning from the plantations, and considerable areas of land on the tablelands and north coast have been recommended for afforestation with exotic pine as part of post-war plans to meet expansion in local demand for softwood timber.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks and fire-lines, and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Since the war, the technique of fire-fighting has been changed considerably by the use of fire engines, power pumps and hoses in addition to the usual types of hand tools. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

#### FORESTRY STATISTICS.

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the submission by each sawmill of a monthly log-sheet recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The monthly log-sheet is the basis of annual statistics of timber production in log measure (see Table 1079), and of monthly statistics in sawn measure, obtained by conversion.

Returns under the Census Act obtained by the Government Statistician from sawmills record the volume of logs treated annually and of sawn timber obtained therefrom. These returns also give the cost of logs on mill skids, which is the basis of statistics of the value of forestry production, supplemented by estimates of the value of hewn and round timber and minor forest products.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in statistical divisions of New South Wales at 30th June, 1954, and the total number in the State recorded at other recent census and quasi-census enumerations:—

**Table 1076.—New South Wales—Persons Engaged in Forestry.**

Date.	Persons.	Statistical Division.	Persons at 30th June, 1954.
1933—June	6,484	North Coast ... ..	1,028
1939—June	8,200	Hunter and Manning ... ..	1,297
1943—June	5,418	South Coast ... ..	704
1945—June	6,088	Northern, Central and Southern Tableland .. ..	503
1947—June	6,307	North, Central and South Western Slope ... ..	468
1954—June	4,575	Other ... ..	575
		<b>Total—New South Wales ... ..</b>	<b>4,575</b>

At 30th June, 1956, 2,861 persons were engaged in timber-getting (felling, splitting, hauling, etc., of logs) on behalf of sawmills. Persons engaged in cutting sleepers, etc., are excluded.

## VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM FORESTRY.

The value of forestry production as at the place of production in New South Wales during 1955-56 and selected earlier years is shown below. The substantial increase in recent years in the value of production reflects the rising prices and output of sawn timber, logs, hewn timber, and other forest products. The value of forestry production in 1955-56 was £15.3 million.

Table 1077.—Value of Forestry Production.

Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.
	£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1921	1,656	1936	2,014	1943	3,155	1950	7,185
1926	2,202	1937	2,096	1944	3,255	1951	8,966
1931	1,237	1938	2,179	1945	3,321	1952	12,461
1932	1,158	1939	2,261	1946	3,745	1953	13,692
1933	1,476	1940	2,347	1947	4,508	1954	12,905
1934	1,737	1941	2,576	1948	5,741	1955	13,686
1935	1,922	1942	3,159	1949	6,561	1956	15,343

## PRODUCTION OF TIMBER.

The quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills from native and imported logs, the number of mills operated, and the average number of persons employed in 1955-56 and earlier years is shown below. (Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given in the chapter "Factories".) In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Table 1078.—Sawmills—Sawn Timber Produced.

Year ended 30th June.	Mills Oper- ated.	Average Number of Persons employed. *	Sawn Timber Produced.					Total
			From Native Logs.			From Imported Logs.†		
			Hardwood.	Softwood.‡	Total.			
Number.		thousand super. feet.						
1939	435	4,981	129,510	49,840	179,350	101,819	281,169	
1946	645	6,277	180,025	72,082	252,107	2,043	254,150	
1947	713	7,226	212,313	88,618	300,931	2,304	303,235	
1948	818	8,162	248,671	83,921	332,592	5,334	337,926	
1949	881	8,867	264,378	89,307	353,685	4,415	358,100	
1950	920	9,225	270,630	70,513	341,143	10,484	351,627	
			Forest Hardwoods.	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods.	Pines.			
1951	982	9,772	282,157	12,120	44,069	338,346	12,376	350,722
1952	1,043	10,635	310,249	18,414	51,970	380,633	8,509	389,142
1953	1,203	10,090	296,107		51,159	347,266	8,336	355,602
1954	1,108	9,947	285,452	19,841	64,987	370,280	12,470	382,750
1955	1,055	9,892	280,085	18,346	74,489	372,920	14,663	387,583
1956	1,040	9,749	273,332	23,335	66,042	362,709	10,863	373,572

\* Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Interstate and overseas.

‡ Includes most brushwoods and scrubwoods.

The above table does not include sawn timber produced from imported baulks. The heavy import trade in softwoods, mainly oregon for building uses, practically disappeared during the war, and has since been restricted. The production of native softwood and hardwood timber was greatly expanded to take its place. The output of hardwood has continued to increase, reaching a peak in 1951-52 between two and three times the level of 1938-39. After declining in the following year, production again increased in 1953-54.

The following table shows the production of native timber in New South Wales during 1955-56 and earlier years, as estimated by the Forestry Commission:—

**Table 1079.—New South Wales—Estimated Production of Timber.**

Year ended 30th June.	Logs for Sawing, Slicing or Peeling.				Hewn (Including Mining Timber).	Poles and Piles.	Pulpwood.	Total (excluding Firewood). *
	Forest Hard-woods.	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods.	Pines.					
			Indigenous.	Exotic.				
	thousand super feet hoppus (log equivalent).							
1939	174,152	27,527	69,414	369	147,287	19,797	†	438,546
1946	254,699	56,350	47,751	19,147	146,312	16,343	7,900	548,502
1947	313,897	54,221	57,473	20,754	150,189	19,132	7,245	622,911
1948	383,187	62,224	61,164	21,022	163,697	16,876	9,154	717,324
1949	376,212	51,553	63,189	21,333	152,445	2,997	13,989	681,718
1950	401,365	44,750	60,536	19,387	150,227	34,248	19,112	729,625
1951	427,348	29,035	56,247	20,101	142,271	27,804	23,121	725,927
1952	471,134	37,111	70,593	22,196	141,523	28,766	20,317	791,640
1953	425,315	29,312	71,002	27,258	194,684	22,765	16,274	786,610
1954	436,407	42,361	87,703	25,463	190,783	14,328	28,344	825,389
1955	427,375	31,272	94,903	29,251	151,518	19,303	28,680	782,302
1956	132,695	38,023	84,167	36,517	191,758	25,995	40,350	849,505

\* The estimated production of firewood in this period fluctuated between 54 million super feet hoppus (in 1951-52) and 223 million super feet hoppus (in 1940-41). Production in 1955-56 was 56 million super feet hoppus.

† Not available.

Of the total quantity of timber (excluding firewood) produced in 1955-56, viz., 850,000,000 super feet hoppus, logs for sawing, slicing or peeling comprised 70 per cent. and hewn timber 23 per cent.

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use in buildings and articles for sale of untreated borer-susceptible timbers, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

#### OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER.

The following table shows the overseas imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales during 1955-56 and selected earlier years. The imports comprise mostly undressed timber, predominantly softwoods—drawn from Canada, the United States of America, and, in some years Brazil, New Zealand, British Borneo and Sweden. The exports are mainly undressed timber, mostly shipped to New Zealand.

Table 1080.—New South Wales—Oversea Trade in Timber.

Year ended 30th June.	Imports.				Exports (Australian Produce).			
	Undressed Timber.		Other Timber.	Total Value.	Undressed Timber.		Other Timber.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
	thous. sup. feet.	£A. f.o.b.			thous. sup. feet.	£A. f.o.b.		
1921	93,303	1,732,698	159,168	1,891,866	23,202	447,653	17,072	464,725
1929	187,009	1,747,060	274,222	2,021,282	13,989	241,504	7,408	248,912
1931	47,825	314,611	15,438	330,049	16,384	228,561	13,431	241,992
1939	199,196	880,422	65,305	945,727	27,251	382,584	39,053	421,637
1946	66,004	882,391	98,327	980,718	12,708	300,805	12,265	313,070
1947	65,835	1,745,162	184,123	1,929,285	13,510	336,489	70,351	406,840
1948	72,097	2,035,983	95,715	2,131,698	23,890	651,396	43,897	695,293
1949	108,712	2,879,338	287,646	3,166,984	30,663	981,944	24,608	1,006,552
1950	106,010	2,874,481	724,044	3,598,525	27,277	902,583	107,484	1,010,067
1951	168,199	5,720,862	1,485,380	7,206,242	15,422	624,954	73,713	698,667
1952	155,610	7,547,279	2,290,922	9,838,201	21,076	1,200,161	127,087	1,327,248
1953	72,967	3,133,303	213,728	3,347,031	35,584	2,162,988	30,339	2,193,327
1954	154,152	6,358,569	223,992	6,582,561	29,515	1,458,716	30,931	1,489,647
1955	194,517	7,955,919	704,027	8,659,946	19,682	939,709	52,305	992,014
1956	164,975	7,604,793	591,293	8,196,086	17,866	962,210	132,368	1,094,578

The quantity of undressed timber imported in 1954-55 was 195,000,000 super. feet, or only slightly less than in 1938-39, but it fell to 165,000,000 super. feet to 1955-56.

The quantity of undressed timber exported rose from 13,000,000 super. feet in 1945-46 to the record figure of 36,000,000 in 1952-53. It declined each year thereafter to 18,000,000 super. feet in 1955-56.

## FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value, but the fishing industry has not been fully developed. The supply of marine fish is obtained from the coastal lakes and estuaries, the sea beaches, and ocean waters, and a large quantity by deep-sea trawling. Murray cod and perch are taken from the inland rivers.

### CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES.

Fisheries in New South Wales are regulated under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-49. The Chief Secretary administers the Act, which provides for the protection, development, and regulation of the fisheries of the State within territorial limits. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits are within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, and are subject to the (Commonwealth) Fisheries Act, 1952-53; New South Wales Inspectors of Fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1935, gives effect to the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Geneva in 1931, and governs operations in Australian waters beyond territorial limits by all ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Inspectors appointed under the Fisheries Act assist in administering the law, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish, either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish; the licensing of fishing boats and fishermen operating for pecuniary gain; the regulation of the use of nets; and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the furnishing of returns disclosing the nature and extent of fishing operations.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-49, the areas available for oyster culture are classified as special, average or inferior lands, according to productive capacity. Leases of special lands are granted for a term of fifteen years, and may be renewed for a similar term. These leases are offered by public auction or public tender. Average lands may be leased for a term of fifteen years and renewed for a like term. Inferior lands are leased for ten years but may not be exploited in the first year of the lease. In the last year of the lease, the area may be reclassified and the lease renewed for fifteen years if determined as average lands, or for ten years if the classification is unaltered. In all cases, rental is fixed by the Minister and is subject to reference to the local Land Board in case of dispute.

The discoverer of a natural oyster bed has a statutory prior right to a lease of the area, unless it be classified as special lands. Existing lessees have a preferment right to apply for renewal of leases or for additional leases of inferior or average lands within thirty days of the right arising. In certain circumstances, a similar preferment right is conferred upon non-lessee applicants and lessees whose areas are deemed inadequate.

Leased areas must be kept free from disease, and may be closed when over-dredged, or subject to disease, or for any other reason deemed by the Minister to warrant that course.

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and such areas, unless specifically declared closed, are open to the public for the taking of oysters for their own immediate consumption.

For the purpose of stocking waters with trout, acclimatisation districts are declared and acclimatisation societies are registered to control the fisheries therein. Suitable streams, viz., practically all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet, have been stocked with trout and occasionally fish up to 8 and 10 lb. are caught. The close season for trout is from 1st May to 30th September of each year, but may be varied by proclamation. A licence is required for trout fishing and the method of fishing is subject to regulation.

*Fishing Licences, etc.*

The next table summarises the number of fishing licences issued, and the number and value of boats engaged in fisheries in 1955-56 and certain earlier years. Fishermen and oyster vendors pay annual licence fees of £1 and 5s., respectively. Licence fees for fishing boats in territorial waters are £1 per year; for steam trawlers displacing 100 tons or over the fee is £10 and for other boats trawling and net fishing in extra-territorial waters, £5; for boats in extra-territorial waters not trawling or netting, the fee is £2 up to 30 feet in length, and £3 when of more than 30 feet.

**Table 1081.—Fisheries—Licences Issued and Boats Engaged.**

Year ended 30th June.	Licences Issued.			Boats Engaged.†		Value of Boats and Equipment.	
	Fisher- men's.	Fishing Boats.	Oyster Vendors.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
1939*	2,635	1,777	482	1,779	746	174,000	33,650
1949	2,936	2,485	440	2,161	768	1,037,640	81,762
1950	2,724	2,305	448	2,065	1,074	1,562,511	82,003
1951	2,556	2,211	412	2,108	960	1,469,136	80,271
1952	2,598	2,229	421	2,142	1,046	1,502,538	89,709
1953	2,842	2,490	497	2,236	1,028	1,630,777	99,813
1954	2,922	2,671	559	2,540	905	1,877,474	119,159
1955	2,569	2,535	509	2,280	1,038	1,667,692	113,438
1956	2,348	2,545	447	2,172	735	1,826,841	94,309

\* Calendar year.

† Includes trawlers, steamers, punts and launches.

The boats operated in 1955-56 included 4 steam trawlers and 102 motor trawlers.

The following statement shows the number and area of leases for oyster culture in 1956 and earlier years:—

**Table 1082.—Oyster Culture—Leases.**

At 30th June.	Oyster Leases.	Length of Foreshore.	Off-shore Area.	At 30th June.	Oyster Leases.	Length of Foreshore.	Off-shore Area.
	No.	Yards.	Acres		No.	Yards.	Acres
1939	4,493	913,571	3,439	1952	5,141	990,093	5,749
1948	4,953	953,862	6,604	1953	5,172	1,023,159	5,888
1949	4,905	937,768	5,305	1954	5,233	1,004,277	6,296
1950	5,030	976,278	8,110	1955	5,291	1,026,887	6,547
1951	5,021	999,987	5,628	1956	5,145	1,111,403	5,251

*Marketing of Fish.*

In furtherance of the Government's policy in the marketing of fish, fishermen's co-operative societies are operating at Tweed Heads, Byron Bay, Ballina, Evans Head, Maclean, Grafton, Woolli, Coff's Harbour, Macksville, Jerseyville, Port Macquarie, Laurieton, Tuncurry, Taree, Tuggerah Lakes, Newcastle, Palm Beach, Hawkesbury River, Nowra, Bermagui, Eden and Ulladulla. The societies arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and its transport to market, and provide the bulk of the fresh fish supplied in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong. In certain instances, the sale of fish direct to consumers is permitted by ministerial "consents" granted to licensed fishermen.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the Chief Secretary's Department.

*Fisheries Research.*

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in scientifically investigating the marine resources of Australian waters.

## PRODUCTION OF FISH, ETC.

The following table shows the production of fish, oysters, prawns, crabs and crayfish by licensed fishermen during 1955-56 and earlier years:—

**Table 1083.—Production of Fish, Oysters, etc.**

Year ended 30th June.	Fish.			Oysters.	Prawns.	Crabs and Crayfish.
	Trawled.	Captured Otherwise.	Total.			
	lb.	lb.	lb.	bags.*	lb.	lb.
1939†	13,340,940	17,502,445	30,843,385	40,681	1,069,050	431,550
1946	12,791,875	17,876,977	30,668,852	38,642	1,246,857	443,883
1947	16,022,480	18,134,380	34,156,860	42,445	1,345,252	442,933
1948	15,179,836	17,633,407	32,813,243	41,085	1,398,898	589,878
1949	14,152,417	15,353,902	29,506,319	35,380	2,317,611	915,141
1950	12,913,393	15,072,054	27,985,447	50,863	2,803,508	771,769
1951	11,230,164	12,975,685	24,205,849	40,602	4,220,341	563,127
1952	11,100,259	14,372,251	25,472,510	47,518	1,792,336	740,246
1953	12,980,608	17,505,457	30,486,065	48,569	2,824,831	632,444
1954	12,926,661	17,205,085	30,131,746	58,016	3,558,402	732,131
1955	10,744,250	14,007,738	24,751,988	63,736	4,602,873	782,603
1956	8,134,561	13,292,875	21,427,436	57,480	3,671,826	645,824

\* 1 Bag=3 Bushels.

† Calendar year.

The diversion of fishing vessels to war purposes and the consequent contraction of trawling operations accounted for the wartime decrease in fish production. Production expanded rapidly during 1944-45 as the trawling fleet was enlarged, and in 1946-47 reached a peak of 34,156,860 lb.; it exceeded 30,000,000 lb. in 1952-53 and 1953-54, but declined to 21,427,436 lb. in 1955-56.



The following table shows the most important species of fish taken during the year ended 30th June, 1956:—

**Table 1084.—Production of Specified Kinds of Fish, 1955-56.**

Kind.	Production.	Kind.	Production.
	lb.		lb.
<b>Territorial—</b>		<b>Trawled—</b>	
Mullet ... ..	5,083,212	Flathead ... ..	1,918,647
Luderick ... ..	876,532	Redfish ... ..	489,993
Sahnon ... ..	777,309	Morwong ... ..	2,291,586
Black Bream ... ..	518,598	Leatherjacket ... ..	552,000
Flathead ... ..	532,780	Other species ... ..	2,882,335
Tailor ... ..	300,801	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>8,134,561</b>
Other species ... ..	2,300,633		
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>10,389,865</b>	<b>Extra-Territorial (excluding Trawled)—</b>	
		Schnapper ... ..	278,804
<b>Inland—</b>		Leatherjacket ... ..	283,532
Murray Cod ... ..	302,468	Tuna ... ..	370,377
Golden Perch ... ..	633,889	Other species ... ..	900,331
English Perch ... ..	30,098	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,833,044</b>
Silver Perch ... ..	51,350		
Other species ... ..	52,061	<b>Total, New South Wales</b>	<b>21,127,426</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,069,966</b>		

Of the total quantity of fish produced in 1955-56, 49 per cent. were caught in territorial waters, 38 per cent. were trawled, 9 per cent. were caught in extra-territorial waters, and 4 per cent. were taken from inland waters. Mullet is the most important fish caught in territorial waters, the proportion in 1955-56 being 49 per cent., followed by luderick (9 per cent.). Of the trawled fish in 1955-56, flathead comprised 24 per cent., and morwong 28 per cent. Approximately half of the extra-territorial fish consisted of schnapper, leatherjacket and tuna.

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

**Table 1085.—Fish—Production by Fishing Grounds.**

Grounds.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	thousand lb.				
North Coast—Q'land Border to Macleay R. ...	5,170	5,861	4,720	4,136	3,386
Hunter-Manning—Hastings R. to Terrigal H.	4,258	5,463	5,126	4,222	3,874
Metropolitan—Hawkesbury R. to P. Hacking	1,017	1,055	1,297	1,058	1,002
South Coast—L. Illawarra to Vic. Border ...	3,216	4,132	5,014	3,514	3,961
Trawled Fish ... ..	11,100	12,981	12,927	10,745	8,134
Inland Waters ... ..	712	994	1,048	1,077	1,070
<b>Total Fish Produced ... ..</b>	<b>25,473</b>	<b>30,486</b>	<b>30,132</b>	<b>24,752</b>	<b>21,427</b>

In 1955-56, sales of fish at the Sydney Fish Market amounted to 17,939,000 lb., and 3,488,000 lb. was sold elsewhere.

#### VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION.

The value of the production from fisheries of New South Wales is estimated as at the place of production and excludes fish condemned, fish sold without passing through the market (and not recorded) or used for

fertiliser and oil, and the value of molluscs other than oysters. The following table shows the value of production from fisheries in 1955-56 and earlier years:—

**Table 1086.—Value of Fisheries and Whaling Production.**

Year ended 30th June.	Fish.	Oysters.	Prawns. etc.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Fish.	Oysters.	Prawns, etc.	Total.
	£ thousand.					£ thousand.			
1921	402	65	24	491	1950	844	333	272	1,449
1931	506	54	75	635	1951	1,047	284	399	1,730
1941*	484	86	49	619	1952	1,114	333	374	1,821
1946	795	174	77	1,046	1953	1,429	346	458	2,233
1947	1,019	191	92	1,302	1954	1,621	431	540	2,642
1948	876	215	133	1,224	1955	1,498	617	624	2,739
1949	1,018	217	244	1,479	1956	1,645	553	486	2,684

\* Calendar year.

#### OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH.

Particulars of the oversea trade in fish and fish products in 1955-56 and earlier years are given in the following table. Imports of fish are mainly tinned, and normally constitute a considerable proportion of the State's supply. Apart from re-exports of fish imported from other countries, there is an export trade in locally produced fresh and frozen oysters and fish and tinned fish.

**Table 1087.—Oversea Trade in Fish, New South Wales.**

Year ended June.	Imports.		Exports.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.			Value.		
			Australian Produce.			Other (Re-exports).		
			lb.	lb.	lb.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.
	lb.	£A f.o.b.						
1939	19,444,703	733,027	42,743	585,893	628,636	1,381	24,225	25,606
1950	15,313,164	1,442,424	839,855	73,063	912,918	81,933	15,111	97,044
1951	20,604,080	2,136,161	597,169	215,351	812,520	52,784	22,732	75,516
1952	22,755,525	2,330,186	551,776	285,442	837,218	67,187	39,310	106,497
1953	12,824,923	1,287,881	535,243	238,101	773,344	129,988	27,624	157,612
1954	16,943,347	1,876,615	457,249	142,462	599,711	108,823	26,956	135,779
1955	20,667,308	2,587,612	1,201,203	128,042	1,329,245	135,672	23,813	159,485
1956	26,508,991	3,271,773	423,481	121,421	544,902	104,485	23,890	128,375

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from oversea in 1955-56 was 26.5 million lb., or 36 per cent. more than in 1938-39. Imports in 1955-56 included 10.3 million lb. or 39 per cent. of fresh or frozen fish, 10.7 million lb. or 40 per cent. of fish preserved in tins, and 4.1 million lb. or 16 per cent. of smoked or dried fish.

Fish of Australian origin exported from New South Wales rose from 42,743 lb. in 1938-39 to 1,201,203 lb. in 1954-55, but declined to 423,481 lb. in 1955-56. Of the total in the latter year, 142,905 lb. or 34 per cent. comprised fresh or frozen fish, and 277,986 lb. or 65 per cent. consisted of fish preserved in tins.

#### FISH PRESERVING.

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting is obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

## LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

### LAND AREA, TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND LAND DISTRICTS.

The area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc., the land area is 195,068,040 acres or about 304,793 square miles. The State is divided into three territorial land divisions—Eastern, Central and Western, bounded by lines running approximately north and south, as shown on the map in the frontispiece of the volume of this Year Book. The Eastern Division, covering 60,661,926 acres, coincides approximately with the coastal and tableland statistical divisions, together with about half the area of the north-west slope and the south-west slope statistical divisions. The Central Division includes the remainder of the western slope statistical divisions and those of the central plains, and contains 57,055,846 acres. The Western Division, of 80,319,348 acres, coincides with the western statistical division.

### LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the Crown lands passed entirely under State control on the establishment of responsible government in 1856. The Secretary for Lands, a Cabinet Minister, is responsible for the administration, and he is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary with subordinate powers. Since 1901 the lands of the Western Division have been administered separately, first by a Board, and since 1934, by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Secretary for Lands.

The principal enactments governing the control and disposal of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, comprising the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines, and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation and the Forestry Commissions, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State (see page 1906).

### *Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court.*

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into eighty-seven Land Districts with a Crown Land Agent in each. The Land Districts are grouped into thirteen Land Board Districts, with a District Surveyor in each. There are special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool and Coomallia Irrigation Areas. Land Districts of the Western Division coincide with Pastures Protection Districts.

In each Land District, a Local Land Board with an official chairman and two local members, sitting in open court, determines many matters under the Lands and other Acts. The Local Land Boards of the Western Division are comprised of the Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner and one local member.

The Land and Valuation Court, which superseded the Land Appeal Court in 1921, gives awards and judgments having the same force as those of the Supreme Court on appeals, references and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value and ownership of land. Further particulars regarding Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

#### RESERVES.

Throughout the State considerable tracts of land, totalling 21,261,601 acres at 30th June, 1956, have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable by executive act when their retention is found unnecessary. The following is a statement of reserved areas; it excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and thus does not purport to show the area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

**Table 1088.—Reserves, Kinds and Areas, 30th June, 1956.**

Classification	Area.	Classification.	Area.
	acres.		acres.
Travelling Stock ...	5,304,318	Recreation and Parks ...	467,898
Water and Camping ...	864,275	For Classification and	
Mining ...	1,114,750	Survey ...	4,501,183
Forest ...	2,300,456	From Conditional Pur-	
Temporary Common ...	216,884	chase in Goldfields ...	628,918
		Other ...	5,862,919
		Total ...	21,261,601

Apart from these land reservations, there are considerable portions of the coastal and tableland regions which are too rugged and barren to be suitable for settlement. It is estimated, however, that the area of land within the State unfit for occupation of any kind is less than 5,000,000 acres.

#### CLASSES OF LAND TENURES—HISTORICAL SURVEY.

In New South Wales the area of rural land under private tenancy is relatively small; most of the land is held in fee simple or in process of purchase or under lease from the Crown. In the early days of settlement up to 1834, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor; sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection

before survey" system was introduced in 1861 to open to land seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described later herein, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In general, the methods of disposal of Crown lands have been designed to ensure individual private ownership. Various leasehold tenures were introduced around the turn of the century, but as the result of recent provisions for the conversion of home maintenance areas within leases from the Crown to leases in perpetuity, most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation. Nearly all tenures of land carrying rights of alienation have been granted and made transferable subject to a condition of residence by the holder, and many of the tenures require substantial improvements to be effected within a prescribed period. These provisions have as their objects the promotion of settlement and prevention of the aggregation of large areas under private ownership.

A historical review of the development of land settlement in New South Wales is given in the Annual Report of the Department of Lands for 1946-47.

#### ALIENATION OF LAND.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions there were 102,012,051 acres under occupation at 30th June, 1956, and of that area 91,107,909 acres (or 89 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in course of alienation or held under leases wholly alienable by lessees. Practically all of the Western Division is suitable for sparse pastoral occupation only; most of it is leasehold, generally in the form of perpetual leases (see Table 1090). The progress of alienation of land within the State at intervals since 1861 is indicated in the following statement:—

**Table 1089.—Area of Alienated Lands.**

At 31st Decem-ber.	Area Absolutely Alienated.	At 30th June.	Area of Freehold Resumed for Re-Settlement.	Area Remaining Absolutely Alienated.	At 30th June.	Area of Freehold Resumed for Re-Settlement.	Area Remaining Absolutely Alienated.
	thous. acres.		thousand acres.			thousand acres.	
1861	7,147	1911	606	36,234	1946	2,574	51,638
1871	8,631	1921	1,857	39,680	1953	5,132	51,593
1881	19,615	1931	2,406	44,075	1954	5,256	51,330
1891	23,683	1936	2,414	46,204	1955	5,432	52,051
1901	26,407	1941	2,516	50,283	1956	5,613	52,467

Particulars of the various ways in which alienation had been effected up to 30th June, 1944, are given in Table 752 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book, pages 816 to 818 of which describe the methods of purchase. Of the total area absolutely alienated up to 30th June, 1956, that acquired by conditional purchase was 35,051,189 acres; that by grant or sale by private tender or public auction prior to 1862 was 7,146,579 acres, and that by auction or after-auction purchase and under deferred payment sales since 1862, 11,597,224 acres.

The foregoing statement includes only land in respect of which deeds had been issued; the additional areas in respect of which the Crown is committed to confer freehold title upon holders upon completion of payments and fulfilment of conditions are indicated in the next table. Beside 15,023,542 acres in course of alienation or virtually alienated, 25,748,805 acres were within leases alienable in their entirety, and a further 1,611,120 acres were within long-term leases carrying limited rights of alienation. Of the area under long-term leases in the Western Division, 66,748,018 acres, or 86 per cent., comprise leases in perpetuity.

#### DISPOSAL OF LANDS AND AREA OF TENURES.

The next table provides a brief summary of the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1956, distinguishing those in the Western Division from the remainder of the State:—

**Table 1090.—Disposal of Lands and Area of Tenures, 30th June, 1956.**

Manner of Disposal.	Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.
	acres.		
Alienated			
In course of alienation ... ..	63,757,162	2,041,541	52,466,929
Virtually alienated ... ..	1,690,649	1,119	13,331,774
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual) ... ..	25,660,098	88,707	1,691,768
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation ... ..	1,489,524	121,596*	25,748,805
			1,611,120
Total of foregoing tenures ... ..	92,597,433	2,252,963	94,850,396
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation ... ..	3,912,150	66,748,018	70,660,168
Other long-term leases ... ..		10,313,634	10,313,634
Short leases and temporary tenures ... ..	3,611,658	593,873	4,205,531
Forest leases and permits within State Forests ... ..	1,718,325	96,614	1,814,939
Mining leases and permits ... ..	172,485	16,481	188,966
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.)	15,705,721	297,765	16,003,486
Total Area ... ..	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120

\* Perpetual.

Of the land in process of alienation, 11,565,508 acres were held as conditional purchase, 1,332,092 acres as settlement purchases, 152,506 acres as soldiers' group purchases, and 26,349 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and homestead selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally by the Crown under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, the State, acting under successive Western Lands Amendment Acts, has withdrawn very substantial areas in stages from these leases to provide land for new settlers or to build up to reasonable size the holdings of existing settlers with inadequate areas. As a result there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in this division during recent years.

Special provisions relating to the disposal of prickly-pear infested land, together with a brief statement regarding its extent, and the methods used for the control and extermination of prickly-pear, are outlined on page 599 of Year Book No. 50. During 1955-56, the Prickly-Pear Destruction Commission treated an area of 41,303 acres of prickly-pear by poisoning.

## KINDS AND AREA OF LAND LEASES.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence and permissive occupancy was 116,234,904 acres at 30th June, 1956, inclusive of 36,201,898 acres under the Crown Lands Act, 77,731,628 acres under the Western Lands Act, 1,791,784 acres under the Forestry Act, 188,966 acres under the Mining Act, and 320,628 acres under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The area under each tenure at 30th June, 1956, is shown below:—

**Table 1091.—Kinds and Area of Leases of Crown Land, 30th June, 1956.**

Nature and Name of Tenure.	Area.	Nature and Name of Tenure.	Area.
	acres.		acres.
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant ... ..	1,691,768	Closer Settlement Lease ... ..	2,645,142
		Group Purchase Lease ... ..	222,434
<i>Alienable—Long-term and Perpetual—</i>		Settlement Purchase Lease ... ..	1,044,547
Homestead Farm ... ..	4,974,354	Special Leases ... ..	27
Suburban Holding ... ..	53,045	Western Lands Lease ... ..	66,748,018
Settlement Lease* ... ..	2,596,739		
Crown Lease* ... ..	7,063,561	Group Total ... ..	70,660,168
Conditional Purchase Lease*	124,870		
Conditional Lease* ... ..	10,827,340	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding ... ..	13,835	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	10,313,634
Week-end Lease ... ..	212		
Town Lands Lease ... ..	52	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
<i>On Irrigation Areas—</i>		Snow Lease ... ..	609,823
Irrigation Farm Lease ... ..	84,218	Annual Lease ... ..	399,521
Non-Irrigable Lease ... ..	10,282	Occupation Licence ... ..	503,848
Town Lands Lease ... ..	270	Preferential Occupation Licence	304,753
Group Total ... ..	25,748,778	Permissive Occupancy ... ..	2,161,728
		Irrigation Area Lease ... ..	225,858
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Group Total ... ..	4,205,531
Improvement Lease ... ..	27,898		
Scrub Lease ... ..	4,800	Forest Lease and Occupation Permit ... ..	1,814,939
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual) ... ..	121,596		
Prickly-pear Lease ... ..	92,083	Mining Lease and Permit ... ..	188,966
Residential Lease ... ..	4,998		
Special Lease ... ..	1,359,745	Grand Total ... ..	116,234,904
Group Total ... ..	1,611,120		

\* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in the foregoing table and the rights and obligations of their holders are described in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the Official Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

#### LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS.

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30th June, 1956, there were 5,931 acres alienated as Irrigation Farm Purchases, 226,349 acres in course of alienation as Irrigation Land Purchases, 94,770 acres in long-term alienable leases and 225,858 acres in other leases (including 146,446 acres outside irrigation areas but under control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The circumstances leading to the adoption of the "Closer Settlement Policy" in 1906 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. On pages 832-838 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition the manner of provision and disposal of land under this policy is dealt with in some detail.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by the Settlement Advisory Board and approved by Parliament. Under the Closer Settlement Promotion Act, three or more persons, or one or more discharged soldiers with prescribed qualifications, may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and ex-servicemen may agree to buy certain Land Act holdings on subsisting title from their holders. Given Ministerial approval, the Crown acquires the land from the vendors and disposes of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen of the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. The following table shows particulars of the estates acquired for closer settlement up to 30th June, 1956, and the method and purpose of acquisition.



**Table 1092.—Closer Settlement—Estates Acquired to 30th June, 1956.**

Particulars.	Estates.	Area.	Purchase Price.	Farms after Subdivision.
	Number.	Acres.	£	Number.
METHOD OF ACQUISITION.				
Direct Purchase ... ..	30	90,164	506,855	673
Crown Lands Act (s. 197) ...	24	36,865	301,086	377
Closer Settlement Acts—				
Promotion Provisions ...	2,249	3,313,012	17,758,829	5,214
Ordinary Provisions ...	194	2,661,006	13,554,197	4,421
Resumption of Long-term Leases...	70	806,217	200,802	784
Total Acquired ... ..	2,567	6,907,264	32,321,769	11,469
PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION.				
Soldiers only, 1914-18 War ...	1,531	1,710,272	8,113,956	4,009
War Service Land Settlement, 1939-45 War ... ..	713	2,762,231	17,214,196	2,384
Other Purposes ... ..	323	2,434,761	6,993,617	5,076
Total Acquired ... ..	2,567	6,907,264	32,321,769	11,469

Since 1945, estates acquired for closer settlement have been allotted solely to ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war.

### SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN.

#### 1914-1918 WAR.

Conditions under which ex-soldiers of the 1914-18 war acquired their holdings, and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years, are outlined in the Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43 and previous issues. Operations under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and monetary advances made thereon. From land acquired and Crown lands made available for soldier settlement, 9,943 farms had been provided up to 30th June, 1951. Farms numbering 5,508 had been transferred or reverted to the Crown to that date and 4,135 farms comprising 5,128,119 acres remained under occupation. The compilation of these particulars was discontinued after June, 1951.

#### 1939-1945 WAR.

##### *Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945.*

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book 1941-42 and 1942-43), an Agreement made between the Commonwealth and State Governments in November, 1945, was ratified by the Parliament of New South Wales by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. Under the Agreement, the State finds, subdivides, and improves and develops the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers. Half the cost of any losses in providing and developing the land is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

The State receives and deals with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later; selected applicants, who are chosen by the State, are trained

and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bears half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and shares any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers are required to pay to the State the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"), during which they receive a living allowance (not repayable) and are relieved of practically all commitments. At 20th June, 1956, the "assistance period" of 2,269 settlers had expired.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice; and purchase prices which will enable success in the long run.

Implementation of this agreement made it necessary to amend a number of State Acts with the object of facilitating the settlement of ex-servicemen on acquired lands.

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, assented to in December, 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949 for (a) areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and for (b) areas within Irrigation Districts. The Act also raised the maximum purchase price of property to be acquired for the settlement of ex-servicemen (see page 1200).

#### *Classification of Applicants.*

All applicants for participation in the Land Settlement Scheme appear before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and if considered eligible and suitable, are issued with a qualification certificate. Under the War Service Land Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1954, discharged members of the Korea and Malaya Operations Forces, are eligible for participation in the war service land settlement scheme. The Classification Committee, which commenced operations in July, 1943, issued many certificates to applicants still serving in the Forces. Up to 30th June, 1956, 28,739 applications for certificates had been received and 19,259 certificates had been issued for purposes as follows: pastoral, 5,899; pastoral and farming, 9,558; farming, 377; dairying, 2,160; orchards, 847; poultry, 194; other purposes, 224. The holder of a qualifying certificate is entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions of the Scheme described later.

#### ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Agreement provides that the State shall acquire compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan of settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the State Department of Lands have been "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands are allotted by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

*"Ballot" Method.*

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot is carried out under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, by the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards, which report to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement. They make recommendations for the acquisition of properties, reporting as to value, capacity, and number of farms into which these could be subdivided. Upon selection, such lands are safeguarded against dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then follows a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determine whether a detailed investigation by the State is warranted. The latter includes a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, erosion survey and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee, which is a voluntary advisory body composed of representatives of local organisations. On these reports the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives confer as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate can be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth is then obtained, and thereupon the Board negotiates with the owner to decide the value of the property. Prior to December, 1948, this might not exceed that at 10th February, 1942, plus the value of any improvements since that date; under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation of the land was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value, but since 1950-51, the State Government has authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. The Board finally recommends to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the Parliament of New South Wales is necessary before acquisition is completed.

At 30th June, 1956, Parliament had approved of the acquisition of 128 estates, comprising 1,354,911 acres, for a total purchase price of £8,850,282. It was anticipated that 1,200 farms would be provided from these areas. Estates actually acquired at 30th June, 1956, numbered 116, with a probable 1,124 farms, covering 1,270,370 acres; the cost was £7,927,611. Farms made available for application to the same date totalled 1,089, and of these 1,038 had been allotted to settlers.

*"Promotion" Method.*

"Promotion" cases are dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943. The Act provides that three or more (amended to one or more in December, 1947) ex-servicemen holding a qualification certificate, who desire to acquire any private lands from the one owner may, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board values the land, subject to the same conditions as to maximum price as those described above in connection with the "ballot" method. After agreement is reached as to price, detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method is undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement

Advisory Board believes the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition is sought. Unless Commonwealth approval is obtained, no further action is taken. Final approval to purchase is given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent is not required.

Under the "promotion" provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, up to 30th June, 1956, agreement with owners on acquisition and price had been reached in 632 cases, aggregating 1,477,919 acres, valued at £9,924,055. It was proposed to subdivide this area into 1,313 farms. Purchase was completed in 596 of these cases, which were subdivided into 1,259 farms. Of these farms, 1,248 had been allotted to settlers at 30th June, 1956.

#### *Tenure of Farms.*

The two main methods of settlement in operation, viz., "ballot or acquisition" and "promotion", are described above. Under the "ballot or acquisition" method, the State subdivides the land into farms of adequate size; advertises the farms as available for application; and allots them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot, conducted by the War Service Land Settlement Board. Under the "promotion" method, the Crown purchases the property, subdivides the land into farms where necessary, and vests the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods is a lease in perpetuity, known as a Closer Settlement Lease. Its principal features are:—

- (i) The annual rental is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value of the farm, inclusive of "ground improvements."
  - (ii) Structural improvements on the holding are paid for separately. Principal must be repaid in 25 or 35 annual instalments, according to the size of the advance.
- The interest rate is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum and interest only is payable during the first five years.
- (iii) Lessees must reside on the holding for a term of five years, commencing within six months of allowance by the Land Board.
  - (iv) Lessees are required to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking.
  - (v) Lessees must have Ministerial consent to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage or otherwise deal with the lease.
  - (vi) The lease is not transferable until ten years after commencement except to another qualified serviceman or, in the event of death of the lessee, to his widow or children.

#### *Development of Farms.*

Existing structural improvements on a farm, which are the property of the Crown, are paid for separately, as indicated above. Further "developmental" improvements under the War Service Land Settlement Act, whether effected before or after the settler enters into occupation, are paid for by him under similar terms.

The extent of "developmental" work authorised is:—

Fencing of external boundary; provision of an essential water supply; erection of a dwelling (up to £2,000); utility shed, dairy, bails

and yard (dairy farm only); and clearing or timber treatment (cost is added to the capital value of the farm, on which rent is payable in perpetuity at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum).

The plan of development of every farm is a matter for discussion and agreement between the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement. In addition, where pasture improvement is carried out by the State, it is charged against the settler's Advance Account, with interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. If the settler is also required to develop the farm by pasture improvement, the requirement is made an actual condition of the lease and, where necessary, finance is granted as an advance carrying interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

Under the Agreement, the State develops and improves land acquired for settlement to a stage where it can be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials and labour have made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases the settlers secure tenders to effect these improvements or carry them out themselves after obtaining Departmental approval of their plans. Roads within a settlement are constructed by the State, mostly through the agency of the local shire councils.

Expenditure from the General Loan Account of New South Wales for the acquisition, development and improvement of estates for the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war was £23,595,808 to 30th June, 1956.

The applications for housing finance approved during 1955-56 numbered 129; up to 30th June, 1956, finance had been provided for 1,532 new homes on farms under the scheme.

#### *Advances for Stock, Plant, etc.*

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands may make such advances as he deems necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances, applications for which are examined closely, are made for working capital, effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant and equipment. These are repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, and all carry an interest rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance. They are secured by mortgages, bills of sale, etc. Advances for all purposes to 30th June, 1956, totalled £10,692,185, and repayments amounted to £6,740,272.

#### *Living Allowances Granted to Settlers.*

A living allowance may be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commences to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances are determined by the Commonwealth, and vary according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. Allowances are paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth. At 30th June, 1956, living allowances were being paid to 179 settlers. Allowances paid during 1955-56 amounted to £75,675.

#### *Expenditure from General Loan Account.*

The following table shows particulars of expenditure from the General Loan Account of New South Wales on the acquisition and development

of estates and on advances to settlers under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme (1939-45 War):—

**Table 1093.—Ex-Servicemen's Land Settlement Scheme, 1939-1945 War—  
Loan Expenditure to 30th June, 1956.**

Year ended 30th June.					Expenditure from General Loan Account.		Advances Repaid by Settlers.
					Acquisition and Development of Estates.	Advances to Settlers.	
					£	£	£
1946	...	...	...	...	248,484	...	...
1947	...	...	...	...	1,245,882	14,638	...
1948	...	...	...	...	2,821,862	382,304	7,595
1949	...	...	...	...	3,062,836	1,460,762	340,840
1950	...	...	...	...	2,606,747	1,753,387	1,149,544
1951	...	...	...	...	2,556,785	2,024,110	1,457,611
1952	...	...	...	...	2,645,107	1,359,525	743,661
1953	...	...	...	...	1,152,415	858,516	877,807
1954	...	...	...	...	2,873,508	612,834	727,560
1955	...	...	...	...	2,274,228	975,003	708,786
1956	...	...	...	...	2,107,954	1,251,106	726,868
Total to 30th June, 1956					23,595,808	10,692,185	6,740,272

Amounts received by the Department of Lands as interest on advances to ex-service settlers and lease rentals in respect of 1955-56, were £194,054 and £298,289, respectively.

#### *Summary of Settlement.*

Particulars of the estates acquired and farms allotted in each year since the commencement of the War Service Land Settlement Scheme are given in the following table:—

**Table 1094.—Ex-Servicemen's Land Settlement Scheme, 1939-1945 War—  
Estates Acquired and Farms Allotted.**

Year ended 30th June.	Estates Acquired.*				Farms Allotted.		
	Estates.	Farms after Sub-division.	Area.	Purchase Price.	"Ballot."	"Promotion."	Total.
	No.	No.	acres.	£	No.	No.	No.
1946	3	45	52,508	248,012	...	...	...
1947	32	296	372,891	1,688,898	84	53	137
1948	94	517	578,546	3,099,253	197	225	422
1949	100	365	425,806	2,360,472	279	202	481
1950	93	185	248,313	1,271,638	143	150	293
1951	81	240	357,794	1,756,820	43	164	207
1952	79	212	186,337	1,391,185	91	132	223
1953	29	51	54,566	427,433	51	50	101
1954	39	98	87,333	765,573	8	65	73
1955	74	193	232,739	2,088,372	36	112	148
1956	38	181	163,216	2,108,669	106	95	201
Total to 30th June, 1956	712	2,383	2,760,049	17,206,305	1,038	1,248	2,286

\* Excluding 2,182 acres acquired under the Crown Lands Act for £7,891.

In addition, at 30th June, 1956, ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 war were occupying farms provided as follows:—

- (a) Two hundred and fourteen farms have been made available in the Western Division by the Western Lands Commissioner. Advances to these settlers are included in Lands Department expenditure on the scheme.
  - (b) One hundred and eighty-five farms with an area of 44,103 acres provided in irrigation areas by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. These settlers are financed by the Rural Bank; total advances to 30th June, 1956, amounted to £2,183,271, and capital repayments to £543,124.
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In the Official Year Book of New South Wales, the statistics of the State are explained and analysed and information is given about their legislative and administrative background. The Year Book and the Statistical Register are prepared in Parts (which may bear different numbers from year to year), each of which is issued separately as printed; the Volume is issued when all the Parts have appeared.

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